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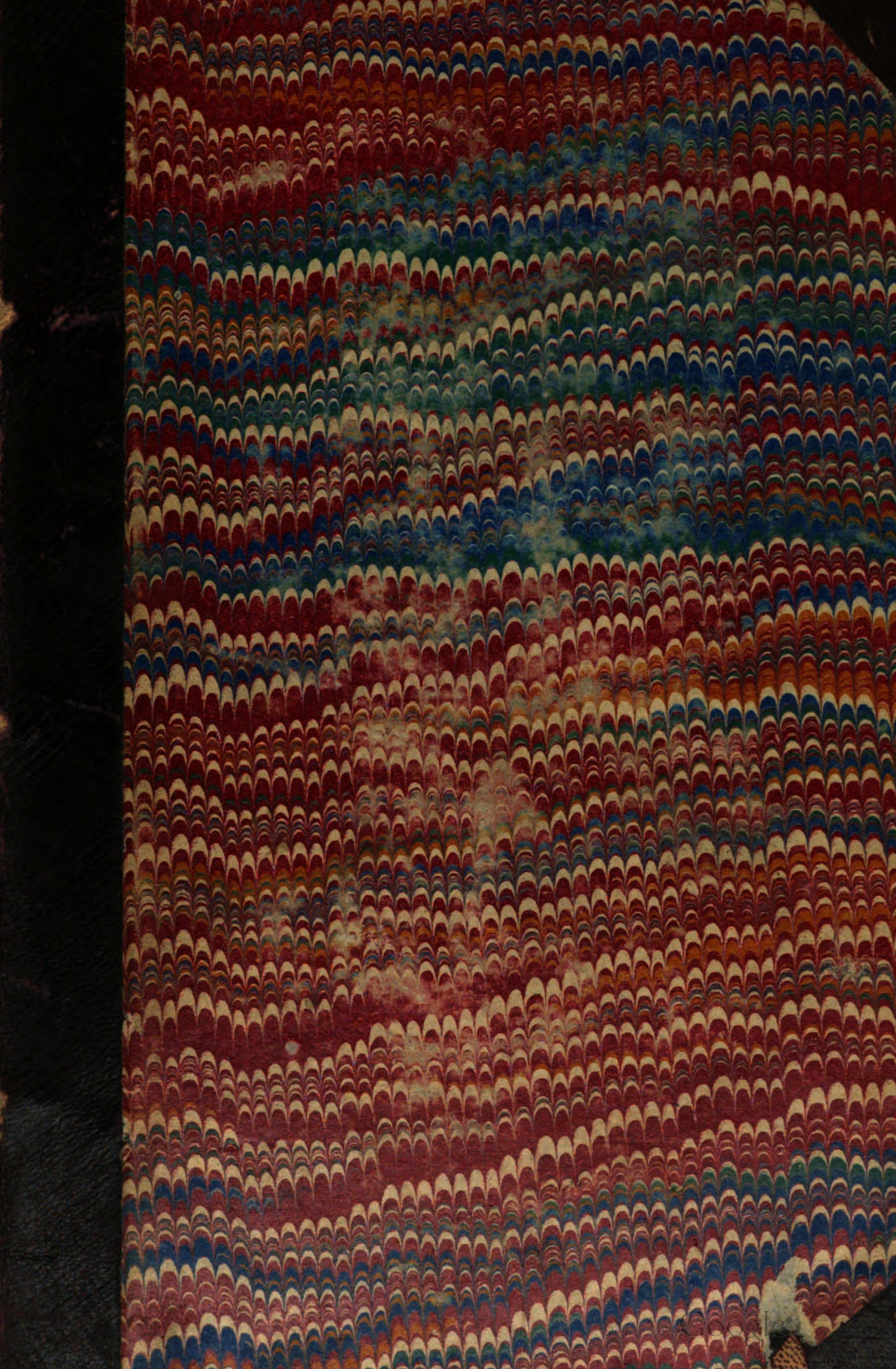
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BOLTON'S
MAURITIUS ALMANAC,
AND
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY,
FOR
1851.

(Published under the Authority of Government.)

MAURITIUS :
PRINTED AT THE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT OF A. J. TENNANT, PLACE D'ARMES.
1851.

PRICE: FIVE DOLLARS.



TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
JAMES MACAULAY HIGGINSON, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF
IN AND OVER THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

THIS WORK

IS,
BY HIS KIND PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY
HIS MOST OBEDIENT
AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

W. DRAPER BOLTON.

*Champ-de-Lort, Port Louis, }
14th March 1851. }*

INTRODUCTION.

THE first Almanac that issued from the Mauritius Press since the possession of the Island by the British, was compiled by Mr. J. P. T. SOUVIGNÉ and was published in 1820, with a promise that it should be continued annually ; but not till eight years afterwards did a similar brief compilation appear, without even a Preface, and very scanty in its contents.

The former showed the laudable intention of appearing in the English and French languages ; and one-half of the few pages it contained (143—16mo.) was but a recapitulation, in French, of the previous portion in English.

It was not till 1837 that the next work of this kind, and the last one preceding the present publication, appeared ; it was in French only, and was prepared under the special care of one of the most eminent members of the Colonial Bar, aided by a gentleman who still takes a warm interest in the history and statistics of this colony. The promise of annual continuation was again repeated ; but we have remained to this day without a realization of the pledge given, although no reason can be assigned, since we are assured that an extensive edition of a thousand copies was exhausted in two or three months.

The compiler of the present Almanac, which is submitted to the Public almost entirely in the English language, is fully aware of the hazardous nature of this enterprise. There has been a difficulty to overcome,—a first great step to take,—which others have not dared to venture upon. He will only observe, that there exist, from unavoidable causes connected with its progress through the Press, several typographical errors which have escaped correction, or which have crept in unperceived until too late. As regards the *matter* inserted, he will say nothing, leaving it to speak for itself. The sale of a work should, and does, depend upon its merits. If the present book prove by its sale that it has some deserts, it will henceforth be continued annually, on such a scale as to render it accessible to all classes and to all purses.

The merits of the GARDENER'S KALENDAR are entirely due to Mr. CHASTEAUNEUF, of the Audit Office, he having kindly, and at a very short notice, undertaken its compilation. It is published in

French for more ample utility. This Kalendar—the excess of other matter—and the delays in printing—have compelled the Compiler to exclude several Statements which he had prepared, and to confine his Summary of Mauritius History to the Governments anterior to British rule : in a future edition, these omissions will be supplied.

The Compiler cannot, before concluding, refrain from conveying his grateful acknowledgments to those Gentlemen who have kindly verified the exactitude of the official information furnished by him. To convey his thanks to them individually, would be invidious to those whose countenance has been, he regrets to say, less freely shown ; but he cannot abstain from expressing the sense entertained by him of the aid he has received from the Hon. Mr. DOWLAND, who has throughout evinced a lively interest in this undertaking, and readily, as far as his time would permit, pointed out whatever information was essential on several points which might otherwise have been imperfect.

Should any suggestions occur to those who take an interest in the Compiler's labours, he will feel thankful for their communication, and will carefully attend to them,—being fully convinced, that “in a multitude of councillors there is wisdom.”

W. DRAPER BOLTON.



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A GENERAL INDEX.

BRIEF HISTORY OF MAURITIUS

IT is thought advisable, in arranging from the few sources that exist, a brief summary of the History of Mauritius, to divide into six epochs the mutations and changes of domination to which this interesting Island has been subjected.

The first, dating from its discovery in 1679 until its abandonment by the Dutch in 1712.

The second, from the time of French occupation, 1715, to the date of the cessation of the domination of the French East India Company in 1767.

The third, comprising the Regal Government of the French from the last date till 1790.

The fourth, consisting of the rule of the Colonial Assemblies.

The fifth, the Government of Captain General De Caen, 1803, until the capitulation of 1810; and

The sixth, the British Authority and Local Administration.

FIRST EPOCH.—*The Dutch.*

The Island of Mauritius is situated within the Tropics, three degrees from Capricorn, about a hundred miles N. E. of Bourbon, now Réunion Island, and almost due East of Madagascar; and its circumference according to the Abbé de la Caille, more correct in his calculations than any one who has taken the pains to devote himself to such a subject, is about 90,668 toises French.

It was not until the beginning of the Fifteenth Century that the existence of such a spot was known to the Civilised World. Don Pedro de Mascaréguas during the first year of the Administration of Alméida, Governor General of the Portuguese possessions in India, extending his researches in these seas, fell in with this and the sister Island, the latter of which he named after himself. The name he adopted for the former was taken from the most remarkable object he found upon its shores: a bird, either a "Dodo" or something very similar, which, so great was its natural stupidity, could be approached and knocked down without attempting to escape.

The Portuguese, however, showed no anxiety to render of value their new acquisition: they contented themselves with fixing its geographical position and placing on the Island the animals which they had at their disposal, only two of which remain to this day, the deer and the ape.

Fully occupied with their other numerous discoveries the Portuguese made no permanent establishment on the Island; and in 1598 after 74

years of its nominal possession, the power of Portugal in the Indian seas passing into the hands of Spain, it was abandoned to the profit of the Dutch.

On the first of May 1758, a squadron consisting of eight vessels under Admiral Wybrand Van Warwick, left the Texel for the Dutch possessions at Bantam. These vessels were dispersed by a violent tempest at the Cape of Good Hope. Three of them put in at Isle Saint Marie, and thence proceeded to Bantam; the rest under Admiral Wybrand Van Warwick, taking a different course, fell in, on the 17th September, with the Island hitherto called *Cerné*, near the South East Port. Not knowing whether the Island was inhabited, the Admiral sent some boats to explore the coasts, but the only discovery made by them consisted of about 300 lbs. of wax marked with Greek characters, the upper poop of a ship, a capstain and a yard-arm, in all probability the fragments of some unfortunate vessel wrecked in the neighbourhood.

On the 20th September the Vice Admiral took possession of the Island, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the Republic. He however formed no establishment upon it, but contenting himself with blazoning the Dutch Arms on an escutcheon affixed to a tree, and planting a plot of ground, surrounded by an enclosure, after refreshing his crew he took his departure.

The Island does not appear to have been visited from this period till the 12th August 1611, when Hermansen, being off the Island, sent a yacht to take a more minute survey of it. The yacht returned with a Frenchman on board, who after escaping with some comrades from Malacca in an open boat, had arrived at the Island, where he was subsequently abandoned by his companions, on his refusing to prosecute a hazardous continuance of the voyage.

The date at which the Dutch formed a permanent establishment must ever remain unknown; by some it is given as 1638,—from numerous authorities it would appear however, to have occurred in 1644. At this date they are stated to have fixed upon the South Eastern Port for their first Colonization of the Island. The only Governors whose names appear during the 68 years of their Possession, are

Vandermeester,	1648.
La Mocius,	1690.
Rodolphe Deodati	1693 to 1696.

Their principal building consisted of a fort, named Frederic Henry, (the ruins of which were employed in the construction of the present barracks at Grand Port), built in stone in 1694, after having been burned down by the blacks. This fortress was armed with 20 pieces of cannon, garrisoned by 50 soldiers, and surrounded the Governor's house, the magazines and principal buildings of the Company.

The greater part of the inhabitants consisted of about forty families scattered over the present Flacq district, where a Company's Garden was established; a few at the North West harbour called the Camp; and three or four families near Black River, in the District of that name, whose principal occupation was the cultivation of tobacco. To

these may be added an establishment of two brothers of the name of Wilhems, who had retired to the plains now called by that name.

In this position was the Island when, in all probability from the commercial restrictions imposed upon the inhabitants, and the result of a baneful monopoly established in his own favor by the Governor, the Dutch Company considered it more advisable to abandon it, and concentrate their Force at the Cape of Good Hope, which they did in 1712; a step by some however attributed to the destruction of the crops by vermin.

SECOND EPOCH.—*The French E. I. Company.*

To whatever cause the abandonment by the Dutch may be attributed, it appears clear that the Island was totally deserted, except perhaps by a band of Maroon Negroes, who concealed themselves, when Mr. Dufresne, Captain of the *Chasseur*, arrived and took possession of it under the name of Isle of France, on the 20th September 1713. But in spite of the formal act of possession drawn up by the French who then visited it, no regular settlement was made till 1721. On the 23rd September of that year the Chevalier Jean Baptiste Garnier de Foujeray, Commanding the "Triton" of St. Malo, repeated in the name of the East India Company, the act of possession, doubtless ignorant of the existence of a previous act on the part of his countrymen.

Mr. de Beauvilliers, the Governor of Bourbon, which the French had possessed since 1664, at this time sent several Colonists from that Island, which had become populous; and on the 11th October of the same year Mr. de Nyon was formally invested with the Lieutenant Governorship of the new Colony, in which he arrived in January 1722.

The only inhabitants he found consisted, in addition to a few families from Bourbon, of some pirates, with which these seas were then infested, and who without any form of Government had gradually assembled together at the South East Port. In order to assure a prompt and more general settlement, the East India Company held out as a means of inducement, an offer of assistance to all respectable families who would resort to the Island. The measures adopted were successful, several respectable families emigrated from St. Malo and permanently established themselves.

This object being attained the next point to which the Government turned its regard was the cultivation of spice plants; and in the acts of all concessions of lands, the obligation to carry out its views in this respect formed the principal stipulation.

The first settlement of a country offers few details of real interest; and we find, with the exception of a feeling of discontent displayed by the Troops and the trouble occasioned by the Maroons, the early Government of the Island to have been peaceable. The inhabitants, unmolested in their endeavours to establish themselves comfortably on the ground allotted to them, passed their time monotonously but contentedly, under severe privation, in felling the forests and providing for their future wants.

Such, as in all cases of rising newly-settled countries, was the position

of the Island during the administration of Mr. de Nyon from 1722 to 1726—Mr. Dumas from 1726 to 1728 and Mr. Maupin from 1728 to 1735.

The foundation of real advancement being, however, thus established, in 1733, during the administration of Mr. de Maupin, the East India Company, advising themselves to render the Island of some utility, directed Mr. de Cossigny, an officer of the Engineers, to make a minute inspection of it.

Upon the account rendered by this Officer, the Company at once perceived the advantage to Eastern commerce of the position of the Island; and in the commencement of 1735, Mr. de la Bourdonnais, who had already visited the Island, was appointed Governor of it, with full power to carry out the views of the Company.

On his arrival in June 1735, his first object was to ascertain its resources. Finding the disadvantages of the South East port as a seat of Government and centre of external commerce, he at once determined upon the abandonment of it.

The example of the Dutch had been followed by the subsequent settlers in establishing themselves on that portion of the Island, although the inferiority of its port as compared with that of the North West was practically obvious.

Once settled at the latter place, Mr. la Bourdonnais displayed to the fullest extent his wishes to meet the views of the Company.

Instead of an enterprising, energetic, and a rising Colony, he found the inhabitants in a state of apathy—the Island without commerce. The Company had attached so much importance to Bourbon from its being longer established, and the benefit derived from its coffee plantations, that the new acquisition was, as it were, forgotten.

During the twelve years of LaBourdonnais' administration the whole aspect was changed. Previous to his arrival the different districts of the Island could with difficulty communicate with each other, or the town. Land transport was almost impracticable. There were no barracks; the army lived in cottages which could afford no resistance; nor were there any means in the Island for withstanding a hostile attack. The commercial shipping had no place for repairing disasters at sea. Under his energetic endeavours, these serious inconveniences were almost immediately removed; roads were established, forts raised, and from an ingenious invention of his fertile mind, a mode of repairing vessels was resorted to, the most simple and most effective that could be devised.

He established a "Conseil Supérieur," re-organized the administration, and purged the Colony of the maroons which were its bane. By his example and assistance, he aroused the inhabitants from the apathy into which they were fallen. The sugar cane and indigo plant were now first grown, and manioc, brought by him from Brazils, was naturalized in the Island.

During 12 years of activity from 1735 to 1746 extensive fortifications, an aqueduct for conducting water to Port Louis, a port furnished with lighters, canoes, anchors and every thing for trading vessels, and a marine yard from which four vessels were launched, were the result of his energy and talent.

The death of his wife occurring in 1740, he left the Government in the hands of Mr. de St. Martin, and sailed for France; but instead of meeting with gratitude on the part of the Company, he was called upon to justify his conduct. Being fully exonerated, he was next charged with the Naval Command of a squadron destined for India, and set sail on the 30th April 1741, for the Isle of France, where he arrived on the 14th August, and used his best endeavours for its perfect fortification.

In 1742 he executed the project of a minute visit of the dependencies. The principal of the Seychelles Islands was during this expedition named after him.

During this last administration of la Bourdonnais, in 1745, occurred the wreck of the *St. Geran*, which event has been interestingly interwoven with the history of Paul and Virginia, the author of which, Bernardin de St. Pierre, subsequently visited the Island.

War being declared, on the 17th March 1746, Labourdonnais, leaving the Government in the hands of Mr. St. Martin, took his departure for Pondicherry with a fleet equipped principally from the resources of the Island.

The limits of this historical summary will not admit of following this wonderful man in his career; suffice it to say that on his return to the Isle of France, he found his post occupied by Mr. David, who, in consequence of calumnious reports which had been made to the India Company, had been sent out to make an inquiry into his conduct.

Mr. David, however, so far from considering them as founded, placed under the command of la Bourdonnais the vessels destined for Europe. He arrived at Martinique where he took a passage in a Dutch ship for France; but on his way home, he was taken prisoner by an English vessel, and conducted to England. Instead of being treated as a prisoner, he was shortly afterwards permitted, on parole, to return to his country,—to be thrown into the Bastille as a reward for his services. After remaining in a dungeon for three years he was acquitted, and turned penniless into the world,—to survive his incarceration but three years.

The administration of Mr. David from 1746 to 1750 presents very little of importance. An ineffectual attempt was made by the English in 1748 to take possession of the Island; but a mere pretence of resistance deluded the Commander of the Squadron, Admiral Boscawen, into the idea of an impossibility of success; and after a few shots, he withdrew his 28 vessels from the intended point of attack "*Petite Rivière*," and continued his cruise.

Mr. David was succeeded by his brother-in-law Mr. Lozier Bouvet in 1750, under whose Government, 18th April 1753, arrived, to establish the geographical position of the Island, the Abbé de la Caille, the result of a part of whose labours is shewn in another part of this work, (p. 47).

In 1754 the small pox broke out, and the Island was devastated by a violent hurricane.

In 1755, Mr. Magon de St. Elier arrived as Governor, and the restrictions against the indiscriminate clearing of the forests were at

once removed, the bad effects of which act were soon denounced by the Company.

The following three years were devoted to preparations for war. The last Governor for the Company, Mr. Desforbes Boucher, replaced Mr. Magon in 1759. His principal attention was devoted to the cultivation of Réduit, which had been founded by Mr. David, and where a Botanical Garden had already been set on foot under the direction of Mr. Oblotte.

The hurricane of 1760 is cited as one of the most violent that ever befell the Island.

Up to 1767, the commercial retrospect of the Island gives every proof of violent restrictions on the part of the Company to every effort of the inhabitants to individual advancement. Instead of allowing free commerce, we find the Company monopolizing every agricultural benefit. It is true that grants of land were easily procured, the number of acres ceded amounting to no less than 149,067, but only 6,385 were in cultivation.

In return for agricultural produce, the rate of which was fixed as low as possible, and the purchase monopolised by the Company, payment was made in European merchandize at an advance of one hundred per cent, or Indian merchandize at fifty.

In spite of such measures, adopted by the Company throughout their Eastern possessions, the war had so reduced their finances that they found themselves under the obligation to renounce in favour of the King, their possessions in the East, including the Isles of France and Bourbon, in order to meet the demands of their creditors; and we find the Island revert to the Crown in 1767.

The population at this time, according to Abbé Raynal, consisted only of 3163 whites, 587 free people, and 15,022 slaves; the produce not exceeding in value £105,712, and about twenty bales of cotton; the whole value of produce being in francs as follows: wheat 320,600;—rice, 474,000;—maize, 1,570,000;—haricot, a kind of bean, 142,700;—oats, 135,500.

THIRD EPOCH.—*French Regal Government.*

No sooner had the King taken over the Isle of France, than a total change was effected in the mode of the administration of its Government.

On the 14th of July 1767, Mr. Dumas and Mr. Poivre, the latter of whom had already passed some years in the Island, arrived, under Royal Commissions, the one as Governor, the other as Commissioner and President of the Superior Councils.

From the origin of the Colony, and in virtue indeed of the Charter of the Company in 1664, the custom of Paris was the fundamental law, by which the civil rights of the Inhabitants of the Colony, were regulated. The principal ordinances of the mother-country were observed, namely, that of 1667, on Civil Procedure; of 1681 relative to the Marine; of 1670, upon Criminal Procedure; that of 1673 on Com-

merce; and that of 1731 as to Legacies. On the King taking over in 1767 the Sovereignty of the Isle of France, the laws put in force were 1st. the Custom of Paris; 2nd. those laws and ordinances made for the home country in general, which were ordered to be registered and published in the Colony; 3d. the Laws and bye-Laws made expressly for the Island, and which are comprised in the Code de Laleu.

An Ordinance of the King, promulgated immediately after the arrival of Mr. Dumas, established the future administrative organization of this Island and Bourbon. It is inserted in the first of the legal Codes that was published in the Colony. (Code de Laleu No. 3, p. 2.,)

The sixteen months of joint administration of Mr. Dumas and Mr. Poivre were passed in hostile discussions between themselves, which resulted in the recall of Mr. Dumas, who was replaced temporarily by Mr. Steinaver on the 27th November 1768. The acting Governor retained the reins of Government till the arrival of Mr. Desroches.

The most remarkable events of the administration of Mr. Desroches were the deepening by Mr. Tromelin of the Harbour, which had become already obstructed in many places; and the introduction of spice plants, due to the zeal of Mr. Poivre.

In 1771 the Colony was afflicted with the small pox, which misfortune was followed by the hurricane of 1st. March 1772, in which the *Vert Galant* was sunk, and the *Ambulante* wrecked in the pass at Morne Brabant, which has since borne that name.

About a month after the last introduction of spice plants, the Chevalier de Ternay and Maillard Dumesle arrived, the former as Governor-General, the latter as Intendant, to replace Mr. Desroches and Mr. Poivre, who handed over the Government on the 21st August 1772.

Mr. Dumesle's arrival was followed by the establishment of a weekly journal, which the increasing population and extension of commerce then rendered necessary. The Island was reduced to 8 Districts in lieu of 11 as fixed by Ordinance dated 6th August 1768. Additional Administrative and Police Regulations were enacted.

In the night of the 9—10th April 1773, a more violent Hurricane than had hitherto happened, declared itself. In a few hours the tempest, which began at about 9 o'clock, so ravaged the country, that, the next day, broken and uprooted trees were scattered on all sides, and every trace of the crop had disappeared. The Town of Port Louis was obstructed on all sides by the ruins of more than 300 houses, and 32 ships lay stranded on the banks of the harbour.

By the precautions at once taken, the disasters were shortly repaired, and a new Church was commenced, the old one having fallen in, crushing several persons in its fall.

In 1774 the Powder Mills exploded, with great loss of life to the military stationed there; and in the same year the ship *Mars* was, from want of precaution, burnt in the harbour.

Under the joint administration of Mr. Poivre, the King's Garden at Pamplémousses was first established, and in 1774, while under the

direction of Mr. Céré, the spice plants introduced by that enterprising man produced fruit, to the great satisfaction of every one. At this day, the joy then felt is unappreciable, as the clove trees which were in consequence propagated in the several districts of the Island, have been almost all destroyed to be replaced by the Sugar Cane!

Mr. Ternay, who was much more feared than loved, was relieved by the Chevalier La Brillane on the 2d December 1776.

Frustrated by the inhabitants in all his intentions for their good, after two years of inquietude the new Governor died, and was buried accompanied to his grave by almost no one.

The war in which France was engaged when the Vicomte of Souillac, Governor of Bourbon, arrived to replace Mr. de la Brillane, so far from proving a check to the prosperity of the Isle of France, brought there on the contrary a crowd of vessels, both national and foreign, which, in introducing abundance, changed into habits of luxury the hitherto simple manners of the people.

Seconded in the first place by Mr. Fourcault, Intendant since the 17th November 1777, afterwards by Mr. Chevreau, who replaced the former on the 14th July 1781, and lastly by Mr. Motais de Narbonne, Commissary General, who succeeded Mr. Chevreau on his recall the 12th October 1785, the Vicomte de Souillac supplied the wants of the squadron of Mr. Dorves and Suffren and the armies of Mr. Ducherien and Dubussy so effectually that the eyes of the French were at once opened to the importance of the Colony, which they had hitherto given but little attention to.

The remainder of the Government of the Vicomte de Souillac, after the Peace of 1783, proves that the war which was just terminated had given full cause to France to think more seriously of the Isle of France. Considerable sums of money were sent out. Under the Intendanceship of Mr. Chevreau it would appear that these funds were not however appropriated to their intended purpose, for being, called home to render an account, after an interview with the Minister, he drowned himself in the Seine.

The Vicomte of Souillac, whose name is perpetuated by a village at Savanne, sailed for India the 4th April 1786, leaving the Government in the hands of Mr. de Fleury.

The Island, which had now been 13 years without a Hurricane, was again visited by that scourge in 1786.

The latter part of the Government of Mr. de Souillac and the two years of Mr. d'Entrecasteaux, who arrived the 5th November 1787, were passed in tranquillity. The only cause of inquietude during the administration of the latter was the visit of another hurricane during the night of the 31st December 1788, in which a frigate the *Venus*, perished with fifteen children of the best families of the Island, who had been embarked in it for France, where their parents had intended they should finish their education.

FOURTH EPOCH.—*Colonial Assemblies.*

Mr. Dupuy, as Intendant General, succeeded Mr. Motais de Narbonne the 17th August 1789, and on the 14th November of the same

year, the comte de Conway, relieved Mr. d'Entrecasteaux, and made the Island the chief seat of Government for the French possessions in these seas.

The distant rumours which at this time reached the Island relative to the troubled state of France, although exciting the attention, do not appear for a time to have affected the passions of the Colonists; and it was not until the arrival of a vessel from Bordeaux on the 31st January 1790, that those signals for revolution were given, to which the colony would have fallen a victim, but for the firm and prudent conduct of the more intelligent of its inhabitants. This vessel brought the exciting news of the great power usurped to itself by the National Assembly at Paris, and as the captain, officers, and crew wore the tri-coloured cockade, a similar emblem was, in spite of the opposition of the Governor-General, soon generally adopted by the colonists, and advertisements posted in the streets, inviting all the citizens to form themselves into primary assemblies, (after the example of those which had taken place in all the communes of France), in order to draw up memorials of complaints and demands. A most tumultuous meeting took place at the Church on the 4th February 1790.

General Conway sent some soldiers to arrest the young men who had caused the placards to be posted up; but the people collected on the Place d'Armes, liberated the prisoners on their road to the gaol, and compelled M. de Conway himself to wear the revolutionary emblem.

FOURTH EPOCH.—*Colonial Assemblies.*

The new regime triumphed over the old. The self-constituted authorities united themselves into a Colonial Assembly, and met as such for the first time on the 27th April. Different constituted authorities were established to whom was confided the interior government of the Island.

Seeking cause for strife, divers complaints were next made by the sailors against the Commandant of Marine, comte de Macnamara, and attempts were made to cause a rise of the slaves. Fruitless became the measures taken by the Superior Council to maintain peace and tranquillity.

A civil war appeared on the eve of breaking out, when the *Stanislas* arriving on the 17th June, the captain of which was bearer of the Decree of the 8th March, in an instant joy took the place of fear, the decree being construed by every one in his own favor.

The calm was not of long duration.

M. de Macnamara was accused of betraying feelings hostile to the colony, and those who protested against the acts of the Assembly, were equally inculpated.

A post and lanthorn were raised on the 18th June 1790 on the Place d'Armes for them all. M. Macnamara at once took his departure, but was pursued and overtaken by some schooners despatched for him by the assembly. After an unsuccessful attempt to blow out his brains, he was brought ashore and escorted by 3 or 400 national guards to the church, where the Assembly was sitting, the Governor accompanying him to the place.

On this occasion, by the power of his eloquence, this brave man received the greatest applause from his judges, was at once liberated, and, clothed in the costume of the national guard, conducted back to Government house.

In lieu of at once leaving the Island, Macnémara remained on the station, to fall a victim to his imprudence. In the Gazette of the 28th October the name of Macnémara appears, announcing his departure for November. Finding the military to have fallen into a state of disrule, and disorder amongst them at its height, he had thought it his duty to give an account of the matter to the Minister of Marine; but he was betrayed, and a copy of his letter sent to the barracks. The soldiers threatened him with vengeance; and to execute it, the grenadiers seized upon the boats and canoes, and proceeded to the flag ship to seize the person of the admiral. De Macnémara at once ordered the cannon to be loaded and pointed; but the moment the grenadiers approached, and hailed the seamen in the republican style, the latter refused to defend their commander, and he was conducted by the grenadiers as a prisoner to the assembly then sitting in the Church, who after a few interrogatories, ordered him to be conveyed to prison, leaving him, however, unfortunately, to be conducted thither by the soldiery.

The admiral on arriving at the entrance of Royal Street, perceiving the danger he ran in approaching the lanthorn hung up at a short distance from him, escaped from his guards, and rushed into the house of a watchmaker of his acquaintance. Relying on his agility, he hoped to escape by the roof and reach the harbour. On the top of the stair, finding the door shut, and one of his pursuers at his heels, he turned round and fixed his pistol at him. The pistol flashed in the pan, and the infuriated soldier felled him down with his sabre. The rest arriving, quickly despatched the prostrate general, and severing his head from his body, carried it on a pole through the town. His mutilated body, after being dragged to Pont Bourgeois, was abandoned, and afterwards carried to the burial ground and interred by a marine.

This crime was unpunished, in the troubled state of the time it being thought advisable to countermand the orders given for bringing the perpetrators of it to justice.

The Colonial Assembly was annual, and the members enrolled at its second formation, the 11th January 1791, showed far greater forbearance and moderation than that evinced on the whole by the first organized assembly; and although it was opposed by the Government and the Municipalities, with the exception of preposterous demands on the part of the troops, the remainder of the year may be said, comparatively with the troubled state of the times, to have passed off in tranquillity.

The year 1792 brought with it a scourge, the small pox, which carried off, in a space of three months, no less than 4000 persons, exclusive of its ravages in the garrison.

During the troubles thus occasioned, arrived, on the 17th June, the frigate *Fidèle*, with the new Governor, Mr. de Malartic, on board. He was accompanied by four commissioners, and brought with him the act of the National Assembly of France dated 16th May 1791, which ratified the acts of the Colonial Assemblies, and gave those bodies permanence.

The affairs of the island might have now gone on quietly, but that the news of the power of the Jacobin Clubs in France gave a stimulus to the discontented, and a Jacobin Club, called the *Chaumière*, was established, and soon rivalled the constituted authorities.

Such was the power of this Club that it forced M. Malartic to grant them a vessel to carry 100 men to the contiguous Isle of Bourbon, for the arrest of the Governor, Civil Commissary and commandant of the marine of that island, who were thus conveyed as prisoners to the Isle of France, on the charge of having corresponded with the English. These high functionaries were landed at Port Louis, conveyed under an escort of Clubbists to the *Chaumière*, then sitting, and the President (formerly a police officer), gravely said to them "*the people accuse you, and the people will judge you !*"—they were then fettered and conducted to a dungeon, where they remained six months.

A guillotine was established by order of the *Chaumière*, and but for the Colonial Assembly in ordering that the prisoners of the Jacobins should be judged only by a court martial, named by all the citizens of the colony, united in Primary Assemblies each in his own district, much blood would, undoubtedly, have been shed by these unthinking and infuriated men; the delay, however, gave the Assembly time to concert together, in order to contrive that the choice of members of the Commission should fall upon upright persons. In spite of these precautions, the proceedings of such a club would have rendered the guillotine more than an object of terror, but at this moment an account arrived of the French Republic abolishing slavery in all its colonies and settlements.

In a community of 59,000 persons, where upwards of 49,000 were slaves, such a summary decree, without a word about pecuniary compensation, may well be supposed to have created alarm; the Jacobin Club was annihilated, the guillotine removed from the public square, the prisoners set at liberty without a trial, and the principal jacobins, to the number of 30, arrested, and instantly sent on board a ship bound for France. The planters, with the news of what was occurring at St. Domingo continually arriving, knew not what steps to take: some proposed to declare the colony independent of the French Republic, and others sought to temporize, and to stay the promulgation of the decree,

While deliberating (18th July, 1796) a squadron of four frigates, under Vice Admiral Serecy, with two agents from the French Directory (named Baco and Burnel), arrived at Port Louis; the colonists protested in vain against the disembarkation of these agents, who, however, dressed in the directorial costume, landed in state, and proceeded to the Colonial Assembly, to take on themselves the government of the colony, in which they were to be aided by 800 men of the revolutionary army, and two troops of artillery, all brought from France. Before three days had elapsed, the menacing tone of the agents was such as to alarm the whole colony; they threatened to hang the governor, and proceeded to other severe measures without promulgating their intentions respecting the slaves; "twenty young creoles," says Baron Grant in his interesting account of the Island, "devoted themselves to the welfare of the colony, and vowed the death of those instruments of republican despotism;" and, in fact, the agents owed their lives to the

Governor and Assembly, who caused them to be conveyed on board a ship (*Le Moineau*) which was ordered to convey them to the Philippine Islands, as the place most distant from France.

As an instance of the moral power that the agents of the French Revolution had over the people, it may be stated that on the day after the *Moineau* sailed on her route towards the Philippines, the agents dressed themselves in their directorial costumes, harangued the ship's company, induced them to mutiny against the orders of the captain, and return to France.

The colonists now gave themselves up to rejoicing for the dangers they had escaped, and the soldiers who had stood by the Assembly were honoured and caressed in every place, while money and largesses were liberally bestowed on them; but the troops of the agents were soon found dangerous, as they resolved on freeing the negroes who lived with them. Governor Malartic contrived, however, to ship them off for Batavia, under pretence of assisting the Dutch against the common enemy, the English. There now only remained in the island the skeletons of the two old regiments before mentioned, and the colony remained tranquil until May, 1798, when these troops also formed a plan of proclaiming liberty to the slaves, in order to frustrate which, the Colonial Assembly obtained an order from General Malartic, for the two grenadier companies to embark on board the frigate *la Seine*, then ready to sail on a cruise. Those who desired to stir up insurrection in the colony represented to the troops that this order for embarkation was either to place them in the power of Tippoo Sultaun, with whose cruelty they were well acquainted, or to expose them to the destructive climate of Batavia. The grenadiers, influenced by these suggestions, refused to obey the orders for embarkation, and induced the other companies to mutiny, to take arms and seize the field pieces which were in their quarters, as also to break open the doors of the armoury where the cartouches and cartridges were kept. Fortunately the officers of the regiment were men of the old regime, who restrained the fury of the men, and kept them from coming out of their quarters in arms. In this crisis, the Colonial Assembly were not idle, they summoned every freeman capable of bearing arms, from all parts of the island, and at day-break, on the 25th of April, every man at beat of drum was at the post assigned him; a battery planted upon a hill commanded the Court where the soldiers had been under arms the whole night, and twelve field pieces supported by the young National Guard of the colony, advanced in four columns to attack the troops in their quarters. General Malartic then advanced at the head of the National Guard, and again commanded the grenadiers to embark, which however they refused to do; the matches were lighted, and a bloody contest was on the eve of commencing, when the Committee of Public Safety of the Colonial Assembly suggested that the two regiments should embark for France in the *Seine* frigate and a merchantman, granting them until noon to make up their linen and knapsacks and depart; after some hesitation the soldiers consented, and the same day at noon, the Mauritius was freed from 800 armed stipendiaries of the French Republic.

The colonists now sought for and expected peace: they had freed themselves from the agents and troops of the French Directory,

and the Assembly, renewed every year by the nomination of the citizens of the colony, was linked, as it was thought, with the happiness and prosperity of the colonists. But disputes now arose respecting the laws about to be established for the repayment of debts contracted in paper currency, the depreciation of which (as issued by the administrators of the French Republic) was so great as to be but a *thousandth* part of the sum it nominally represented !

As soon as intelligence reached Mauritius, respecting the laws which the two governing councils of France had decreed, relative to the payments of the debts contracted in the paper currency, the creditors, who were greatly favoured by these laws, demanded the execution of them : the debtors, on the other hand, represented with great force and truth, that the circumstances in general, under which the different contracts had been made in the colony being different from those which had taken place in France, it would evidently be unjust to apply the same laws when there was an apparent difference both in the manner, situation, and contracts of the colony. The Colonial Assembly, acting on the principles of justice, was on the point of arranging these differences, when the creditors, in order to frustrate the aims of the Assembly, raised a conspiracy on the 4th November, 1799—seized on the guns, and loudly demanded of General Malartic to dissolve the Colonial Assembly. This demand the General was obliged to comply with, in order to save the most distinguished members of the Assembly from being murdered, several of the conspirators having rushed forward, and obliged them to escape at the back doors : but, dissolving the Assembly did not satisfy the malcontents, they compelled the General to sign an order for the imprisonment of twelve different members of the Assembly, with a view of preventing, by any possibility, the passing of a law, the purport of which was the reimbursement of the debts contracted during the course of a depreciated paper currency. The "*Sans Culottes*" now formed themselves into armed associations, and the creditors, who had aided in dissolving the Colonial Assembly, became in turn frightened, when they perceived the march of the country people towards Port Louis to rescue it from the dominion of the *Sans-Culottes* ; the latter, finding themselves abandoned by the creditors, and like bad men in a bad cause, weakened by internal dissensions, made no further resistance to the entry of the country national guard into the town : the disturbance was concluded by shipping off the principal criminals for France. The Colonial Assembly having been dissolved, the Governor-General Malartic was aided by the primary Assembly (21 members), less numerous than the former (51 members), whose numbers were found a source of much inquietude ; the members were in the proportion of 14 for the country, and seven for the town, who were nominated by the primary Assemblies of each district of the island.

Governor Malartic, after eight years of turbulent administration, died on the 24th July 1808. He learned to merit, in every difficult crisis, the esteem and affection of the colonists ; his funeral was celebrated with much pomp, and his remains were deposited in the Champ-de-Mars, the only public walk of the inhabitants of Port Louis. The execution of a monument, in the form of a cenotaph, was begun by the inhabitants, but its completion was not effected until the administration of Sir W.

Gomm, when the necessary funds were raised ; Lady Gomm, by means of a Fancy Fair, having brought to a completion the work which during almost fifty years had been allowed to remain as an uncompleted testimony to the virtues of an exemplary ruler.

The energetic and powerful Government which at this time had established itself in France, before stifling the liberties of the home Government, began to destroy those of the Colonies, by a decree of the 30th Floreal An X (20th May 1802.)

This law, consisting of four articles, suspended for ten years the constitutional law previously given to the Colonies.

FIFTH EPOCH.—*Captain General Decaen.*

To execute this law at the Isle of France, the Consul General expedited a squadron under the orders of Vice-Admiral Linois, with a new garrison, and the Captain General Decaen.

This officer landed on the 26th September 1803; took possession of the Government; closed the Colonial Assembly, which had sat for ten years; abolished the existing system, by a proclamation of ten lines, under date the 4th Vendemiaire, An XII; and promulgated the constitution made for the Colony by the Consuls under date the 13 pluviöse An XI, in virtue of which the executive powers, legislative and judicial, were placed in the hands of three high functionaries called the Captain General, the Préfet Colonial, and the Commissary of Justice.

From this period the colonists, however, appear to have enjoyed tranquillity, and the cultivation of the island rapidly extended. Buonaparte saw at a glance its important position for the annoyance of British commerce, and under the government of General Decaen, with the aid of a strong naval squadron, commanded by Admiral Linois, Mauritius assumed a leading part in the eastern hemisphere, to the great injury of British trade ; to put a stop to these proceedings a strong armament of 12,000 troops, with 20 ships of war, was therefore despatched from India, and from the Cape of Good Hope, for the conquest of Mauritius, in 1810;—a landing was effected at some distance from Port Louis, and after the French troops and national guard had suffered several repulses, a capitulation was entered into, and Mauritius became a dependency of Great Britain. At the peace of 1814, the acquisition was ratified, and the island has ever since remained a crown colony.

CAPITULATION OF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

We, the undersigned, Major-General H. Wards and Commodore J. Rowley, named for Her Britannic Majesty by Vice-Admiral Albemarle Bertie, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's ships of war at the Cape of Good Hope and in the adjacent seas, and by Lieutenant-General the Honorable John Abercrombie, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's forces on the one side ; and Martin Vandermaesen, general of division, member of the Legion of Honour and Commandant of the Troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of France, at the Isle of France, and Mr. Victor Duperré Post Captain of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, named by Mr. Charles Decaen, grand-officer of the Legion of Honour, General of division, Captain General of

the French settlements at the East of the Cape of Good Hope, on the other hand ; who being respectively intrusted with full power to negotiate the surrender of the island and all its dependencies, have agreed to the following :

Art. 1. That the sea and land forces, officers, subalterns and soldiers, shall not be prisoners of war.

Answer. The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of the French, forming the garrison of the Isle of France, the officers and subalterns, the Naval officers Imperial and Royal, the crews of the vessels of war and the Civil authorities, shall not be considered as prisoners of war.

Art. II. That they shall take away their effects and baggage.

Answer. The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall retain their arms and colours, without amunition ; they shall retain all their personal effects and the baggage which they declare upon honour to be their own personal property.

Art. III. That they shall be transported, together with their families, into one of the ports of the French Empire.—Accorded.

Art. IV. That, for this transport, I will retain the four frigates of His Majesty, *la Manche*, *la Bellone*, *l'Astrée* and *la Minerve*, as well as the sloops the *Victor* and *l'Entreprenant*, with the officers and crews, armament, ammunition and provisions.

Answer. This article is inadmissible. The transport of the crew of the vessels of war of the Imperial and Royal navy is provided for in the preceding article.

Art. V. That there shall be added to these vessels six transports which I will point out, to be employed for our transport with the necessary provisions for their crews and passengers.

Answer. There shall be expedited cartel vessel at the cost of the English government, well provisioned, to transport to France the French garrison and the crews of the vessels of war. The said vessels shall be at liberty to return at once and without delay to an English port.

Art. VI. These conditions agreed to, I will give up the colony and all its dependencies, the stores, &c. The inventories of all objects belonging to His Majesty the Emperor shall be drawn up and preserved, in order that the whole be returned at the end of the war.

Answer. The Colony and its dependencies shall be ceded without condition, the stipulating parties being furnished with no power to determine their future destination. The inventories of all the stores and properties of the state which shall be given over to His Britannic Majesty's forces shall be made by the Commissaries named on both sides.

Art. VII. That the properties of the inhabitants, whatever they may be, shall be respected. GRANTED.

Art. VIII. That the inhabitants shall retain their religion, laws and customs. GRANTED.

Art. IX. That they shall be permitted, during the space of two years, to enjoy the faculty of leaving the colony with their families to go to the places they may choose GRANTED.

Art. X. That the wounded which it will be necessary to leave in the hospitals, shall be treated in the same manner as the subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

Answer. The wounded and sick that may remain in the hospitals shall be treated as the subjects of His Britannic Majesty; French Surgeons will be permitted to remain with them; afterwards they shall be sent to France at the expense of His Britannic Majesty.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. The Public Functionaries of the French Government shall be authorized to remain in the Colony for a reasonable time in order to settle and arrange the public accounts with the inhabitants of the Colony.

Art. II. The 3rd December at 6 o'clock, A. M., the troops of His Britannic Majesty shall take possession of Fort Dumas and the lines of Port Napoléon, as far as the Fanfaron Battery.

Art. III. The 4th December, at 6 o'clock A. M., Cooper's Island, Fort Blanc, all the Batteries of Port Napoléon, all the vessels, not only vessels of war, but corsairs and merchant vessels, as well as all other kinds and descriptions of vessels, shall be given up to the naval and military Forces of His Britannic Majesty, and all vessels which may be in the roadstead in any port or creek of the island without distinction, shall be also considered as the property of His Britannic Majesty.

Art. IV. The troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, and the crews of all vessels of war and corsairs shall withdraw themselves into the garrisons of the town, where they shall remain till embarked.

Art. V. The subsistence of the French garrison, both officers and soldiers, as well as all the officers and crews of the vessels of war, as long as they shall remain here, shall be assured and furnished by the English Government.

Art. VI. That, at the moment of giving up the Port, as stipulated in the 3rd additional article, all English prisoners of every rank, who may be found in the Isle of France, shall be set at liberty.

Art. VII. That, in case any difficulties should arise in the interpretation of the preceding articles, they shall be interpreted in favour of the French Government.

Agreed to and determined at the British Head Quarters at Pamplousses, at one o'clock in the morning, the 3rd December 1810.

Signed : VANDERMAESEN, *General of Division*;
HENRY WARDE, *Major General*;
JOSIAS ROWLEY, *Commodore*;
VICTOR DUPERRÉ, *Post-Captain*.

Ratified by us :

ALBEMARLE BERTIE, *Vice-Admiral*;
JOHN ABERCROMBIE, *Lieutenant-General*.

TREATY OF PARIS.

CESSION OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

Article 8th—His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his allies, engages to restore to His Most Christian Majesty, within the time that shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st January 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa and Asia, with the exception however of the Isle of France and its Dependencies, especially Rodrigues and les Séchelles, which several colonies and possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and Sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St.-Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and Sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.

NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF EACH DISTRICT OF MAURITIUS.

PORT-LOUIS.—Port-Louis, Grand-River and “Vallée des Prêtres.”

PAMPLEMOUSSES SOUTH.—Long Mountain, Peterboth, Calebasse River, Piton, Bois Rouge, Mapou, Tombeau.

Do. NORTH.—L’Arsenal, Pointe aux Piments, Trou-aux-Biches, Grand’Baie.

RIVIÈRE-DU-REMPART.—Bois Rouge, Mapou, Poudre d’Or, Plaine St. Cloud, Rivière-du-Rempart, Plaine des Roches.

FLACQ.—Flacq, Mare aux Lubines, Quatre Cocos, Trou d’Eau-Douce, Rivière-Sèche, Mare aux Fougères, Trois Islots, Camp de Masque.

GRAND-PORT.—Mare d’Albert, Plein Bois, Mare Tabac, Cent Gaulettes, Rivière Lachaux, Rivière des Créoles, Trois Islots, les Anses.

SAVANNE.—Grand Savanne, Little Savanne.

BLACK RIVER.—Petite Rivière, Plaines St.-Pierre, Tamarin, Black River, Coteau Rafin, Gorges du Cap.

PLAINES-WILHEMS.—Bas du Quartier, Terre-Rouge, Quatre Bornes, le Bassin, Vacoa.

MOKA.—Les Pailles, Moka, Terre-Rouge, Quartier Militaire.

LIST OF THE DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS WITH THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Rodrigues, lat. 19° 40' 40" South ; long. 63° 11' 30" East of Greenwich.

[Called by the Portuguese *Diego-Raïs*.]

Dimensions : About 6 leagues from East to West, 2½ from North to South.

Saint-Brandon or Cargados Carayos, lat. $16^{\circ} 26'$ South ; long. $59^{\circ} 53'$ East of Greenwich.

Consists of a bank of about 9 leagues from East to West, by 4 from North to South, and is comprised of 12 Isles forming 5 groupes, with some others adjacent, viz. : 2 Isles Boissées to the S.-E. ; Raphaël, Sirène, West ; North Island ; St.-Pierre, Roussin, Mariette, Petits Fous ; Lavoquère ; aux Fous ; Grand and Petit Mapou ; Véronge and Aux Bois ; Aux Cocos ; La Baleine.

These Islands were submerged in the hurricane of 1818.

Distance N.-E. of Port-Louis 82 leagues.

Diégo Garcia, lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$ South ; long. $72^{\circ} 32'$ East of Greenwich.

Dimensions : Not stated, it contains a bay, 12 miles long from N. to S., and 6 miles wide.

The Six Islands, lat. $6^{\circ} 35'$ South ; long. $71^{\circ} 25'$ East of Greenwich.

The Three Brothers (Trois Frères), lat. $6^{\circ} 10'$ South ; long. $71^{\circ} 28'$ East.

Solomon's Islands, otherwise the Eleven Islands, lat. $5^{\circ} 23'$ South long. $72^{\circ} 35'$ East.

Dimensions : One $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, one 4 do., two 3 do. each, six 2 do., one $1\frac{1}{4}$ do.

Les Péros-Banhos (22 in number.) lat. $5^{\circ} 23' 30''$ South, long. $72^{\circ} 3'$ East.

Dimensions : The largest is not two miles long.

Legour Island, (discovered in 1820), lat. $5^{\circ} 39'$ South ; long. $72^{\circ} 37'$ East.

(Is divided into two parts by a small strait about $1\frac{1}{6}$ of a mile wide

Iles Georges et Roquepiz ; said to be in, lat. $7^{\circ} 10'$ South ; lon. $63^{\circ} 8'$ East.

Have been often conceded but never found.

Agaléga, lat. $10^{\circ} 29' 50''$ South ; long. $56^{\circ} 55'$ East.

Dimensions : The Southern portion, the smallest of the two, is about 4 miles long, the Northern about 7, the greatest width is about half a league.

Coëtivi, Lat. $7^{\circ} 15'$ South ; long. $56^{\circ} 23'$ East.

Dimensions : About three leagues in circumference.

Seychelles Islands (formerly La Bourdonnais, Mahé), lat. $4^{\circ} 38'$; long. $55^{\circ} 35'$.

Dimensions : 25 to 26 leagues in circumference.

Sainte-Anne, aux Cerfs, Anonime, Sud-Est, Longue, Ronde, Moyenne, at the East close to Mahé ; Thérèse, Conception and aux Vaches Marines, to the West and near Mahé.

Aux Frégates, the most Eastward ; La Digue, 3 miles long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide ; Praslin, 15 to 18 leagues round ; Cousin et Cousine, Trois Sœurs, Isle Ronde, do. Aride, do. Félicité, do. Marianne, do. aux Récifs ; Two Islands du Nord ; Isle Denis the most Northward, lat. $3^{\circ} 38'$ S. ; long.

55° 50' East; 2 miles long, one mile wide; Isle Curieuse, 3 miles by 1½ (Leper Establishment); Les Mamelles, Isle Silhouette the most Westward, lat. 4° 29' South, long. 55° 15' East; about 3 leagues round; Isle Plate the most Southward, lat. 5° 45' South, long. 45° 62' East.

The Amirantes, North and South: Africain, lat. 4° 59' South, long. 53° 32' E., Remire, lat. 5° 10' S., long. 53° 28' E., D'Arras, lat. 5° 27' S., long. 53° 28' E., St.-Joseph, lat. 5° 28' S., long. 53° 31' E. Poivre, lat. 5° 45' S., long. 53° 32' E., Desroches, lat. 5° 40' S., long. 53° 42' E., Etoile, lat. 5° 55' S., long. 53° 27' E., Lampénaire, lat. 5° 45' South, long. 53° 46' E., La Boudouse, lat. 6° 12' S., long. 53° 4' E., Marie Louise, lat. 6° 22' S., long. 53° 21' E., Des Neuf, lat. 6° 15' S., long. 53° 14' E.

[Are for the most part coral banks.]

Isle Alphonse, lat. 7° South, long. 53° , La Providence, lat. 9° 12' South, long. 52° 17' East.

Dimensions: Eight miles from North to South, by one mile in width.

Isles Jean de Nove (five in number.) lat. 10° 20' South, long. 51° 56' East of Greenwich.

Isle St.-Pierre, lat. 9° 15' South; long. 50° 55' East.

Dimensions. Six miles long, by one and a half wide.

Saint Laurent, considered to be in lat. 9° 44' South, long. 51° 28' East, but existence doubtful.

Isle Astove (forms an Archipelago with *Cosmolédo*, *Assomption*, *Aldabra* and *Natal*), lat. 10° 10' South, long. 47° 50' East.

Cosmolédo, lat. 9° 45' South, long. 47° 40' East; Assomption, lat. 9° 44' S., long. 46° 40' East; Aldabra, lat. 9° 22' E., long. 46° 50' East; Natal; lat. 8° 27' South, long. 46° 32' East.

Isle de Sable, lat. 15° 53' South, long. 54° 43' East.

Saint-Paul, lat. 27° 45' South, long. 78° East.

Amsterdam, lat. 38° 15' South, long. 78° East.

PRELIMINARY NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

Principal Articles of the Kalendar for the Year 1851.

Golden Number	IX	Dominical Letter	E
Epact	28	Roman Indiction	9
Solar Cycle	12	Julian Period	6564
The year 5612 of the Jewish era commences on the 27th Sept. 1851.			
The year 1268 of the Mahomedan era commences on 27th Oct. 1851.			
Radamân (Turkish month of Abstinence) commences 1st July 1851.			

EQUINOX :--21st March at 8h. 44m. A. M. ; and 23rd September at 7h 40m. P. M.

SOLSTICE.—22nd June at 5h. 33m. A. M. ; and 22nd December at 1h. 19m. P. M.

(*Note*.—In the Kalendar, the Equinox is erroneously placed.)

Holidays kept at the Public Offices at Mauritius.

New Year's Day, 1st January.

Good Friday, 18th April.

Her Majesty's Birthday, 24th May.

Corpus Christi (Fête Dieu), 19th June.

Her Majesty's Accession, 20th June.

H. R. H. Prince Albert's Birthday, 26th August.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Birthday, 9th November.

Christmas Day, 25th December.

Hours of Attendance in the Public Offices.

Government Notice of 4th Nov. 1850.

THE HONORABLE the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to direct, that all the Public Offices shall for the future be open for the transaction of Public business from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M.

Eclipses in 1851.

In the year 1851 there will be four Eclipses,—two of the Moon and two of the Sun.

January 17.—Moon partially eclipsed, *visible* at Greenwich. Begins at 2h. 29·9m. p.m. mean time at Greenwich; middle at 4h. 50m.; ends at 7h. 10·1m. Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1), 0·465 on the northern limb.

February 1.—Sun. An annular Eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 3h. 3·6m. a.m. mean time at Greenwich, in long. $36^{\circ} 1'$ E. and lat. $32^{\circ} 57'$ S.; ends on the earth generally at 8h. 45·1m. in long. $146^{\circ} 21'$ E. and lat. $13^{\circ} 13'$ S. Central eclipse begins generally at 4h. 23·6m., in long. $7^{\circ} 44'$ E. and lat. $28^{\circ} 27'$ S. This eclipse is visible in the Indian Ocean.

July 13.—Moon partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins at 4h. 34·5m. a.m. mean time at Greenwich; middle at 7h. 21·3m.; ends at 16h. 8·1m. Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1), 0·706 on the southern limb.

July 28.—Sun totally eclipsed, *visible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 0h. 14·2m. p. m. mean time at Greenwich, in long. $106^{\circ} 28'$ W. and lat. $36^{\circ} 0'$ N.; ends on the earth generally at 4h. 31·2m. in long. $26^{\circ} 7'$ E. and lat. $28^{\circ} 20'$ N. Central Eclipse begins generally at 1h. 25·8m., in long. $137^{\circ} 48'$ W. and lat. $53^{\circ} 43'$ N.; ends at 3h. 39·6m., in long. $52^{\circ} 50'$ E. and lat. $39^{\circ} 6'$ N.

At Greenwich a partial Eclipse is *visible*, beginning at 2h. 3·3m. p. m.; greatest phase at 3h. 11·6m.; and ending at 4h. 15·2p.

Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Jan. 1. Circumcision.	June 20. Accession of Q. Victoria.
6. Epiphany, or Twelfth day.	21. Proclam. of Q. Victoria.
Mar 1. St. David's Day.	24. St. John the Baptist.
5. Ash Wednesday.	26. Birthday of P. Albert.
17. St. Patrick's Day.	Sept. 29. St. Michael, Michlmas d.
25. Annunciation, Lady Day.	Nov. 5. Gunpowder Plot.
Apl. 18. GOOD FRIDAY.	9. Birthday of P. of Wales.
23. St. George's Day.	30. St. Andrew's Day.
May 24. Birthday of Q. Victoria.	Dec. 21. St. Thomas's Day.
29. Ascension D., Holy Th.	25. CHRISTMAS DAY.
Jun. 19. Corpus Christi.	

Ember Days.

Wed., Mar. 12.	June 11	September 17 ...	December 17.
Friday, „ 14.	„ 13	„ 19 ..	„ 19.
Saturd., „ 15.	„ 14	„ 20 ..	„ 20.

The Revolutionary Kalendar (see page 26).

At the time of the French Revolution, when the religious order of society was completely overthrown, the Gregorian Kalendar was considered to possess certain practical inconveniences, and an entire change was made in it, in order that its arrangement should bear affinity to the operations of Nature. The year was made to commence in September, and, in lieu of dating from the Nativity of Our Saviour, was made to count from the Revolution. This system, as fully explained at page 26, continued in force for 13 years, when, finding the inconvenience arising from it, Napoleon caused the Gregorian Kalendar to be reverted to. The whole of the official and other documents of this Colony, which relate to this period, are dated in accordance with this system, of which the following are the principal features.

The first three months of the year, of which the *autumn* is composed, take their etymology :

The 1st, *Vendemiaire*, from the *Vintage*, which takes place from *September* to *October*.

The 2nd, *Brumaire*, from the *mists* and low *fogs*, which shew, as it were, the transudation of Nature from *October* to *November*.

The 3rd, *Frimaire*, from the *cold*, sometimes dry and sometimes moist, which is felt from *November* to *December*.

The three *Winter* months take their etymology :

The 1st, *Nivose*, from the *snow* which whitens the earth from *December* to *January*.

The 2nd, *Pluviose*, from the *rains* which usually fall in greater abundance from *January* to *February*.

The 3rd, *Ventose*, from the *wind* which dries the earth from *February* to *March*.

The three *Spring* months take their etymology :

The 1st, *Germinal*, from the *fermentation* and developement of the *sap* from *March* to *April*.

The 2nd, *Florial*, from the blowing of the *flowers* from *April* to *May*.

The 3rd, *Prairial*, from the smiling fecundity of the *meadow* crops from *May* to *June*.

The three *Summer* months take their etymology :

The 1st, *Messidor*, from the appearance of the waving *ears of corn* and the *golden harvests* which cover the fields from *June* to *July*.

The 2nd, *Thermidor*, from the *heat*, at once solar and terrestrial, which inflames the air from *July* to *August*.

The 3rd, *Fructidor*, from the *fruits* gilded and ripened by the sun from *August* to *September*.

The year was divided into 12 equal months, of 30 days each ; after which, 5 supplementary days were added, to complete the 365 of the ordinary year, and 6 days for Leap Year.—Each month was divided into three decades of 10 days each, distinguished by 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Decades, as follows:—Primi, Duodi, Tridi, Quartidi, Quintidi, Sextidi, Septidi, Octidi, Nonidi, Decadi.—Each day, from midnight to midnight, was divided into 10 parts, each part into 10 others, and so on to the least measurable portion of time.

PERPETUAL KALENDAR.

*SHEWING the DAY of the WEEK answering to any GIVEN DATE
PAST or TO COME, and CONVERSELY.*

EXPLANATION.

THE place of the Dominical Letter being found parallel with the month sought for, in the Table on the next page, the days of the week below it correspond with the days of the month at their left : *e. g.* : required the day of the week for the 14th March 1825. The Dominical Letter is B, the place of which in the table of dates is perpendicular with the days beginning Tuesday (which days of the week serve for the whole of that month); and the day sought for is found parallel with Monday.

DOMINICAL LETTER FOR 4400 YEARS.

EXPLANATION.				HUNDREDS OF YEARS.			
The 'hundreds of years' indicate the column of all the Dominical Letters for the centuries therein contained, and the letters in that column for any particular years will be found parallel to the years above hundreds.—Leap Year is distinguished by two letters, the second of which is to be taken from 28 Feb.				100	200	300	400
				500	600	700	800
				900	1000	1100	1200
				1300	1400	1500	1600
				1700	1800	1900	2000
				2100	2200	2300	2400
				2500	2600	2700	2800
				2900	3000	3100	3200
				3300	3400	3500	3600
				3700	3800	3900	4000
				4100	4200	4300	4400
YEARS ABOVE HUNDREDS.				C	E	G	B A
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E
4	32	60	88	FE	AG	CB	DC
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G
8	36	64	92	AG	CB	ED	FE
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B
12	40	68	96	CB	ED	GF	AG
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D
16	44	72		ED	GF	BA	CB
17	45	73		C	E	G	A
18	46	74		B	D	F	G
19	47	75		A	C	E	F
20	48	76		GF	BA	DC	ED
21	49	77		E	G	B	C
22	50	78		D	F	A	B
23	51	79		C	E	G	A
24	52	80		BA	DC	FE	GF
25	53	81		G	B	D	E
26	54	82		F	A	C	D
27	55	83		E	G	B	C
28	56	84		DC	FE	AG	BA

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KALENDAR.—1851.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES.—Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE.
			New Moon.—2nd. 2h. 33m. P. M. N. L.	Canon de la Diane.
			1st Quarter.—10th 8h. 11m. P. M. P. Q.	
			Full Moon.—17th 8h. 32m. P. M. P. L.	1—14. 4h. 15m.
			Last Quart.—24th. 0h. 6m P. M. D. Q.	15—31. 4h. 20m
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.				
W	1	1	CIRCUMCISION. New Year's Day. Public Holiday. Visit of Admirals Natclief and Vandernagen to Mauritius, 1606.]	
Th	2	2		
F	3	3		
S	4	4	Swan River discovered by Vlaming, 1697.	
S	5	5	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS. Hostilities comd. in China, 1840.	
M	6	6	EPIPHANY. Twelfth Day, Old Christmas Day.	
T	7	7	"Colonial" (now "Royal") "Colleges" founded, 1791.	
W	8	8	Penny Post established in England, 1840.	
Th	9	9	Ordinance to encourage "Bois noirs," 1782.	
F	10	10		
S	11	11		
S	12	12	1st SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	
M	13	13		
T	14	14	Abolition of Slave Trade in Maur., 1813. 1st case of hydrophobia, [1813.	
W	15	15	Introduction of Indian labourers, 1835.	
Th	16	16	Battle of Corunna, 1809.	
F	17	17	Mons. Dumas app. Director General, &c., 1727. [poo Sahib's two Envoys, 1798. Arrival of Tip-	
S	18	18	Capture of Bhurtpore, 1826. Hurricane, 1760.	
S	19	19	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPH. Capture of Aden, 1839.	
M	20	20	Hurricane, 1834.	
T	21	21		
W	22	22	Lemaire the navigator died at Mauritius, 1617.	
Th	23	23	New Zealand colonized, 1840.	
F	24	24		
S	25	25	CONV. OF ST. PAUL. Legis. Council estd , 1832. Hurricane, 1819.	
S	26	26	3RD SUN. AFTER EPIPH. Colony of N. S. Wales founded, 1788.	
M	27	27		
T	28	28		
W	29	29		
Th	30	30	King Charles the Martyr.	
F	31	31		

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises. Lev.	Sets. Couch	Sol.	Rises. Lev.	Sets. Couch
			1	5.22	6.38	20	5.27	6.33
			6	23	37	23	26	32
			11	24	36	26	29	31
			15	25	35	28	30	30
			18	26	34	31	31	29
MEMORANDA.								
Mer	1	1	Cisconnonston.					
Jeudi	2	2	Basile, évêque.					
Vend	3	3	Geneviève.					
Sam	4	4	Rigobert.					
DIM	5	5	Siméon Stylite.					
Lundi	6	6	Les Rois.					
Mardi	7	7	Théau.					
Mercr	8	8	Lucien.					
Jeudi	9	9	Pierre, évêque.					
Vendr	10	10	Paul, Ermitte.					
Sam	11	11	Hygin.					
DIM	12	12	Arcade, martyr.					
Lundi	13	13	Baptême de J. C.					
Mardi	14	14	Hilaire. évêque.					
Mercr	15	15	Maure, abbé.					
Jeudi	16	16	Guillaume, abbé.					
Vendr	17	17	Antoine, apôtre.					
Sam	18	18	Ch. S. Pierre, Rome					
DIM	19	19	Sulpice.					
Lundi	20	20	Sébastien.					
Mardi	21	21	Agnès.					
Mercr	22	22	Vincent, martyr.					
Jeudi	23	23	Ildefonse.					
Vendr	24	24	Babylas.					
Sam	25	25	Conversion de St. Paul.					
DIM	26	26	Paule, vierge.					
Lundi	27	27	Julien.					
Mardi	28	28	Charlemagne.					
Mercr	29	29	François de Sales.					
Jeudi	30	30	Batilde.					
Vendr	31	31	Marcelle.					

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES.—Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE.
			New Moon.—1st. 9h. 51m. A. M. N. L. 1st Quarter.—8th. 0h. 45m. P. M. P. Q. Full Moon.—16th. 7h. 18m. A. M. P. L. Last Quart.—23rd. 1h. 28m. P. M. D. Q.	Canon de la Diane. 1st—14th, 4h. 30m. 15th—28th, 4h. 40m.
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, &c.				
S	1	32	Procl. for destr. of rats and birds of prey, 1825. Emancip., 1835.	
S	2	33	4TH SUN. AFT. EPIPH. Purification B. V. M. Candlemas.	
M	3	34	Hurricane, 1807.	
T	4	35	Hurricane, 1731, which destroyed the Public Records.	
W	5	36	Hurricane, 1815. Ft. William, Calcutta, taken, 1757. Battle of Plassey, 1757.]	
Th	6	37		
F	7	38	Protector of Slaves appointed, 1829. Hurricane, 1829.	
S	8	39		
S	9	40	5th SUN. AFTER EPIPH. Fort at Grand Port burned by 4 slaves, [1695.	
M	10	41	Battle of Sobraon, 1846. Marr. of Q. Vict., 1840. Gov. David left, [1753.	
T	11	42	Bass Straits disc., 1797. Mahé de Labourdannaye b., 1699.	
W	12	43		
Th	13	44	Insurrection at Vienna, 1848. Revolution of 1698.	
F	14	45	St. Valentine's Day.	
S	15	46	National Debt commenced, 1600.	
S	16	47	SEPTUAGESIMA.	
M	17	48		
T	18	49	Dissolution of District Councils, 1820.	
W	19	50	Hobart Town settled, 1803.	
Th	20	51		
F	21	52	Municipal Election, 1850, lasting 3 days.	
S	22	53	Revolt of Malagasy slaves under Ratsitane, 1822	
S	23	54	SEXAGESIMA. Hurricane, 1824, which injured the R. College.	
M	24	55	ST. MATTHIAS. Abdication of Louis Philippe, 1848	
T	25	56	Municipal Councillors decl., 1850.	
W	26	57		
Th	27	58	Streets of Port Louis re-named, 1828.	
F	28	59	Hurricane, 1807. Do., 1818. Do., 1850.	

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.
				Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch
			1	5.31	6.29	10	5.36	6.24	19	5.41	6.19
2	32	28	12	37	23	21	42	18			
4	33	27	14	38	22	24	43	17			
6	34	26	16	39	21	26	44	16			
8	35	25	18	40	20	27	45	15			

MEMORANDA.

Sam	1	32	Ignace.
DIM	2	33	Purification.
Lundi	3	34	Blaise.
Mardi	4	35	Philéas.
Mercr	5	36	Agathe, vierge.
Jeudi	6	37	Vaast, évêque.
Vendr	7	38	Romuald.
Sam	8	39	Jean de M.
DIM	9	40	Appoline.
Lundi	10	41	Scholastique.
Mardi	11	42	Séverin, abbé.
Mercr	12	43	Eulalie.
Jeudi	13	44	Mélèce, évêque.
Vendr	14	45	Valentin.
Sam	15	46	Faustin.
DIM	16	47	Septuagés, Julienne.
Lundi	17	48	Théodule.
Mardi	18	49	Siméon, évêque.
Mercr	19	50	Boniface.
Jeudi	20	51	Eucher.
Vendr	21	52	Flavien.
Sam	22	53	Isabelle.
DIM	23	54	Sexagesime, Méréault.
Lundi	24	55	Mathias.
Mardi	25	56	Césaire.
Mercr	26	57	Nestor.
Jeudi	27	58	Honorine.
Vendr	28	59	Romaine.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES.—Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE.
			New Moon.—3rd. 5h. 4m. A. M. N. L. 1st Quarter.—11th. 1h. 34m. A. M. P. Q. Full Moon.—17th. 5h. 8m. P. M. P. L. Last Quart.—24th. 5h. 15m P. M. D. Q.	Canon de la Diane. 1—14. 4h. 50m. 15—31. 5h. 0m
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.				
S	1	60	St David's Day. Hurricane, 1772. Nutmegs first gathered here, [by Mr. J. N. Céré, 1778.	
S	2	61	QUINQUAGESIMA. Labourdonnaye imp. in Bastille, 1748.	
M	3	62		
T	4	63	Shrove Tuesday. 1st Mayor, &c., of Port Louis appointed, 1850.	
W	5	64	Ash Wednesday. Hurricane, 1836.	
Th	6	65		
F	7	66	Division of Poland between Austria, Russia, and Prussia, 1795.	
S	8	67		
S	9	68	1st. SUN. IN LENT. QUADRAGESIMA. Mons. Rivalz de St. An- [toine banished to Rodrigues by Governor Dumas, 1768.	
M	10	69		
T	11	70		
W	12	71	Arrival of Mons. Dumas, 1729. Ember Days.	
Th	13	72	Gregorian Kalendar restored, 1806.	
F	14	73		
S	15	74	La Caille born, 1713. [Equinox, 8h. 44m. a. m.]	
S	16	75	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT. Martinique taken by English, 1794.	
M	17	76	St. Patrick's Day.	
T	18	77	Napoleon Bonaparte invested Acre, 1799,	
W	19	78		
Th	20	79	Decree of Colonial Council reducing the inhabitants to 6 oz. bread [per day, 1794.	
F	21	80	La Caille died, 1762.	
S	22	81	Duke D'Enghein shot in the wood of Vincennes, 1804.	
S	23	82	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	
M	24	83	Post at Savanne taken by the Maroon Slaves, 1724. Labourdon- [naye transferred Government to Mr. de St. Martin, 1746.	
T	25	84	Ann. B. V. M. Lady Day.	
W	26	85	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.	
Th	27	86		
F	28	87	Hurricane, 1819. Massacre of 2500 Whites in St Domingo by order [of Dessalines, 1804.	
S	29	88		
S	30	89	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	
M	31	90	Allies entered Paris, 1814.	

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises. Lev.	Sets. Couch	Sol.	Rises. Lev.	Sets. Couch	Sol.	Rises. Lev.	Sets. Couch
			1	5.47	6 13	12	5.53	6.7	22	5 59	6.1
			3	48	12	13	54	6	24	60	0
			5	49	11	15	55	5	25	1	5.59
			7	50	10	17	56	4	27	2	58
			8	51	9	19	57	3	28	3	57
			10	52	8	20	58	2	30	4	56

MEMORANDA.

Sam	1	60	Aubin.
DIM	2	61	Quinquag. Simple e.
Lundi	3	62	Cunégonde.
Mardi	4	63	Gras, Casimir.
Mercr	5	64	Les Cendres, Adrien.
Jeudi	6	65	Colette.
Vendr	7	66	Thomas d'Aquin.
Sam	8	67	Jean de Dieu.
DIM	9	68	Quadrage, Françoise.
Lundi	10	69	Doctores.
Mardi	11	70	40 martyrs.
Mercr	12	71	4 Tems, Grégoire, [pape.
Jeudi	13	72	Euphrasie.
Vendr	14	73	4 Tems, Lubin.
Sam	15	74	4 Tems, Zaccharie.
DIM	16	75	Reminiscere, Abrah.
Lundi	17	76	Gertrude.
Mardi	18	77	Alexandre.
Mercr	19	78	Joseph.
Jeudi	20	79	Joachim.
Vendr	21	80	Bénolt.
Sam	22	81	Epaphrodite.
DIM	23	82	Oculi, Victorien.
Lundi	24	83	Catherine.
Mardi	25	84	Irénée.
Mercr	26	85	Ludger.
Jeudi	27	86	Rupert.
Vend	28	87	Dorothée.
Sam	29	88	Cyrile.
DIM	30	89	Latere, Rieul, évêq.
Lundi	31	90	Balbine.

MOON'S PHASES — Phases de la Lune.			GUN-FIRE
New Moon.—1st. 10h. 22m. P. M. N. L.			Canon de la Diane.
1st Quarter.—9th. 10h. 51m. A. M. P. Q.			—
Full Moon.—16th. 2h. 25m. A. M. P. L.			1st—14h, 5h. 10m.
Last Quart.—23rd. 10h. 47m. A. M. D. Q.			15th—31st, 5h. 15m.
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, &c.			
T	1	91	All Fools' Day.
W	2	92	Battle of the Baltic, 1801.
Th	3	93	Insurgent troops sent off, 1798. Commerce freed from French E.I.
F	4	94	Ordinance restricting liberty of the Press, 1836. [Monopoly by Nat. Ass., 1790]
S	5	95	A merchant at Malta distributed 6400 loaves to the poor, 1847.
S	6	96	5TH SUN. IN LENT. Battle of Coorg, 1834.
M	7	97	
T	8	98	Money first coined, B.C. 869.
W	9	99	Hurricane which overthrew R.C. Church, 1773.
Th	10	100	First Criminal Assizes, 1532. Gaika Caffir war began, 1846. Bat-
F	11	101	tle of Toulouse, 1814. Catholic Emancipation, 1829.
S	12	102	Hurricane, 1824.
S	13	103	Vaccination introduced by Mr. Deglos, 1803. All the Japanese
M	14	104	[Christians (37,000) massacred, 1638. America disc., 1492.
T	15	105	PALM SUN. SUN. BEFORE EASTER.
W	16	106	
Th	17	107	Battle of Culloden, 1746.
F	18	108	Maundy Thursday.
S	19	109	Good Friday. Public Holiday. Arrival of the Abbé de la Caille,
S	20	110	[1753.
M	21	111	EASTER SUN.
T	22	112	Easter Monday. Brazils discovered, 1500.
W	23	113	Easter Tuesday. Col. Draper, "Father of the Turf," died, 1841.
Th	24	114	St. George's Day. Shakespeare born, 1564; died, 1616.
F	25	115	Murder of Madame Lehec, Flacq, 1774.
S	26	116	St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843. Duchess of Gloucester born,
S	27	117	[1776.
M	28	118	1st SUN. AFTER EASTER. Low Sunday.
T	29	119	Duke of Norfolk, 1st R.C. Peer, took his seat in House of Lords,
W	30	120	Return of Mr. Jeremie, with two Regiments, 1833. [1829.
			Columbus' 3rd voyage, 1498.

AVRIL, 30 Jours.

19

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.
			Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch	
			1	6.5	5.55	10	6.10	5.50	20	6 15	5.45
			3	6	54	12	11	49	21	16	44
			5	7	53	14	12	48	23	17	43
			7	8	52	16	13	47	25	18	42
			8	9	51	18	14	46	27	19	41
									29	20	40

MEMORANDA.

Mardi	1	91	Hugues.
Merci	2	92	François de P.
Jeudi	3	93	Richard.
Vendr	4	94	Ambroise.
Sam	5	95	Vincent F.
DIM	6	96	Passion. Prudence.
Lundi	7	97	Hégésipe.
Mardi	8	98	Perpet.
Merci	9	99	Marie, égyptienne.
Jeudi	10	100	Macaire.
Vendr	11	101	Léon.
Sam	12	102	Jules.
DIM	13	103	Rameaux, Marcolin.
Lundi	14	104	Tiburce.
Mardi	15	105	Paterne.
Merci	16	106	Fructueux.
Jeudi	17	107	Anicet.
Vendr	18	108	SAINT. Parfait.
Sam	19	109	Elphège.
DIM	20	110	PAQUES. Hildegondo
Lundi	21	111	Anselme.
Mardi	22	112	Opportune.
Merci	23	113	George.
Jeudi	24	114	Beuve.
Vendr	25	115	Marc, abbé.
Sam	26	116	Clet, pape.
DIM	27	117	Quasimodo. Anastase
Lundi	28	118	Annonciation. Vital.
Mardi	29	119	Robert.
Merci	30	120	Eutrope.

MOON'S PHASES. — Phases de la Lune.				GUN-FIRE.	
Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	New Moon.—1st.	9h. 51m. P. M.	N. L.
			1st Quarter.—8th.	5h. 23m. P. M.	P. Q.
			Full Moon.—15th.	1h. 54m. A. M.	P. L.
			Last Quart.—23rd.	4h. 51m. A. M.	D. Q.
			New Moon.—31st.	0h. 36m. A. M.	N. L.
					Canon de la Diane.
					1—14. 5h. 20m.
					15—31. 5h. 25m.
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.					
Th	1	121	St. Phillip & St. James. Jacoté attacked by Willoughby, 1810.		
F	2	122	Sedition among the Troops, 1722.		
S	3	123	Jamaica discovered, 1695.		
S	4	124	2ND SUN. AFTER EASTER.		
M	5	125	Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B., left, 1849.		
T	6	126			
W	7	127	Ordinance for exterminating rats and birds of prey, 1770.		
Th	8	128			
F	9	129			
S	10	130			
S	11	131	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.		
M	12	132			
T	13	133			
W	14	134			
Th	15	135	Colonial Constitution ratified by Nat. Ass. of France, 1791.		
F	16	136	Special Tribunal at Seychelles abolished, 1827.		
S	17	137			
S	18	138	4TH SUN AFTER EASTER. Port closed to foreign ships, 1816.		
M	19	139	Naturalization of Marie Elizabeth Sabbadie Betty, Queen of [Foulpoint, 1799].		
T	20	140	Slave trade re-established, and Colonial Constitution suspended for [10 years, 1802].		
W	21	141	François Leguat left Rodrigues in an open boat, 1693.		
Th	22	142	Governor Sir R. Farquhar left on the 20th, 1823.		
F	23	143			
S	24	144	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Public Holiday.		
S	25	145	ROGATION SUN. Princess Helena born, 1816. Mons. de St. Martin nominated 2nd in Command, 1730.		
M	26	146			
T	27	147	English Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.		
W	28	148			
Th	29	149	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Royal Oak Day, 1660.		
F	30	150	François Leguat, a French Protestant refugee, arrives from Rodrigues, 1693.		
S	31	151			

MAI, 31 Jours.

[11

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.
			Lev.	Couch	Couch	Lev.	Couch	Couch	Lev.	Couch	Couch
			1	6 20	5 40	13	6 26	5 34	31	6 32	5 28
			2	21	39	15	27	33			
			4	22	38	18	28	32			
			6	23	37	21	29	31			
			8	24	36	24	30	30			
			10	25	35	28	31	29			

MEMORANDA.

Jeu	1	121	Jacques & Philippe.
Vendr	2	122	Athanase.
Sam	3	123	Inv. de la S. Croix.
DIM	4	124	Monique.
Lundi	5	125	Conv. de S. Augustin.
Mardi	6	126	Jean P. L.
Mer	7	127	Stanislas.
Jeu	8	128	Désiré, évêque.
Vendr	9	129	Grégoire de Naz.
Sam	10	130	Gordien.
DIM	11	131	Mamert.
Lundi	12	132	Pancrace
Mardi	13	133	Gervais.
Mer	14	134	Boniface.
Jeu	15	135	Idore.
Vendr	16	136	Honoré, évêque.
Sam	17	137	Paschal.
DIM	18	138	Venance.
Lundi	19	139	Ives.
Mardi	20	140	Bernardin.
Mer	21	141	Hospice.
Jeu	22	142	Julie.
Vendr	23	143	Didier.
Sam	24	144	Nats. de la Rème.
DIM	25	145	Urbain, p.
Lundi	26	146	Rogations. Quadrat.
Mardi	27	147	Rogations. Hildevert.
Mer	28	148	Rogations. Germain.
Jeu	29	149	ASCENSION. Maxim.
Vendr	30	150	Hubert.
Sam	31	151	Pétronille.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES — Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE.
			1st Quarter.—6h 10h. 17m. P. M. P. Q. Full Moon.—13h 10h 33 m P. M. P. L Last Quart.—21st. 10h 24 m. P. M. D. Q. New Moon.—29th. 10h. 14m A. M. N. L.	Canon de la Diane. 1st — 14 ^h . 5h. 30m. 15th—21 ^h 5h. 35m.
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, &c.				
S	1	152	SUN. AFTER ASCENSION. Western Australia founded, 1829.	
M	2	153	Porte du Cap at Savane attacked, 1810.	
T	3	154		
W	4	155	Arrival of Mr. Jeremie, Procureur & Advocate General, 1832.	
Th	5	156	Establishment of a new Conseil Supérieur, 1737.	
F	6	157	Chevalier Desroches arrived as Governor General, 1769.	
S	7	158	[8th Arrival of Gov. Sir G. W. Anderson.	
S	8	159	WHIT SUNDAY. Pentecost. M. Poivre presents the spice plants [to the Conseil Supérieur, 1755.	
M	9	160	Whit Monday.	
T	10	161	Whit Tuesday.	
W	11	162	St Barnabas. Ember Week.	
Th	12	163	Governor Sir Lowry Cole arrived, 1823.	
F	13	164	Slave-trade Act of 1824 promulgated, 1825. Ord. on Patents, 1835.	
S	14	165		
S	15	166	TRINITY SUNDAY. A Militia established, 1769.	
M	16	167		
T	17	168	Governor Sir C. Colville arrived, 1828. General Malartic arrived, [1792.	
W	18	169	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	
Th	19	170	Corpus Christi, or "Fête Dieu." Public Holiday.	
F	20	171		
S	21	172	Queen's Ascension. H. M. enters 15th year of Her Reign. Public [Holiday. Adm D'Entrecasteaux died, 1793,	
S	22	173	1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Q. Victoria proclaimed, 1837. [W. [Solstice, 5h. 33m. a.m.]	
M	23	174		
T	24	175	St. John Baptist.	
W	25	176		
Th	26	177		
F	27	178	Admission of Mauritius Sugars into United Kingdom at West In- [dian rates of duty, 1825.	
S	28	179		
S	29	180	2nd SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. St. Peter.	
M	30	181		

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises.	Se.s.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.
				Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch
			1 5 10	6.32 33 34	5.28 27 26						
MEMORANDA.											
DIM	1	152	Pamphile.								
Lundi	2	153	Pothin.								
Mardi	3	154	Clotilde.								
Mercredi	4	155	Optat.								
Jeudi	5	156	Boniface.								
Vendredi	6	157	Norbert.								
Sam	7	158	Paul, archevêque								
DIM	8	159	P NTECOTE. Médard								
Lundi	9	160	Vincent.								
Mardi	10	161	Laundry.								
Mercredi	11	162	4 Temps. Barnabé.								
Jeudi	12	163	Olympe.								
Vendredi	13	164	4 Temps. Ant. de P.								
Sam	14	165	1 Temps. Rufin.								
DIM	15	166	LA TRINITE. Guy.								
Lundi	16	167	Cyr.								
Mardi	17	168	Avit. ab.								
Mercredi	18	169	Marine.								
Jeudi	19	170	FETE DIEU, Ger. et								
Vendredi	20	171	Pr. AVEUEMENT de S.M								
Sam	21	172	Leufroy.								
DIM	22	173	Paulin.								
Lundi	23	174	Adolphe.								
Mardi	24	175	Nat. de S. Jean Bap.								
Mercredi	25	176	Prosper.								
Jeudi	26	177	Babolein.								
Vendredi	27	178	Ladialas.								
Sam	28	179	Loubert.								
DIM	29	180	Pierre et Paul.								
Lundi	30	181	Com. de St. Paul.								

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES.—Phases de la Lune.	GUN - FIRE.
			1st Quarter.—6th. 2h. 57m. A. M. P. Q. Full Moon.—13th. 11h. 3m. A. M. P. L. Last Quart.—21st. 2h. 29m. P. M. D. Q. New Moon.—28th. 6h. 30m. P. M. N. L.	Canon de la Diane. 1—14. 5h. 35m. 15—31. 5h. 30m.
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.				
T	1	182	The English took Tobago, 1803.	
W	2	183	Attack by Willoughby on Belombre, 1810.	
Th	3	184	Bureau de Bienfaisance established, 1790.	
F	4	185	American Colonies declared themselves free States, 1776.	
S	5	186	Barristers allowed to plead with swords on, 1787. Return of Sir R. Farquhar, 1820.	
S	6	187	3d SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Capture of Chusan, 1840.	
M	7	188		
T	8	189		
W	9	190	Capture of Bourbon, 1810. Bourbon R. Family restored, 1815.	
Th	10	191		
F	11	192	Theatre opened, 1790.	
S	12	193		
S	13	194	4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	
M	14	195	Arrival of Bernardin de St. Pierre, 1768. Arrival of Mr. Poivre [as Intendant, 1767.	
T	15	196	Saint Swithin, the Rainy Saint.	
W	16	197	First steamer crossed the Atlantic, 1839.	
Th	17	198	Re-opening of the Port to foreign vessels, 1820.	
F	18	199	Arrival of Agents of the Directory, 1796.	
S	19	200		
S	20	201	5th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	
M	21	202	Agents of Directory sent on board the " Moineau," 1796.	
T	22	203	Union between England and Scotland signed, 1706.	
W	23	204	Ghuznee stormed, 1839.	
Th	24	205	Governor de Malartic died, 1800. Natural History Society found- [ed, 1829.	
F	25	206	St. James. First cattle cargo left Vandiemen's Land for Mauri- [tius, 1818.	
S	26	207	Primary assemblies formed, 1790. Gov. Conway resigned next day.	
S	27	208	6th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Conseil Supérieur reformed, 1767.	
M	28	209	Chamber of Commerce reorganized, 1828. Robespierre guillotined, [1794.	
T	29	210	Departure of Mr. Jeremie by order of Governor Colville.	
W	30	211		
Th	31	212		

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Rises.			Sets.			Rises.			Sets.		
			Sol.	Lev.		Couch	Sol.	Lev.		Couch	Sol.	Lev.		Couch
			1	6.34		5.26	23	6.28		5.32				
			2	33		27	26	27		33				
			8	32		28	29	26		34				
			13	31		29	31	25		35				
			17	30		30								
			20	29		31								

MEMORANDA.

Mardi	1	182	Martial.
Mercr	2	183	Vis. de la Vierge.
Jeudi	3	184	Anatole.
Vendr	4	185	Berthe.
Sam	5	186	Zoé, m.
DIM	6	187	Tranquillia.
Lundi	7	188	Aubierge.
Mardi	8	189	Procopé.
Mercr	9	190	Ephrem.
Jeudi	10	191	Félicité.
Vendr	11	192	Tr. de St. Benoit.
Sam	12	193	Gaillard.
DIM	13	194	Eugène.
Lundi	14	195	Bonaventure.
Mardi	15	196	Henri, m.
Mercr	16	197	Eustate.
Jeudi	17	198	Alexis.
Vendr	18	199	Arnould.
Sam	19	200	Vincent de Paule.
DIM	20	201	Marguerite.
Lundi	21	202	Victor.
Mardi	22	203	Magdeleine.
Mercr	23	204	Appolinaire.
Jeudi	24	205	Christine.
Vendr	25	206	Jacques le majeur.
Sam	26	207	Tr. de St. Marcet.
DIM	27	208	Pantaléon.
Lundi	28	209	Anne, v.
Mardi	29	210	Marthe.
Mercr	30	211	Abdon.
Jeudi	31	212	Germain l'Auxer

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES — Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE
			1st Quarter.—4th 8h. 57m. A. M. P. Q. Full Moon.—12th. 1h 32m A. M. P. L. Last Quart.—20th. 4h 48 m. A. M. D. Q. New Moon.—27th. 2h 9m A. M. N. L.	Canon de la Diane. 1st—14 ^h , 5h. 25m. 14th—31st, 5h. 20m.
			FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, &c.	
F	1	213	Lammas day. Slavery abolished, 1838.	
S	2	214		
S	3	215	7th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Battle of the Nile, 1798.	
M	4	216	Earthquake, 1786 Bonaparte constituted first Consul for life, 1802.	
T	5	217		
W	6	218	Return to Council of Mr. Rivalz de St. Antoine by Ministerial	
Th	7	219	[order, 1771.	
F	8	220	Batavia taken by English, 1811 (restored 1816).	
S	9	221	Pelew Islands discovered by Wilson, 1763.	
S	10	222	8th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Lord Moira arrived, 1813.	
M	11	223	Judicial torture abolished, 1781.	
T	12	224	Council of Government established, 1825.	
W	13	225		
Th	14	226	Capture of the Isle of Pass by Willoughby, 1810.	
F	15	227		
S	16	228		
S	17	229	9th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Arrival of Adm. Linois' squadron,	
M	18	230	Wreck of St. Geran, 1741. | 1802.	
T	19	231	First stone of R. C. church of Port Louis laid, 1813.	
W	20	232	Admiral Duperré's squadron arrives at Grand Port, 1810.	
Th	21	233	Chev. de la Ternay, Governor General, 1772.	
F	22	234	Sir William Wallace beheaded, 1305.	
S	23	235	Engagement at the Isle of Pass, and defeat of Willoughby, 1810.	
S	24	236	10th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. St. Bartholomew. Surrender of the	
M	25	237	[Isle of Pass to the French, 1810.	
T	26	238	H. R. H. Prince Albert born, 1819. Public Holiday.	
W	27	239		
Th	28	240	Trade to India and China opened, 1833.	
F	29	241	Recall of Mr Jeremie, 1834.	
S	30	242	Convention of Cintra signed, 1808.	
S	31	243	11th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Rises.		Sets.	Sol.	Rises.		Sets.	Sol.	Rises.		Sets.
			Sol.	Lev.			Lev.	Couch			Lev.	Couch	
			1	6 25	5 35	14	6.19	5.41	26	6.13	5.47		
			3	24	36	16	18	42	28	12	48		
			5	23	37	18	17	43	30	11	49		
			7	22	38	20	16	44					
			10	21	39	22	15	45					
			12	20	40	24	14	46					

MEMORANDA.

Vendr	1	213	Pierre-ès-liens.
Sam	2	214	Etienne.
DIM	3	215	Lydie.
Lundi	4	216	Dominique.
Mardi	5	217	Yon, martyr.
Mercr	6	218	Trans. de N.S.J.C.
Jeudi	7	219	Gaetan.
Vendr	8	220	Justin.
Sam	9	221	Romain.
DIM	10	222	Laurent.
Lundi	11	223	Suzanne.
Mardi	12	224	Claire.
Mercr	13	225	Hippolyte.
Jeudi	14	226	Euzèbe, v. j.
Vendr	15	227	Assomption.
Sam	16	228	Roch.
DIM	17	229	Carloman.
Lundi	18	230	Hélène.
Mardi	19	231	Louis, évêque.
Mercr	20	232	Bernard.
Jeudi	21	233	Privat.
Vendr	22	234	Symphorien.
Sam	23	235	Timothée.
DIM	24	236	Barthélémi.
Lundi	25	237	Louis, roi.
Mardi	26	238	N. du Prince Albert.
Mercr	27	239	Césaire, év.
Jeudi	28	240	Augustin.
Vendr	29	241	Médéric.
Sam	30	242	Fiacre.
DIM	31	243	Ovide, m.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES.—Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE.
			1st Quarter.—2d 5h. 42m. P. M. P. Q. Full Moon.—10th. 5h. 33m. P. M. P. L. Last Quart.—18th. 5h. 18m. P. M. D. Q. New Moon.—25th. 10h. 1m. A. M. N. L.	Canon de la Diane. 1—14. 5h. 15m. 15—30. 5h. 10m.
			FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.	
M	1	244	St. Giles.	
T	2	245	Great Fire of London, 1666.	
W	3	246		
Th	4	247	Disturbances at Grand Port, 1815.	Silkworm introduced by M. de [Chazal, 1815.
F	5	248	First American Congress, 1774.	
S	6	249	Scotch Rebellion began, 1715.	
S	7	250	12th SUN. AFTER TRINITY	Ascent of Peter Both by Surv. Genl. [Lloyd, &c., 1832.
M	8	251	First ascent of Peter Both by Claude Penthé, 1790.	
T	9	252		
W	10	253	Hyder Ali overruns Carnatic and defeats the British, 1780. Pro-	clamation forbidding public assemblies, 1833.
Th	11	254		
F	12	255	Chamber of Commerce established, 1827.	
S	13	256		
S	14	257	13th SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	
M	15	258	First railway in England opened, 1831.	
T	16	259	Poll-tax on slaves, 1772.	
W	17	260	Mauritius visited by Admiral Wybrand Van Warwick, 1598. Em-	ber days.
Th	18	261		
F	19	262	Ember days.	
S	20	263	Mauritius taken possession of by the Dutch, 1598; by the French,	[1715.
S	21	264	14th SUN. AFTER TRINITY. St. Matthias. Surprise of St. Paul,	[Bourbon, by the English, 1809.
M	22	265		
T	23	266	Mauritius taken possession of by the French, 1721. [Equinox, 7h.	40m. p.m.]
W	24	267		
Th	25	268	Conflagration at Port Louis, 1816.	
F	26	269	Arrival of Captain-General Decaen, and detention of Flinders,	[1803.
S	27	270	First stone of the Theatre laid, 1821.	
S	28	271	15th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	
M	29	272	St. Michael. Colonial Council established, 1810.	
T	30	273		

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Moia.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.	Sol.	Rises.	Sets.
				Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch
			1	6.10	5.50	12	6.4	5.56	23	5.58	6.2
			2	9	51	14	3	57	24	57	2
			4	8	52	15	2	58	25	56	4
			6	7	53	17	1	59	27	55	5
			8	6	51	18	0	6.0	29	54	6
			10	5	55	19	5.59	1			

MEMORANDA.

Lundi	1	244	Leu et Gilles.
Mardi	2	245	Lazarre.
Mercr	3	246	Grégoire, pape.
Jeudi	4	217	Rosalie.
Vendr	5	248	Victorin.
Sam	6	249	Eleuther.
DIM	7	250	Cloud.
Lundi	8	251	N. de Notre Dame.
Mardi	9	252	Omer.
Mercr	10	253	Pulchérie.
Jeudi	11	254	Patient.
Vendr	12	255	Raphaël.
Sam	13	256	Ané.
DIM	14	257	Ex de Ste. Croix.
Lundi	15	258	Nicomède.
Mardi	16	259	Cyprien.
Mercr	17	260	4 Tems. Lambert.
Jeudi	18	261	Jean Chrysostome.
Vendr	19	262	4 Tems. Janvier.
Sam	20	263	4 Tems. Eustache.
DIM	21	264	Mathieu.
Lundi	22	265	Maurice.
Mardi	23	266	Thècle, v.
Mercr	24	267	Andoche.
Jeudi	25	268	Pirmin.
Vendr	26	269	Justine.
Sam	27	270	Come et Da.
DIM	28	271	Céran et év.
Lundi	29	272	Michel, archange.
Mardi	30	273	Jérôme, pr.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES.—Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE
			1st Quarter.—2d 6h. 19m. A. M. P. Q. Full Moon.—10th. 10h. 22m. A. M. P. L. Last Quart.—18th. 4h. 2m. A. M. D. Q. New Moon.—24th. 6h. 59m. P. M. N. L. 1st Quarter.—3 st. 11h. 7m. P. M. P. Q.	Canon de la Diane. 1st—14 h, 5h. 0m. 14th—3. st, 4h. 50m
FEARS, HOLIDAYS, &c.				
W	1	275	Messrs. Colebrooke and Blair, Commissioners of Inquiry, arrived, [1836.	
Th	2	27		
F	3	27	Mr. John Reddie, President of Court of First Instance, dismissed [from office, 1834.	
S	4	27	The French Revolutionary Kalendar presented to the Convention, [1793.	
S	5	278	16th SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	
M	6	279		
T	7	280	Cinhee, in China, taken by English, 1841.	
W	8	281	Publ. of Order in Coun. investing Ct. of Appeal with legislative [powers, 1836.	
Th	9	283	St. Denys.	
F	10	283	Departure of Mr. Adrien D'Epinay for England, as deputed agent [of the Colony, 1830. Port of Mahébourg opened, 1836.	
S	11	284	Old Michaelmas Day.	
S	12	285	17th SUN. AFTER TRINITY.	
M	13	286	King Edward the Confessor canonized in return for Peter's pence.	
T	14	287	Moscow burnt, 1812.	
W	15	288	Napoleon Bonaparte disinterred at St. Helena, 1840.	
Th	16	289	Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, guillotined, 1793.	
F	17	290	Etheldreda, Virgin Queen.	
S	18	291	Return of Nap. Bonaparte from Egypt, 1799.	
S	19	292	18th SUN. AFTER TRINITY. Gov Sir Geo. Anderson, C. B., left, [and replaced by Maj.-Gen. Sutherland, 1850.	
M	20	293	Battle of Navarino, 1827.	
T	21	294	Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Lord Nelson, 1805.	
W	22	295	Thiers' Ministry resigned, 1840.	
Th	23	296	The Civil Code promulgated, 1805.	
F	24	297		
S	25	298	St. Crispin, the shoemaker's patron, martyred in France, 303.	
S	26	299	19th SUN. AFTER TRIN. M. de Maupin assumed the Government of [Mauritius, 1728.	
M	27	300	Capt. Cook born, 1728.	
T	28	301	St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles of Christ.	
W	29	302	Claude Penthé ascended Peter Both a second time, 1790.	
Th	30	303	Nap. Bonaparte voted by Assemblée Coloniale Consul for life, 1802	
F	31	304	All-Hallows Eve.	

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises.		Sets.		Sol.	Rises.		Sets.	
				Lev.	Couch.	Lev.	Couch.		Lev.	Couch.	Lev.	Couch.
			1	5 53	6 7			11	5.47	6.13	22	5.41
			2	52	8	13	46	14	24	40	20	
			4	51	9	15	45	15	26	39	21	
			6	50	10	16	44	16	28	38	22	
			8	49	11	17	43	17	29	37	23	
			10	48	12	20	42	18	31	36	24	

MEMORANDA.

Mercr	1	274	Rémi.
Jeu	2	275	Anges Gardiens.
Vendr	3	276	Denis, aréop.
Sam	4	277	François d'Assises.
DIM	5	278	Constant.
Lundi	6	279	Bruno.
Mardi	7	280	Serge.
Mercr	8	281	Démétrius.
Jeu	9	282	Denis, év.
Vendr	10	283	Paulin.
Sam	11	284	Gomer.
DIM	12	285	Vilfrid.
Lundi	13	286	Edouard.
Mardi	14	287	Calixte, pa.
Mercr	15	288	Thérèse.
Jeu	16	289	Gal, abbé.
Vendr	17	290	Cerboney.
Sam	18	291	Luc V.
DIM	19	292	Savinien.
Lundi	20	293	Capraia.
Mardi	21	294	Ursule, v.
Mercr	22	295	Mellon.
Jeu	23	296	Hilarion.
Vendr	24	297	Magloire.
Sam	25	298	Crépion Cr.
DIM	26	299	Rustique.
Lundi	27	300	Frumence.
Mardi	28	301	Simon et Jude.
Mercr	29	302	Favon Ev.
Jeu	30	303	Lucain, m.
Vendr	31	304	Quentin, v. j.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES.—Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE.
			Full Moon.—9th. 3h. 11m. A. M. P. L. Last Quart.—16th. 1h. 11m. P. M. D. Q. New Moon.—23rd. 5h. 56m. A. M. N. L. 1st Quarter.—30th. 7h. 16m. P. M. P. Q.	Canon de la Diane. 1—14. 4h. 40m. 15—30. 4h. 30m.
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, AND REMARKABLE EVENTS.				
S	1	305	A Conseil Supérieur established, 1734.	
S	2	306	20th SUN. AFTER TRIN. All Souls' Day.	
M	3	307		
T	4	308	Count de MacNemara assassinated by troops, 1790.	
W	5	309	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	
Th	6	310	Princess Charlotte died, 1817. Leonard, the patron saint of prisoners	
F	7	311		
S	8	312	Mons taken by Dumourier, 1792.	
S	9	313	21st SUN. AFT. TRIN. Prince of Wales born, 1841. Pub. Holid.	
M	10	314	Napoleon created first Consul, 1799.	
T	11	315	St. Martin, Bishop of Tours in the 4th century.	
W	12	316		
Th	13	317	Capture of Kelat by the British, 1839.	
F	14	318	Chevalier d'Entrecasteaux relieved by M. de Conway, 1789.	
S	15	319		
S	16	320	22nd SUN. AFT. TRIN. Court of Assizes established, 1831.	
M	17	321		
T	18	322	Cortez sailed for the conquest of Mexico, 1518.	
W	19	323	Gov. Farquhar leaves for England, repl. by Maj.-Gen. Hall, 1817.	
Th	20	324	Bonaparte defeated the Austrians at Rivoli, 1796.	
F	21	325	Sir W. M. Gomm assumed the Government of Mauritius, 1842.	
S	22	326	St. Cecilia's day.	
S	23	327	23rd SUN. AFT. TRIN. St. Clement's day.	
M	24	328	French attempted to invade Ireland, 1796.	
T	25	329	Introduction of free laborers from India prohibited, 1836.	
W	26	330	English fleet descried off Mauritius, 1810.	
Th	27	331		
F	28	332	The English disembark at Mapou, 1810.	
S	29	333	Mortimer, Earl of March, hanged, 1330.	
S	30	334	ADVENT SUNDAY. St. Andrew's day.	

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Rises.		Sets.	Rises.		Sets.	Rises.		Sets.
			Sol.	Lev.	Couch	Sol.	Lev.	Couch	Sol.	Lev.	Couch
		1	5.36	6.24	10	5.31	6 29	23	5.26	6.34	
		3	35	25	13	30	30	26	25	35	
		4	34	26	15	29	31	27	24	36	
		6	33	27	17	28	32				
		8	32	28	20	27	33				

MEMORANDA.

Sam	1	305	Toussaint.
DIM	2	306	Trépassés.
Lundi	3	307	Marcel.
Mardi	4	308	Charles, évêque.
Mercr	5	309	Bertile.
Jeudi	6	310	Léonard.
Vendr	7	311	Florent.
Sam	8	312	Godefroy.
DIM	9	313	N. DU PRINCE DE
Lundi	10	314	Juste. [GALLIES †
Mardi	11	315	Martin.
Mercr	12	316	René, évêque.
Jeudi	13	317	Brice, év.
Vendr	14	318	Maccloud.
Sam	15	319	Malo.
DIM	16	320	Edme.
Lundi	17	321	Agnant, évêque.
Mardi	18	322	Ode.
Mercr	19	323	Elizabeth.
Jeudi	20	324	Edmond.
Vendr	21	325	P. de N. Dame.
Sam	22	326	Cécile.
DIM	23	327	Clément, P.
Lundi	24	328	Séverin S.
Mardi	25	329	Catherine.
Mercr	26	330	Geneviève des Ar.
Jeudi	27	331	Maxime.
Vendr	28	332	Amédée.
Sam	29	333	Saturnin.
DIM	30	334	1er D. de l'A. André, [ap.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	MOON'S PHASES.—Phases de la Lune.	GUN-FIRE
			Full Moon.—8th. 7h 17m. P. M. P. L. Last Quart.—15th. 9h. 15m. P. M. D. Q. New Moon.—22nd. 7h 23m. P. M. N. L. 1st Quarter.—30th. 5h 4m. P. M. P. Q.	Canon de la Diane. 1st—14h, 4h. 20m. 14th—3. st. 4h. 15m.
FEASTS, HOLIDAYS, &c.				
M	1	335	The Cape division of British troops approach Petite Rivière, 1810.	
T	2	336	N. Bonaparte crowned Emperor of the French by the Pope, 1804.	
W	3	337	Capitulation of Mauritius signed, 1810.	
Th	4	338	Invasion of Canada by American borderers, 1838.	
F	5	339	R. T. Farquhar assumes the Government of Mauritius, 1810.	
S	6	340	St. Nicholas' day.	
S	7	341	1st SUN. IN ADVENT.	
M	8	342	Conception B.V.M.	
T	9	343	10th Trial of Louis XVI, 1792.	
W	10	344	Col. Dalrymple replaces Maj.-Gen. Hall as actg. Governor, 1818.	
Th	11	345	Battle of Wilna, 1812.	
F	12	346	Savings' Bank established, 1836.	
S	13	347	St. Lucy, a Syracusan virgin, and martyr to Christianity.	
S	14	348	2d SUN. IN ADVENT. Maj.-Gen. Washington died, 1799.	
M	15	349	Funeral ceremony of Napoleon at Paris, 1840.	
T	16	350		
W	17	351	Ember days.	
Th	18	352	Commencement of the Canadian insurrection, 1837.	
F	19	353	Ember days.	
S	20	354	Ember days. British subjects authorized to open schools without [authority of Local Government, 1836.	
S	21	355	3d SUN. IN ADVENT. St. Thomas's day.	
M	22	356	Destructive fire at Liverpool, 1842.	
T	23	357		
W	24	358	Law published for prohibition of lotteries, 1779.	
Th	25	359	CHRISTMAS DAY. Public Holiday.	
F	26	360	Removal of the bodies of Madame Labourdonnaix and child, discovered in the present Medical Office, 1827	
S	27	361	St. John the Evangelist, brother of James the Great, died, 100.	
S	28	362	1st SUN. AFTER CHRISTMAS. Innocents' Day.	
	29	363	Dr. Wm. Mavor died, 1837.	
		364		
		365	Hogmany, Scotch festival.	

Jour de la Semaine.	Jour du Mois.	Jour de l'An.	Sol.	Rises.	Seis.	Sol.	Rises.	Seis.	Sol.	Rises.	Seis.
			1	Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch		Lev.	Couch
			1	5.24	6.36						
			2	23	37						
			7	22	38						
			13	21	39						
			31	22	38						
MEMORANDA.											
Lundi	1	335	Eloi.								
Mardi	2	336	François Xavier.								
Mercre	3	337	Mirocle.								
Jeudi	4	338	Barbe.								
Vendr	5	339	Sabas.								
Sam	6	340	Nicolas, évêque.								
DIM	7	341	2 ^e D. de l'A. Fare, v.								
Lundi	8	342	La Conception.								
Mardi	9	343	Gorgouie.								
Mercre	10	344	Valère								
Jeudi	11	345	Fuscien, martyr.								
Vend	12	346	Damase.								
Sam	13	347	Luce, v.								
DIM	14	348	3 ^e D. de l'A. Nicaise.								
Lundi	15	349	Mesmin.								
Mardi	16	350	Adélaïde.								
Mercre	17	351	4 ^e Tems. Olympiade.								
Jeudi	18	352	Zozime.								
Vend	19	353	4 ^e Tems. Philile.								
Sam	20	354	4 ^e Tems. Philogène								
DIM	21	355	4 ^e D. de l'A. Thomas.								
Lundi	22	356	Cnéromon.								
Mardi	23	357	Victoire.								
Mercre	24	358	Irmène.								
Jeudi	25	359	NOËL. †								
Vend	26	360	Etienne.								
Sam	27	361	Jean, Evangéliste								
DIM	28	362	SS. Innocens.								
Lundi	29	363	Thomas, Cant.								
Mardi	30	364	Colombe.								
Mercre	31	365	Sylvestre.								

THE GREGORIAN and REVOLUTIONARY CALENDARS compared. An 1 to An XIV.—At the first French Revolution, 1792, the Calendar was made to consist of 12 months of 30 days each, to which were added 5 days at the end of each common year, and 6 at the end of each year concurrent with our Leap-Year.—By a "Décret Impérial" of Napoléon Bonaparte, dated 22 Fructidor, An XII, the Gregorian Calendar was ordered to be resumed on 11 Nivôse following, (1st January 1806); but, as regarded Mauritius and Bourbon, the Revolutionary Calendar was continued till 11 Germinal An XIV 31st March 1806 (Arrêté of 12 Ventôse, An XIV, DECAEN.)

Months compared.		Revolutionary & Gregorian Years.							Months compared.	
Comparison des Mois.		An. Révol. & Grégorienne.							Comparison des Mois.	
		An. I	An. II	An. III	An. IV	An. V	An. VI	An. VII		
Vendémiaire.	11	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	Vendémiaire	123
Brumaire.	12								91	Oct. ...
Frimaire.	11								123	" "
Nivôse.	11								101	Nov. ...
Pluviôse.	12	1793	1794	1795	1797	1798	1799		122	" "
Ventôse.	11								101	Déc. ...
Germinal.	12								122	" "
Floréal.	12								111	Jan. ...
Prairial.	12								121	" "
Messidor.	13								120	Fév. ...
Thermidor.	14								101	Mars. ...
Fructidor.	15								122	" "
Comp. 1-5.	17-21	1793	1794	1795	1797	1798	1799		111	Avril. ...
1-6.	17-22								120	" "

COMPARAISON du Calendrier Grégorien au Calendrier Républicain. An 1 à XIV.—A la première Révolution Française en 1792, l'on forma le Calendrier en douze mois de 30 jours chacun, auxquels furent ajoutés cinq jours à la fin de chaque année commune, et six jours à la fin de chaque année correspondant à notre année bissextile.—Par un Décret Impérial de Napoléon, daté du 22 Fructidor An XII, le Calendrier Grégorien fut repris le 11 Nivôse suivant (1er Janvier 1806); mais, à l'égard de Maurice et de Bourbon, le Calendrier Républicain continua en vigueur jusqu'au 11 Germinal An XIV (31 Mars 1806). Voir l'Arrêté du 12 Ventôse An XIV, DECAEN.

Revolutionary & Gregorian Years.		An. Révol. & Grégorienne.		An. Révol. & Grégorienne.		An. Révol. & Grégorienne.		An. Révol. & Grégorienne.		An. Révol. & Grégorienne.	
An. VIII	An. IX	An. X	An. XI	An. XII	An. XIII	An. XIV	An. XV	An. XVI	An. XVII	An. XVIII	An. XIX
1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810
Vendémiaire	123	Se. 96	123	Se. 96	123	Se. 96	123	Se. 96	123	Se. 96	123
Brumaire	101	Nov.	101	Nov.	101	Nov.	101	Nov.	101	Nov.	101
Frimaire	101	Déc.	101	Déc.	101	Déc.	101	Déc.	101	Déc.	101
Nivôse	111	Ja. 96	111	Ja. 96	111	Ja. 96	111	Ja. 96	111	Ja. 96	111
Pluviôse	121	Fév.	121	Fév.	121	Fév.	121	Fév.	121	Fév.	121
Ventôse	120	96	120	96	120	96	120	96	120	96	120
Germinal	111	Ma. 96	111	Ma. 96	111	Ma. 96	111	Ma. 96	111	Ma. 96	111
Floréal	121	Avril	121	Avril	121	Avril	121	Avril	121	Avril	121
Prairial	120	121	120	121	120	121	120	121	120	121	120
Messidor	131	Juin	131	Juin	131	Juin	131	Juin	131	Juin	131
Thermidor	131	Juillet	131	Juillet	131	Juillet	131	Juillet	131	Juillet	131
Fructidor	141	Août	141	Août	141	Août	141	Août	141	Août	141
Comp. 1-5	17-1	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808
1-6	17-2	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808

MAURITIUS CODE OF SIGNALS.

1.—The mast is crossed by a yard, from which six cords hang at equal distances,—three towards the sea, which is “Leeward,” and the other three on the opposite side, which is “Windward.” For a *Ship*, a round ball is suspended at the extremity, or outermost cord; for a *Brig*, at the middle; and for a *Brig*, nearest the mast. For a *Schooner*, the ball is oval, instead of round. When the vessel described is a *Man-of-War*, the Union-Jack is substituted for a ball.

2.—To distinguish the *Government Mail Packets*, a ball is hoisted at the mast head, and remains there three hours after the vessel has come to an anchor.

3.—The flags used are the same as in Marryat’s Code for the Merchant service.

4.—When a signal is to be made having two, or three, of the same figures in the number, as 444, the first substitute, represented by the telegraph flag of Marryat’s Code, is placed for the second figure, and this second substitute, represented by the rendezvous flag of Marryat’s Code, is placed for the third figure.

5.—In signaling numbers the numeral Pendant is placed above the flags.

6.—The signals in the second part, or Vocabulary, are distinguished by the Union-Jack being placed over the flags.

7.—The name of a vessel is reported according to her number and distinguishing Pendant in Marryat’s Code.

CODE DES SIGNAUX DE MAURICE.

1.—Le mat est surmonté d’une vergue, à chaque bout de laquelle sont attachées trois cordes à distances égales. Le côté de la mer est “sous-le-vent,”—celui opposé, “au-vent.” Pour un *Navire*, une boule ronde est suspendue à un bout; pour une *Barque*, au milieu; pour un *Brick*, près du mat. Pour une *Goelette*, la boule est ovale au lieu d’être ronde. Un pavillon (l’Union-Jack) est substitué à une boule pour désigner un *Navire de guerre*.

2.—L’arrivée des Paquebots du Gouvernement est annoncée par une boule élevée au sommet du mat, où elle est gardée pendant trois heures après le mouillage du navire.

3.—Les pavillons employés dans les signaux sont les mêmes que ceux du Code de Marryat pour la marine marchande.

4.—Lorsqu'on signale un numéro dans lequel se trouvent répétés les mêmes chiffres, comme 444 par exemple, le pavillon premier substitut, désigné sous le nom *Telegraph Flag* dans Marryat, occupe la place du second chiffre. Le pavillon second substitut, désigné sous le nom de *Herzeaus Flag* dans le même Code, occupe la place du troisième chiffre.

5.—Pour indiquer un nombre quelconque, soit de navires, de jours, &c., la flamme numérique, jaune et verte, est placée en tête des pavillons.

6.—La seconde partie du Code, désignée sous le nom de Vocabulaire, n'a pu être traduite parcequ'elle contient plusieurs mots, tels que *will, would, shall, &c.*, que l'on ne peut rendre en Français. Les signaux de cette seconde partie se distinguent de ceux de la première par le pavillon *Union Jack* mis en tête de chaque signal.

7.—Les noms des bâtimens sont indiqués par leurs numéros, tels qu'ils se trouvent désignés dans le Code Marryat, avec les mêmes pavillons et les mêmes flammes.

1 Tower of Port Louis.	Tour du Port Louis.
2 Port Louis Mountain	Montagne du Port Louis.
3 Mountain Long.	Montagne Longue.
4 Do. Ory.	Montagne Ory.
5 Réduit.	Réduit.
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18 Government Mail-boat.	Paquebot du Gouvernement.
19 A man-o'-war steamer.	Steamer de guerre.
20 Sail in sight.	Voile en vue.
21 Large hull.	Vaisseau de haut bord.
22 Steamer.	Bateau à vapeur.
23 Ship.	Trois-mâts.
24 Barque.	Barque.
25 Brig.	Brick.
26 Schooner.	G.ëlette.
27 Lugger.	Lougre.
28 Coaster.	Bateau de côte.

29 Cutter.	Côte.
30 Yacht.	Yacht.
31 Pilot Boat.	Bateau pilote.
32 Boat at Sea.	Un bateau en mer.
33 Vessel with one in its tow.	Le bâtiment en remorque un autre.
34 Transport.	Transport.
35 Armed Vessel.	Bâtiment armé.
36 Sloop of war.	Corvette.
37 Frigate.	Frégate.
38 Two decker.	Vaisseau à deux ponts.
39 Small cruiser.	Petit croiseur.
40 Has troops on board.	A des troupes à bord.
41 Carries an Admiral's flag.	Port pavillon amiral.
42 Carries a broad Pendant.	Porte une flamme large.
43 Shews no colours.	N'a pas de pavillon.
44	
45	
46	
47	
48	
49	
50	
51	
52	
53	
54 North.	Nord.
55 N. N. East.	N. N. E.
56 N. East.	N. E.
57 E. N. East.	E. N. E.
58 East.	Est.
59 E. S. East.	E. S. E.
60 S. East.	S. E.
61 S. S. East.	S. S. E.
62 South.	Sud.
63 S. S. West.	S. S. O.
64 S. West.	S. O.
65 W. S. West.	O. S. O.
66 West.	Ouest.
67 W. N. West.	O. N. O.
68 N. West.	N. O.
69 N. N. West.	N. N. O.
70	
71	
72	
73 Has brought to.	A mis en panne.
74 Has made sail.	A fait voile.
75 Has shortened sail.	A diminué de voile.
76 Hauled her wind.	A serré le vent.
77 Bore up.	A laissé arriver.
78 Made sail North.	Fait voile au Nord.
79 Do. South.	Do. do. au Sud.
80 do. West.	Do. do. à l'Ouest.

81 Made sail East.	Fait voile à l'Est.
82 Steers large.	Court grand large.
83 On the starboard tack.	Court tribord amures.
84 do. larboard tack.	Do. babord amures.
85 Standing for the land.	Court à terre.
86 Standing from the land.	S'éloigne de terre.
87 Coming to anchor.	Vient à l'ancre.
88 Has anchored.	A mouillé.
89 Weighs anchor.	Lève l'ancre.
90 Has weighed anchor.	A levé l'ancre.
91 Appears large.	Paraît grand.
92 Do. small.	Do. petit.
93 Do. disabled.	Do. désarmé.
94 Do. dismayed.	Do. démâté.
95 Do. to want assistance.	Do. avoir besoin de secours.
96 Appears suspicious.	Paraît suspect.
97 Is becalmed.	Est en calme.
98 Has been observed to fire a gun.	A tiré un coup de canon.
99 Do. do. do. several guns.	Do. plusieurs coups de canon.
100 Is hoisting out a boat.	Met une embarcation à la mer.
101 Is leaky.	Coule bas d'eau.
102 In want of provisions.	Manque de provisions.
103 Put in for medical advice.	Entré pour assistance médicale.
104 Do. for water.	Do. pour faire de l'eau.
105 Do. to stop leak.	Do. pour arrêter une voie d'eau.
106 Do. to land passengers.	Do. pour débarquer des passagers.
107 Is charged with despatches.	Porte des dépêches.
108 Has landed do.	A débarqué ses dépêches.
109 Preparing to land troops.	Se prépare à débarquer des troupes.
110 Has landed troops.	A débarqué des troupes.
111 Brings important news relating to	Apporte des nouvelles importantes relativement à
112	
113 Coming to Port Louis.	Vient au Port Louis.
114 No. of days passage (next signal.)	Nombre de jours de traversée.
115 Nothing in sight at present.	Rien en vue dans le moment.
116 Coming to	Venant à
117 Bound to	Destiné pour
118	
119	
120	
121	
122 English.	Anglais.
123 French.	Français.
124 Portuguese.	Portugais.
125 Spanish.	Espagnol.
126 American.	Américain.
127 Swedish.	Suédois.

128 Dutch.	Hollandais.
129 Russian.	Russe.
130 Prussian.	Prussien.
131 Danish.	Danois.
132 Arabian.	Arabe.
133 Austrian.	Autrichien.
134 Turkish.	Turc.
135 Chinese.	Chinois.
136	
137	
138	
139 England.	Angleterre.
140 London.	Londres.
141 Liverpool.	Liverpool.
142 Portsmouth.	Portsmouth.
143 Plymouth.	Plymouth.
144 Bristol.	Bristol.
145	
146 Scotland.	Ecosse.
147 Glasgow.	Glasgow.
148 Greenock.	Greenock.
149 Leith.	Leith.
150	
151 Ireland.	Irlande.
152 Cork.	Cork.
153	
154 France.	France.
155 Marseilles.	Marseilles.
156 Bordeaux.	Bordeaux.
157 Nantes.	Nantes.
158 Port Natal.	Port Natal.
159 Algoa Bay.	Algoa Bay.
160 Cape of Good Hope.	Cap de Bonne Espérance.
161 Simon's Bay.	Simon's Bay.
162 Coast of Africa.	Côte d'Afrique.
163 Brava.	Brava.
164 Mozambique.	Mozambique.
165 Madagascar.	Madagascar.
166 Zanzibar.	Zanzibar.
167 St. Brandon.	St. Brardon.
168 St. Paul and Amsterdam.	St. Paul et Amsterdam.
169 Diego Garcia.	Diégo Garcia.
170 Seychelles.	Seychelles.
171 Rodrigues.	Rodrigues.
172 Agalega.	Agalega.
173 Eagle Island.	Ile de l'Aigle.
174 St. Helena.	St. Hélène.
175 Ascension.	Ascension.
176 Madeira.	Madère.
177 Bourbon.	Bourbon.
178 Lisbon.	Lisbonne.
179 Batavia.	Batavia.
180 Swan River.	Swan River.

181 Van Diemens land.	Terre de Van Diemen.
182 New South Wales.	Nouvelles Galles du Sud.
183 Moulmein.	Moulmein.
184 Tranquebar.	Tranquebar.
185 Brazil.	Brésil.
186 North America.	Amérique du Nord.
187 South do.	Amérique du Sud.
188 Aden.	Aden.
189 Ceylon.	Ceylan.
190 Colombo.	Colombo.
191 Cochin.	Cochin.
192 Pondichery.	Pondichery.
193 China.	Chine.
194 India.	Inde.
195 Calcutta.	Calcutta.
196 Madras.	Madras.
197 Bombay.	Bombay.
198 Coringa.	Coringee.
199 Rio Janeiro.	Rio Janeyro.
200 Bahia.	Bahia.
201 Singapore.	Singapore.
202 Gibraltar.	Gibraltar.
203	
204	
205	
206 Half past.	Et demi.
207 Evening.	Le soir.
208 Morning.	Le matin.
209 To-day.	Aujourd'hui.
210 Yesterday.	Hier.
211 This morning.	Ce matin.
212 This evening.	Ce soir.
213 To morrow.	Demain.
214 Sunday.	Dimanche.
215 Monday.	Lundi.
216 Tuesday.	Mardi.
217 Wednesday.	Mercredi.
218 Thursday.	Jeudi.
219 Friday.	Vendredi.
220 Saturday.	Samedi.
221 A. M.	Avant-midi.
222 P. M.	Après-midi.
223 1 o'clock.	Une heure.
224 2 do.	Deux heures.
225 3 do.	Trois do.
226 4 do.	Quatre do.
227 5 do.	Cinq do.
228 6 o'clock.	Six do.
229 7 do.	Sept do.
230 8 do.	Huit do.
231 9 do.	Neuf do.
232 10 do.	Dix do.
233 11 do.	Onze do.

234 12 o'clock.	Midi.
235 January.	Janvier.
236 February.	Février.
237 March.	Mars.
238 April.	Avril.
239 May.	Mai.
240 June.	Juin.
241 July.	Juillet.
242 August.	Août.
243 September.	Septembre.
244 October.	Octobre.
245 November.	Novembre.
246 December.	Décembre.
247 Yes.	Oui.
248 No.	Non.
249 Certainly.	Certainement.
250 Do. not.	Certainement non.
251 Uncertain.	Incertain.
252 Pay attention.	Faites attention.
253 Next station is in a mist.	Le poste suivant est dans un brouillard.
254 Do. does not repeat signal.	Do. do. ne répète pas le signal.
255 Do. has wrong flags.	Do. do. a fait une erreur de pavillons.
256 Repeat your last signal.	Répétez votre dernier signal.
257 Signal made not understood.	Le signal n'est pas compris.
258 Your signal is understood and obeyed.	Votre signal est compris et on s'y est conformé.
259 Your signal cannot be obeyed.	On ne peut pas se conformer à votre signal.
260 Annul the last signal.	Annulez votre dernier signal.
261 A Black from each post to repair to	Un noir de chaque vigie doit se rendre à
262 Chiefs at each post repair to	Les chefs de vigie doivent se rendre à
263 Be quick with your signals.	Dépêchez-vous dans vos signaux.
264 I cannot distinguish your flags.	Je ne puis distinguer vos pavillons.
265 Fire a gun with your signal.	Tirez un coup de canon avec votre signal.
266	
267	
268 Vessel (or vessels) lost sight of.	Le bâtiment (ou les bâtiments) a disparu.
269 I have lost sight of the vessel (or vessels).	J'ai perdu de vue le navire (ou les navires).
270 Vessel (or vessels) seen the same as yesterday.	Le bâtiment en vue est le même que celui d'hier.
271 Do. this mornig.	Do. que celui de ce matin.
272 Do. belongs to the station,	Do. appartenant à la station,

273 Vessel seen is (indicate the national flag).	Le bâtiment en vue est (indiquez le pavillon national)
274 Vessels seen are (do.)	Les bâtiments en vue sont (do.)
275 Ship whose No. will next be told has anchored at	Le bâtiment dont suit le No. a mouillé à
276	
277	
278 Vessel intending to sail is detained by	Le bâtiment qui doit partir est retenu par
279 Vessel intending to sail is detained till further orders	Do. do. do. jusqu'à nouvel ordre.
280 Vessel indicated will sail at	Le bâtiment indiqué partira à
281 Vessel indicated has sailed at	Le bâtiment indiqué est parti à
282	
283	
284 Communicate what follows to (or at)	Communiquez ce qui suit à
285 To anchor at	Va mouiller à
286 To windward is in chase.	Est en chasse au vent.
287 To leeward do.	Do. do. sous le vent.
288 To windward is chased.	Est chassé au vent.
289 To leeward do.	Do. do. sous le vent.
290 The chase superior to chased	Le bâtiment qui donne la chasse est supérieur à celui qui est chassé.
291 Do. inferior do.	Le bâtiment qui donne la chasse est inférieur à celui qui est chassé.
292 Stranger chasing.	Le bâtiment étranger donne la chasse.
293 Stranger has been engaged.	Do. do. a engagé le combat.
294 Have been engaged.	Ont engagé le combat.
295 Are fighting.	Combatent.
296 Standing to Northward.	Le bâtiment tient le Nord.
297 Do. Eastward.	Do. do. l'Est.
298 Do. Southward.	Do. do. le Sud.
299 Do. Westward.	Do. do. l'Ouest.
300 To proceed to sea immediately.	Mettre en mer immédiatement.
301 On shore at	A fait côte à
302 A ship on shore at	Un trois-mâts à la côte à
303 Bark do.	Une Barque do. do.
304 Brig do.	Un Brick do. do.
305 Schooner do.	Une Goëlette do. do.
306 A fire at (port indicated)	Un feu au Port de
307 A vessel on fire in harbour.	Un bâtiment en feu dans le Port.
308 Do. do. off do.	Do. do. en large.
309 Fire in Port Louis.	Un feu au Port Louis.
310 Fire at	Un feu à
311 Do. extending.	Le feu s'étend.

312 Do. decreasing.	Le feu diminue.
313 On fire.	Est incendié.
314 Fire extinguished.	Le feu est éteint.
315 Is totally consumed.	Est totalement consumé.
316 Partly do.	Est consumé en partie.
317 Is safe.	Est hors de danger.
318	
319	
320 Has letters.	A des lettres.
321 Has no letters.	N'a pas de lettres.
322 Has the Overland Mail.	A l'Overland Mail.
323 Despatches for the Governor	A des dépêches pour le gouverneur.
324 Has no do.	N'a pas de dépêches.
325 Vessel from England brings despatches.	Le bâtiment d'Angleterre porte des dépêches.
326 Vessel from England brings despatches for Governor.	Le bâtiment d'Angleterre porte des dépêches pour le Gouverneur.
327 Despatches are on the road.	Les dépêches sont en route.
328	
329	
330 Staff Surgeon required at Reduit immediately.	Le chirurgien d'Etat Major est demandé au Réduit de suite.
331 The Governor is required in town.	La présence du Gouverneur est nécessaire en ville.
332 Governor going to town to-day.	Le Gouverneur va en ville aujourd'hui.
333 Governor is not going to town to-day.	Le Gouverneur ne va pas en ville aujourd'hui.
334 Governor going to Reduit to-day.	Le Gouverneur va au Réduit aujourd'hui.
335 Governor is not going to Reduit to-day.	Le Gouverneur ne va pas au Réduit aujourd'hui.
336 Governor goes to-day to	Le Gouverneur va aujourd'hui à
337 Do. does not go.	Le Gouverneur ne va pas.
338 Do. wants to see	Do. a besoin de voir
339 Do. requires	Do. demande
340 By command of Governor.	Par ordre du Gouverneur.
341	
342	
343	
344	
345	
346	
347 Consul for	Consul pour
348 Chief Judge.	Chef Juge.
349 Colonial Secretary.	Secrétaire Colonial.
350 Auditor General.	Auditeur Général.
351 R.C. Bishop.	Evêque Catholique.
352 Collector of Customs.	Collecteur des Douanes.

353	Collector of Int. Rev.	Collecteur des Rev. Intérieurs,
354	The Treasurer.	Trésorier.
355	Stipendiary Magistrate.	Magistrat Stipendiaire.
356	Chief of Police.	Chef de Police.
357	Protector of Immigrants.	Protecteur des Immigrants.
358	Manager of Currency.	Directeur de la circulation monétaire.
359	Harbour Master.	Capitaine du Port.
360	Civil Engineer.	Ingénieur Civil.
361	Royal do.	Ingénieur Royal.
362	Officer commanding Reg. (No. of Regt.)	Officier commandant le Régiment No.
363	Officer commanding Royal Artillery.	Officier commandant l'Artillerie.
364	Commandant.	Commandant.
365	Adjutant General.	Adjudant Général.
366	Quarter Master General.	Quartier-Maitre Général.
367	Military Secretary.	Secrétaire Militaire.
368	Private do.	Secrétaire privé.
369	Garrison Adjutant.	Adjudant de Place.
370	Aide-de-camp.	Aide-de-camp.
371	Chaplain to the forces.	Chapelain Militaire.
372	Civil Chaplain.	Chapelain Civil.
373	Post Master.	Directeur des Postes.
374	Commissary General.	Commissaire Général.
375	Chief Medical Officer.	Médecin en Chef.
376		
377		
378		
379		
380	Person ordered is on the road.	La personne demandée est en route.
381	Assistance is coming.	L'assistance vous arrive.
382		
383		
384	Has communicated with the shore at.	A communiqué avec la terre à
385	Between the island and	Entre l'île et
386	Has communicated with.	A communiqué avec
387		
388		
389		
390		
391		
392	Government House.	Hôtel du Gouvernement.
393	The Barracks.	Casernes.
394	The Citadel.	Citadelle.
395	Champ de Mars.	Champ de Mars.
396	Caudan.	Caudan.
397		
398		
399		
400	Port Louis harbour.	Port du Port Louis.

401 Bell buoy.	Bouée du Pavillon.
402 Tombeau Bay.	Baie du Tombeau.
403 Trou aux Biches.	Trou aux Biches.
404 Cannonier Point.	Pointe aux Canonniers.
405 Grand Bay.	Grande Baie.
406 Mapou.	Mapou.
407 Rivière du Rempart.	Rivière du Rempart.
408 Tortoise Bay.	Baie aux Tortues.
409 Cow Bay.	Baie de la Vache.
410 Petite Rivière.	Petite Rivière.
411 Black River.	Rivière Noire,
412 Grande River N. W.	Grande Rivière N, O,
413 Do. do. S. E.	Grande Rivière S, E,
414 Baie du Cap.	Baie du Cap,
415 Tamarind Bay.	Baie du Tamarin,
416	
417	
418 Mahebourg.	Mahébourg,
419 Curepipe.	Carepipe,
420 Souillac.	Souillac,
421 Savanne.	Savane,
422	
423 Flacq.	Flacq,
424 Pamplémousses.	Pamplémousses,
425 Poudre d'Or.	Poudre d'Or,
426 Round Island.	Ile Ronde,
427 Flat Island.	Ile Plate,
428 Isle of Pass.	Ile de la Passe,
429 Gunner's Coin.	Coin de Mire,
430 Amber Island.	Ile d'Ambre,
431	
432	
433	
434	
435 Troops at Port Louis will repair to	Les troupes du Port Louis doi- vent se rendre à
436 Do. Mahebourg do.	Les troupes de Mahébourg doi- vent se rendre à
437 Do. Flacq do.	Les troupes de Flacq doivent se rendre à
438 Do. Souillac do.	Les troupes de Souillac doi- vent se rendre à
439 Do Grand River N. W. do	Les troupes de la Grande Ri- vière du Port Louis doivent se rendre à
440 Do. do. S. E. do.	Les troupes de la Grande Ri- vière S. E. doivent se rendre à
441 Do. Black River do.	Les troupes de la Rivière Noire doivent se rendre à
442 Do. Cannonier Point.	Les troupes de la Pointe aux Canonniers doivent se rendre à

443 At out Post.	Au Poste avancé.
444	
445	
446 Their alarm posts.	Leurs Postes,
447 Head Quarters.	Quartier-Général.
448	
449	
450	
451	
452	
453 Man the batteries.	Armez les batteries.
454 Troops near the point attacked will march to defend.	Les troupes stationnées près du point attaqué vont marcher vers
455 Troops to march will take cooked provisions for.	Les troupes qui vont marcher doivent porter des provisions pour
456 Troops to recover their position.	Les troupes doivent reprendre leur position,
457 Troops will remain under arms all night.	Les troupes doivent rester sous les armes toute la nuit.
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483	
484 What is the vessels name ?	Quel est le nom du bâtiment ?
485 do. do. in sight ?	Quel est le bâtiment en vue ?
486 How many vessels do you see ?	Combien voyez-vous de bâtiments ?
487 Keep a sharp look out.	Veillez attentivement partout.
488 Is there a vessel on shore at ?	Y a-t-il un bâtiment échoué à ?

489 Do you see a wreck at or off ?	Voyez-vous un sinistre à ou près de ?
490 Do. any vessel dismasted ?	Voyez-vous quelque bâtiment démâté ?
491 Do. do. in distress ?	Voyez-vous quelque bâtiment en détresse ?
492 Has the vessel got off ?	Le navire s'est-il dégagé ?
493 How do they steer ?	Comment se dirigent les navires ?
494 How does she steer ?	Comment se dirige le navire ?
495 Are there any passengers on board ?	Y a-t-il des passagers à bord ?
496 Are there any despatches on board ?	Y a-t-il des Dépêches à bord ?
497 Is there any intelligence ?	Y a-t-il des nouvelles ?
498 Has she sailed (vessel indicated) ?	Le bâtiment indiqué a-t-il fait voile ?
499 From whence is the vessel (or vessels) anchored ?	D'où vient le bâtiment où les bâtiments mouillés ?
500 Are you in want of assistance ?	Avez-vous besoin d'assistance ?
501 From where was the last signal made ?	D'où était le dernier signal ?

Second part.

VOCABULARY.

Distinguished by Union Jack over all the Flags

1 A,	14 L,	27
2 E,	15 M,	28
3 I,	16 N,	29
4 O,	17 P,	30
5 U,	18 Q,	31
6 B,	19 R,	32
7 C,	20 S,	33
8 D,	21 T,	34
9 F,	22 V,	35
10 G,	23 W,	36 Able,
11 H,	24 X,	37 Above,
12 J,	25 Y,	38 About,
13 K,	26 Z,	39 According,

40 Accurate,	98 Away,	146
41 Across,	94 Awhile,	147
42 Act-ing-ed,	95 Article,	148
43 Active,	96 Adrift,	149 Camp,
44 Action,	97	150 Can,
45 Account,	98	151 Cannon,
46 Acquaint.	99	152 Cannonier,
47 Advise,	100	153 Cannot,
48 Add-s-ing,	101	154 Carriage,
49 Advance-ing,	102	155 Casual-ty-ties,
50 Advanced,	103	156 Cable,
51 Admiral,	104 Back,	157 Call-s-ing-ed,
52 Advantage,	105 Bad,	158 Calm-s,
53 After,	106 Baggage,	159 Cattle,
54 Again,	107 Banks,	160 Careful-ly,
55 Agent,	108 Battalion,	161 Capture-ing-ed,
56 Ago,	109 Battery,	162 Cargo,
57 Ahead,	110 Bars,	163 Cause-s-ed-ing,
58 Alert,	111 Barometer,	164 Centre,
59 Alarm,	112 Being,	165 Channel-s.
60 Alacrity,	113 Before,	166 Chart-s,
61 All	114 Begin,	167 Chronometer,
62 Alteration,	115 Behind,	168 Chapel,
63 Always,	116 Belong,	169 Church,
64 Am-are-is,	117 Below,	170 Circumstance,
65 Ammunition,	118 Best,	171 Castle,
66 And,	119 Beach,	172 Citadel,
67 Are,	120 Beam,	173 Closely,
68 An,	121 Bear-s-ing-s,	174 Clearly,
69 Answer-s-ing-ed,	122 Becalmed,	175 Collecting,
70 Any,	123 Beef,	176 Colour.
71 Anchor-s-ing-ed,	124 Bread,	177 Column,
72 Anchorage,	125 Bilged,	178 Come-ing,
73 Appear-s-ing-ed,	126 Berth,	179 Command-ing-s,
74 Apply-ing-ed,	127 Blow-s,	180 Commonly,
75 Approach-ing-ed	128 Boat,	181 Company,
76 Approve-d,	129 Barge,	182 Coast-er,
77 Arch,	130 Both,	183 Could,
78 Arm-s-ing-ed,	131 Broad,	184 Commodore,
79 Army,	132 Bottom,	185 Communication,
80 Arrive-s-ing-ed	133 Bound,	186 Compass,
81 Artillery,	134 Bows,	187 Complete-ly-ed,
82 As,	135 Breaking-broke,	188 Comprehend,
83 Assist-s-ing-ed,	136 Bridge,	189 Conceal,
84 Ascertain,	137 Brigade,	190 Counteract,
85 Ashore,	138 Breeze-s,	191 Concentrate,
86 Astern,	139 Bring-s,	192 Convoy-s-ing,
87 Attack,	140 But,	193 Constant,
88 Attempt,	141 By,	194 Cooking,
89 Attention,	142 Because,	195 Consequence,
90 At,	143 Bombard.ment,	196 Convenient,
91 Athwart,	144 Breach,	197 Count-ing-ed,
92 Aware,	145 Barricade,	198 Corps,

199	Course-race,	252	Dragon,	305	Flank-ing-ed.
200	Crowd,	253	Disappear,	306	Fly-ing-fled,
201	Cruise,	254	Dusk,	307	Flag-s-ging.
202	Correct,	255		308	Fleet,
203	Cutter,	256		309	Fog,
204	Crew.	257		310	Fortunate-ly,
205	Craft,	258		311	For,
206	Colonel,	259		312	Force,
207	Captain,	260	Each,	313	Ford-s-ing-ed,
208	Corporal,	261	Easily,	314	Fortify,
209	Convey-ing-ed,	262	Employ,	315	Forward,
210	Current,	263	Embargo,	316	Frequently,
211	Canoe,	264	Encamp,	317	From,
212	Coal,	265	Enclose,	318	Front,
213		266	End,	319	Free,
214		267	Enemy	320	Fright,
215	Dark-ness,	268	Engage,	321	
216	Day,	269	Engineer,	322	Fever,
217	Date,	270	Enough,	223	Ferry boat,
218	Damage-ed,	271	Enterprize,	324	
219	Dangerous,	272	Equal,	325	
220	Decide-s-ing-ed,	273	Escape-ing-ed,	326	
221	Defeat-ing-ed,	274	Escort-ing-ed,	327	
222	Defile-s-ing-ed,	275	Establs,	328	
223	Declare-d,	276	Evolution,	329	
224	Decline,	277	Evenly,	330	
225	Deserter-s,	278	Event,	331	
226	Desert-s-ing-ed,	279	Except-ion,	332	
227	Design,	280	Exclusion,	333	Gain-ing-ed,
228	Destroy,	281	Exclude,	334	Garrison,
229	Deter,	282	Expend-ed,	335	General,
230	Determine-d,	283	Extend-ing-ed,	336	Get-got,
231	Depth,	284	Extreme-ly,	337	Goes-going,
232	Depart,	285	Expence,	338	Gone,
233	Detain,	286	Ebb ing-ed,	339	Good,
234	Direct,	287	Eddy-ies,	340	Governor,
235	Distance,	288	Embark-ing-ed,	341	Great,
236	Divide,	289	Emergent,	342	Guide,
237	Dispatch-es,	290	Endanger,	343	Guard,
238	Difference,	291	Examine,	344	Ground,
239	Dine-dinner,	292		345	Gun-s,
240	Decrease,	293		346	Gunner,
241	Dismasted,	294		347	Gunshot,
242	Distress-ed,	295		348	Give-s-ing
243	Do-does-did,	296	Fail-ing-ed,	349	Gig,
244	Doubt-ing,	297	Fast,	350	
245	Down,	298	Fall-s-ing,	351	
246	Draw,	299	Fathom,	352	
247	Drive,	300	Favor,	353	
248	During,	301	Field,	354	
249	Detatch,	302	Fire-ing-ed.	355	
250	Drift-ing,	303	Fight-ing.	356	
251	Drag,	304	Fish.	357	

358	411	Instead,	464	Low,
359	412	Intention-ally,	465	Look out,
360	413	Interrupt,	466	Look sharp,
361	414	Intrench,	467	
362	415	Invite,	468	Launch es,-ed-
363	416	Is,		ing,
364	417	It-s,	469	League,
365	418	In shore,	470	Lead-ed-s-ing
366	419	Inlet,	471	
367	420	Intercept,	472	
368	421		473	
369	422		474	Mob,
370	423	Join,	475	Mail,
371	424	Judge,	476	Make-ing,
372	425	Justice,	477	Man,
373	426		478	Men,
374	427		479	Many,
375	428		480	March-es-ing-ed
376	429		481	Marshall,
377	430	Keep-s-ing.	482	May,
378	431	Kill-ing-ed.	483	Master,
379	432	King-dom,	484	Matter,
380	433	Kindness.	485	Mean-ing,
381	434	Kitchen,	486	Meeting.
382	435	Key-s-hole,	487	Meat,
383	436	Knife,	488	Middle.
384	437	Know,	489	Might,
385	438	Knowledge,	490	Mile,
386	439	King,	491	Mine,
387	440		492	Minute,
388	441		493	Moderate,
389	442		494	Moonlight
390	443		495	Morning,
391	444		496	Most,
392	445		497	Mountain,
393	446	Large,	498	More,
394	447	Last-ing-ed-s.	499	Much,
395	448	Late-ly.	500	Mast,
396	449	Land-ing-ed.	501	Must,
397	450	Labour,	502	Musket,
398	451	Lead,	503	Muster,
399	452	Leave-ing-left,	504	Million
400	453	Less,	505	Mr.
401	454	Leak-y-s,	506	Major,
402	455		507	Magazine,
403	456	Letters,	508	Mist,
404	457	Let,	509	
405	458	Light.	510	
406	459	Line,	511	Name-ed-s,
407	460	Little,	512	Now,
408	461	Longer.	513	Near-ly,
409	462	Loose-ing,	514	National,
410	463	Leave,	515	Necessity,

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 516 Need-ful, | 569 Parts, | 622 Quarantine, |
| 517 Neither, | 570 Party, | 623 Question, |
| 518 New, | 571 Pass, | 624 |
| 519 News, | 572 Passable, | 625 |
| 520 Next, | 573 Packet, | 626 |
| 521 Never, | 574 Passage, | 627 Riot-ing, |
| 522 Neight, | 575 Passenger. | 628 Revolution, |
| 523 Noon, | 576 Peace, | 629 Rain-s-ing, |
| 524 News-paper-s, | 577 People, | 630 Range-s-ing, |
| 525 Notice, | 578 Perceive, | 631 Rapid-ly, |
| 526 None, | 579 Permit, | 632 Rate, |
| 527 Now, | 580 Persevere-ance | 633 Reach, |
| 528 Number, | 581 Pique!, | 634 Real, |
| 529 | 582 Pilot-s-age, | 635 Rear, |
| 530 | 583 Pilot boat, | 636 Recall-ing-ed, |
| 531 | 584 Place, | 637 Receive, |
| 532 | 585 Plan, | 638 Receiver, |
| 533 | 586 Plague, | 639 Redoubt, |
| 534 | 587 Point, | 640 Reduce, |
| 535 | 588 Pontoon, | 641 Reinforce-ment, |
| 536 Oblige, | 589 Position, | 642 Regiment, |
| 537 Observe, | 590 Post-s-ing-ed, | 643 Relieve-ing-ed, |
| 538 Objection, | 591 Powder, | 644 Remain, |
| 539 Occupy, | 592 Prepare, | 645 Remove, |
| 540 O'clock | 593 Present, | 646 Renew, |
| 541 Occasion, | 594 Pressing, | 647 Repair, |
| 542 Of, | 595 Prison-er, | 648 Repass, |
| 543 Off, | 596 Prolong, | 649 Repeal, |
| 544 Ought, | 597 Provide, | 650 Replace, |
| 545 One, | 598 Province. | 651 Repeat, |
| 546 Out, | 599 Promise, | 652 Repulse, |
| 547 Outwards, | 600 Prize, | 653 Require, |
| 548 Open, | 601 Practicable, | 654 Reserve, |
| 549 Opportunity, | 602 Probable, | 655 Resist, |
| 550 Oppose, | 603 Proceed, | 656 Result, |
| 551 Opposite, | 604 Purpose, | 657 Rest. |
| 552 Or, | 605 Pursue, | 658 Restore, |
| 553 Order, | 606 Private signal, | 659 Retake, |
| 554 Over, | 607 Private, | 660 Retire, |
| 555 Overpower, | 608 Put, | 661 Retreat, |
| 556 Overtake, | 609 Pull, | 662 Return, |
| 557 Overhaul, | 610 Police, | 663 Ready, |
| 558 On shore, | 611 Priest, | 664 Reason, |
| 559 Out work, | 612 Peril-ous, | 665 Reef, |
| 560 | 613 | 666 Ridge, |
| 561 | 614 | 667 Right, |
| 562 | 615 | 668 Risk, |
| 563 | 616 Queen, | 669 River, |
| 564 | 617 Quantity, | 670 Rig-out-ging. |
| 565 | 618 Quarter-s-ing, | 671 Road-s, |
| 566 Pack, | 619 Quick-ly, | 672 Round, |
| 567 Palissades, | 620 Quit, | 673 Rock, |
| 568 Parallel, | 621 Quiet-ly, | 674 Running, |

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 675 Runners, | 728 Spare-ing-ed, | 781 Their, |
| 676 Rope, | 729 Specify, | 782 Thick-ness-ly, |
| 677 Rencontre, | 730 Squadron-s. | 783 This, those, |
| 678 Refreshment, | 731 Stand, | 784 Thousand, |
| 679 Ration-s-ed, | 732 Stood, | 785 Threaten-ing-ed |
| 680 | 733 Staff, | 786 Throughout, |
| 681 | 734 State, | 787 Told, |
| 682 | 735 Station-ing-ed, | 788 Time, |
| 683 Sand Bank, | 736 Stay-s-ing. | 789 To, |
| 684 Scurvy, | 737 Still, | 790 Touch, |
| 685 She, | 738 Stone-s-y, | 791 Tow-ing-ed-line, |
| 686 Sailor-s, | 739 Stoppage-ing. | 792 Towards, |
| 687 Sickly, | 740 Strength, | 793 Town, |
| 688 Safe-ty-ly, | 741 Stretch, | 794 Transport-s-ing- |
| 689 Satisfactory, | 742 Strong. | ed, |
| 690 Saying, | 743 Succeed-s-ing. | 795 Truly, |
| 691 Sail-s-ing-ed, | 744 Success-ful, | 796 Train-ing-ed. |
| 692 Save-ing-ed, | 745 Such, | 797 Troops, |
| 693 Section, | 746 Suddenly, | 798 Try-ing, |
| 694 Secure-ly, | 747 Summons, | 799 Tea, |
| 695 See-seen-saw | 748 Sun-rise. | 800 Turn-ing |
| 696 Seems, | 749 Sunset, | 801 Transport-s-ing- |
| 697 Send-ing-sent. , | 750 Support, | ed, |
| 698 Seperate, | 751 Sun, | 802 |
| 699 Several, | 752 Son, | 803 |
| 700 Second, | 753 Surprise, | 804 |
| 701 Seventh, | 754 Surrender, | 805 |
| 702 Sea, | 755 Suspend, | 806 |
| 703 Shall, | 756 Surround-ing-ed | 807 |
| 704 Should, | 757 Sustain, | 808 Use, |
| 705 Shew, | 758 Sufficient, | 809 Uncertain, |
| 706 Shelter, | 759 Surf, | 810 Unable, |
| 707 Shift, | 760 Shame, | 811 Unwarned, |
| 708 Side, | 761 Storm-y, | 812 Under, |
| 709 Signal, | 762 Street, | 813 Understand, |
| 710 Since, | 763 Sergeant, | 814 Unite, |
| 711 Single, | 764 Smuggle-r-ing. | 815 Up-upon, |
| 712 Sixth, | 765 | 816 Uppermost, |
| 713 Sick-ness, | 766 | 817 Usury, |
| 714 Sight, | 767 | 818 Unite, |
| 715 Skirmish, | 768 | 819 |
| 716 Slight-ly, | 769 | 820 |
| 717 Slowly, | 770 Take. | 821 |
| 718 Small-pox, | 771 Tack. | 822 |
| 719 Small-ness, | 772 Tell-s-ing: | 823 Valley, |
| 720 Smartly, | 773 Telegraph-s-ing | 824 Vessel, |
| 721 Smoke, | 774 Terrible. | 825 Venture, |
| 722 So, | 775 Tent. | 826 Very, |
| 723 Some, | 776 That. | 827 Village, |
| 724 Soon, | 777 The. | 828 Viz. |
| 725 South, | 778 Third. | 829 Victual-s-ed-ing |
| 726 Soundings, | 779 There, | 830 |
| 727 Space, | 780 Them-selves, | 831 |

832	853 Whether.	874 Would,
833	854 Will.	875 Wound-ed,
834	855 Went.	876 Write-ing,
835	856 Wet.	877 Wind,
836	857 Weight.	878 Whaler,
837	858 What, which.	879 Do at sea,
838	859 Whatever.	880 Walls,
839 Waggon.	860 When.	881 Wade-s-ing-ed,
840 Wanted.	861 Where-ever.	882 Withdraw,
841 Want-s.	862 Whenever.	883
842 Wait-ing.	863 While.	884
843 Warm-ly.	864 Who.	885
844 Warlike.	865 Whole.	886
845 War.	866 Why.	887
846 Was-were.	867 Wing.	888
847 Watch-ing.	868 White-ness,	889 Yet,
848 Water-ing-ed.	869 Wide-ness,	890 You, yours,
849 We, us.	870 With-in,	891
850 Weak.	871 Without,	892
851 Week-s-ly.	872 Wood-en,	
852 Weather.	873 Work-ing,	

DISTANCES

OF THE

Undermentioned Places from Government House.

DISTANCES à partir de l'Hôtel du Gouvernement.

Mahebourg and Savanne Roads.	Miles.		Miles.
<i>Routes de Mahébourg et la Savanne.</i>		Rivres des Anguilles	28
		Maisonnette (Stip. Mag.)	28½
Pont de la Grande Rivière.....	2½	Etabment St. Aubin (Pitot)	29
Coromandel (Claremont, Chap- man)	5	Bain des Nègresses	30
Harewood Park (Davy)	5½	Souillac	31½
Stip. Magistrate.	5½	Rivière des Gallets	36
Chemin du Grand Bassin	6½	Jacoté	38
Beau Séjour (Currie)	7½	Bel Ombre	40
Chemin de Palma	8½	Etablissement St. Martin.....	41
Etablissement Phoenix	10	Baie du Cap	45
Do. Duval	11		
L'eau coulé	12½	<i>Grand Port.</i>	
Curepipe (Hotel Victoria)	14½	Plaines Magnan	26½
Croisée des Chemins.....	19	Mahebourg (mât du Pavillon).....	31
<i>Savanne.</i>		To Savanne and Grand Port by Black River.	
Pont Colville	21½	<i>Du Port Louis à la Savanne et au Grand Port par la Riv. Noire.</i>	
Camp Berthod	26		

	Miles.		Miles.
Petite Rivière (moulin de Mr. Bullen)	6½	Du Port Louis au Poste de Flacq.	
Rivière Belle Ile	9½	Porte des Retranchemens	1½
Rivière Dragon	10½	Rivière des Lataniers	1½
Rivière du Rempart	14	Ruisseau de la Terre Rouge..	2
Rivière du Tamarin	16½	Rivière Sèche	3½
Rivière Noire	20	Chemin de Pamplémousses..	4½
Petite Rivière Noire	23	Rivière des Calebasses	5½
Morne Brabant	27	Villebague	8½
Baie du Cap	30½	Rivière du Rempart.....	11½
Rivière du Cap	31	Rivière François	16½
Ruisseau des Créoles	33	Chemin de la Gr. Riv. S.E. ...	17
Barachois St. Martin	34½	Poste de Flacq	20
Rivière des Citrons	35½		
Jacoté	38½	From Port Louis to Gr. River S.E. and Mahebourg.	
Rivière des Gallets	39	Du Port Louis à la Gr. Rivière S.E. et Mahébourg.	
Port Souillac	44	Rivière du Poste	17
Bain des Nègresses	46	Rivière Céré	18
Rivière des Anguilles	47	Rivière Coignard	19
Gros Ruisseau	48½	Rivière Sèche	23½
Rivière Dragon	49½	Grand' Rivière S.E.	26
Rivière St. Amand	50	Croupe de la Pte. du Diable..	31½
Rivière du Poste	53	L'Anse Jonchée.....	35
Plaine Magnan	55	Vieux Grand Port.....	37½
Mahébourg(mât du Pavillon)...62½		Rivière Champagne.....	39
		Rivière des Créoles	41½
From Port Louis to Souillac by Grand Bassin.		Ruisseau des Délices.....	42½
Du Port Louis au Port Souillac par le Grand Bassin.		Rivière la Chaux et Mahébg.43	
Chemin de Palma, route de Mahébourg	8½		
Rivière Desforges	11½	From Port Louis to Cannonier Point by Powder Mills.	
Rivière Rempart	11½	Du Port Louis à la Pointe aux Canonnières par le Moulin à Poudre.	
Rivière Tamarin	17	Rivière Sèche	3½
Rivière du Poste	19½	Rivière du Tombeau.....	4½
Grand Bassin	21½	Ruisseau Citron	5½
Rivière des Anguilles	24	Chemin de la Baie aux Tortues	6½
Port Souillac	30½	Moulin à Poudre	6½
		Mare	8
Port Louis to Mahebourg by Moka and Trois Ilots.		Tron aux Biches	12
Du Port Louis à Mahébourg par Moka et les Trois Ilots.		Pointe aux Canonnières	14½
Ruisseau St Louis	3½		
Rivière Ory	5	From Port Louis to Cannoniers' Point by Tombeau Bay.	
Rivière de Moka	6½	Du Port Louis à la Pointe aux Canonnières par la Baie du Tombeau.	
Chemin de crève-cœur	8½	Rivière du Tombeau.....	4½
Rivière Profonde	10	Baie aux Tortues	7½
Grand' Rivière S. E.	22½	Chemin de l'Arsenal ,.....	8½
Sommet du Camisard	25		
Rivière des Créoles	31½		
Rivière la Chaux et Mahébg ..33			
From Port Louis to the Post of Flacq.			

	Miles.		Miles.
Rivière des Pamplemousses	9	Pont de la Rivière du Rempart..	13½
Batterie des Grenadiers	11½	Embouchure do.	17
Batterie du Trou aux Bi- ches.....	14	From Port Louis to Poudre d'Or	
Pointe aux Canoniers.....	16	<i>Du Port Louis à la Poudre d'Or.</i>	
From Port Louis to Baie du Tom- beau.		Ruisseau des Pamplices	7½
<i>Du Port Louis à la Baie du Tom- beau.</i>		Sommet du Piton	10½
		Poudre d'Or (Police station) ..	15
		Miscellaneous.— <i>Divers.</i>	
Rivière Sèche	3½	Cap Malheureux par le Moulin	
Batterie Dauphine	5½	à Poudre	18½
Baie du Tombeau	6	Do. par l'Eglise des Pamplices..	16½
From Port Louis to Villebague by Pamplemousses Church.		Bagatelle (Moka, Robinson) ..	6½
<i>Du Port Louis à la Villebague par l'Eglise des Pamplemousses.</i>		Réduit	7
		Batterie de Flicq en Flacq ..	12½
Chemin des Calebasses	4½	Rivière des Gallets (Plaine St. Pierre.)	11½
Rivière du Tombeau (Pont Mail- lard.)	5½	The Mount (Magistrat Salarie Self	7½
Chemin de la Poudre d'Or.....	6½	Poste de Flacq	21
Ruisseau des Pamplemousses ..	6½	Camp de Masque	27
Eglise des Pamplemousses	6½	Trois Ilots	32
Villebague	9½	Villebague, Camp des Sipa- yes	11
		Piton	10½

TABLE of the Geographical Positions of the most remarkable Points in MAURITIUS, with the Heights of its Mountains above the Level of the Sea, according to the Geometrical Operations of the Abbé DE LA CAILLE, made in the Year 1793.

	E. Longitude			Feet		
	from			above		
	S. Latitude.	London.	Sea.			
Summit of the Isle of Serpents, called Pa- rasol, or Small Round Isle.....	19 48 55..	57 46 10..	498			
Summit of the Great Round Isle.....	19 50 34..	57 45 6..	990			
Summit of the Coin de Mire.....	19 56 12..	57 34 37..	486			
Summit of Piton, foot of flag staff.....	20 6 44..	57 35 14..	804			
Foot of the flag-staff, Long Mountain..	20 7 56..	57 29 51..	534			
Signal Mountain, Port Louis, foot of mast..	20 10 8..	57 27 10..	996			
Summit of Pieter Both	20 11 21..	57 30 48..	2520			
Summit of the Pouce	20 11 40..	57 29 25..	2496			
Summit of Piton de la Fayence, Eastern end	20 14 28..	57 39 13..	1338			
Summit of Corps de Garde Mountain....	20 15 23..	57 26 48..	2214			
Piton du Milieu	20 17 9..	57 33 10..	1812			
Summit of Montagne du Rempart	20 18 2..	57 23 23..	2376			
Highest of Trois Mamelles	20 18 28..	57 24 42..	2052			

	o	"	'	o	"	'
Summit of Piton du Bamboo	20	18	57	57	42	46..1932
Summit of the Piton de la Petite Rivière Noire.	20	20	40	57	20	13..2564
Summit of Morne du Grand Port	20	21	29	57	41	14..1854
Morne de la Rivière Noire	20	24	18	57	22	7..1544
Summit of Morne Brabant	20	27	1	57	17	11..1698
Montagne de la Porte	20	26	50	57	19	27..1854
Summit of Savanne Mountain	20	27	2	57	27	30..2230
Summit of Montagne des Créoles						1128

IMPERIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Long Measure.

3 barley-corns	-	-	1 inch
3 inches	-	-	1 palm
4 inches	-	-	1 hand
9 inches	-	-	1 span
12 inches	-	-	1 foot
3 feet	-	-	1 yard
5 feet	-	-	2 paces
6 feet	-	-	1 fathom
16½ feet, 5½ yards	-	-	1 pole or perch
4 poles, or 100 links	-	-	1 chain
40 poles, or 220 yards	-	-	1 furlong
8 furlongs, or 1760 yards	-	-	1 mile
3 miles	-	-	1 league
69 1-15 miles, or 60 knot	-	-	1 degree
2208 yards	-	-	1 knot or mile at sea
3 knots	-	-	1 league

A link is 7 inches 92 hds. A chain is 66 feet in length, and divided into 100 links.

Cloth Measure.

Inches.	
2½	1 nail
9	4 1 quarter of a yard
36	16 4 1 yard
27	12 3 1 Flemish ell
45	20 5 1 English ell

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Square or Land Measures.

144 inches	1 square foot
9 feet	1 square yard
272½ feet, or 30½ yds.	1 rod brickwk.
100 feet	1 sq. flooring
16 poles or perches	1 chain
40 poles or perches	1 rood
4 roods or 4840 s.y.	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile
30 acres	1 yard of land
100 acres	1 hide of land
40 hides	1 barony

The square chain=484 square yards, and 10 square chains=1 acre.

A square is a figure of four equal sides and angles. A square number is produced by being multiplied into itself, as 8x8=64 the square of 8.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Liquid Measure.

5 oz. avoird. of dist. water	1 gill
4 gills, or 1 lb. 4oz. do.	1 pint
2 pints, or 2lb. 8oz. do.	1 quart
4 quarts, or 10lb.	1 gallon
8½ gallons	1 anker
9½ gallons	1 firkin
14½ gallons	1 rundlet
18½ gallons	1 kilderkin
34½ gallons	1 tierce
36½ gallons	1 barrel
52½ gallons	1 hhd. wine, &c.
54½ gallons	1 hhd. ale or beer
60½ gallons	1 pun. wine, &c.
73½ gallons	1 punch. ale or beer
104½ gallons	1 pipe or butt wine or spirits.
109½ gallons	1 tun wine or spirits.
109½ gallons	1 butt ale or beer.

Wine Measure.

Lisbon & Bucellas, per pipe	galls 117
Port per pipe	115
Sherry	108
Malaga per pipe	gals 105
Teneriffe & Vidonia	100
Sicilian	93
Madeira and Cape	92
Tent, per hogshead	52
Claret and Hermitage	46
Hock, per aum	30
Spanish red, per tun	210

The imperial gallon contains exactly 10lbs. avoird. of pure water, consequently the pint will hold 1½lbs.

STANDARD OF SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Drachms.	
16.	1 ounce
256.	16. 1 pound
7,168.	448. 28. 1 quarter
28,672.	1,792. 112. 4. 1 cwt.
573,440.	35,840. 2,240. 80. 20. 1 ton
	175 troy pounds=144 avoird. pounds,
	and 175 troy ounces=192 avoird. ounces.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Solid or Cubic Measure.

1728 inches	. 1 solid foot
27 feet	. 1 yard
40 feet unhewn	} 1 ton
50 ft. hewn timber	
42 feet	. 1 ton shipping.
108 feet	. 1 stack wood
77½ inches	. 1 imp. gallon
218 1-5 inches	. 1 imp. bushel

Apothecaries' Weight.

Grains.	
20.	1 scruple
60.	3. 1 drachm
480.	24. 8. 1 ounce
5,760.	288. 96. 12. 1 pound

Medicines are mixed by this table.
The apothecaries' pound and ounce, and the pound and ounce troy, are the same; only differently divided and subdivided.

Troy or Goldsmiths' Weight.

Grains.	
4.	1 carat

Grains.

24.	1 pennyweight
480.	20. 1 ounce
5,760.	340. 12. 1 pound

A grain of gold is worth 2d.
16ozs. 11dwts. and 16 grains troy are equal to a pound avoirdupois.

By Act of Parl. 4 & 5 Wm. 4, c 49, passed Aug. 13, 1834, it is enacted that all articles are to be sold by the avoirdupois, except gold, silver, platina, diamonds, or other precious stones and drugs sold by retail, at that such articles and none other may be sold by troy weight.

MEASURES OF SPACE.

Angular Measure, or Division of the Circle.

60 seconds	. 1 minute
60 minutes	. 1 degree
30 degrees	. 1 sign
90 degrees	. 1 quadrant
4 quadrants	. 1 circle
360 degrees, or 12 }	1 circumference
signs	} or great circle.

BRITISH INDIA.—GOVERNMENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 tola=180 troy grains; 80 tolas=1 seer, 2½ lbs. troy; 40 seers=1 maund=83 2-15th lbs. avoirdupois (or 100 lbs. troy). Grain is usually sold by weight throughout India.

Calcutta—The guz=1 imp. yard; the Bengal common coss or mile=2000 yards; 30½ biggan=10 imp. acres; the factory maund of 40 seers=74½ lbs. avoirdupois; the bazaar maund=82 2-15ths lbs. avoirdupois.

Madras.—The coid in cloth measure=18 3-5ths inches; but the English yard of 36 inches is generally used; the cawney in land measure=57,600 square feet, or about 1 acre 11 rood 1½ poles; the garze of 80 parabs or 400 marcals in corn or dry measure=about 16½ imp. quarters, or by weight 9256½ lbs. avoirdupois; 20 ollocks=1 English gallon; the maund of 8 vis in measures of weight=25 lbs. avoirdupois; the candy=20 maunds or 500 lbs. avoirdupois.

In Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, accounts are kept in rupees, annas, and pice; thus, 12 pice=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee; 3½ rupees exchange in account for 1 pagoda. In Ceylon accounts are kept in English currency; English weights are in use there, and the long and land measures are the same as in England: the coid is 18½ English inches.

Bombay.—The guz=27 inches; the maund of 40 seers=28 lbs. avoirdupois; the candy of 20 maunds each of 40 seers,=5 cwt., reckoned for grain at 24½ imp. bushels; the Surat candy of 20 maunds=740½ lbs. avoirdupois.

MAURITIUS COINS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Coins.

Since 1st January 1826, the public accounts have been kept and rendered in sterling money, agreeably to Ordinance of 25th November 1825. Merchants and shop-keepers keep their accounts in dollars and cents, calculating.

2 sous as equal to 1 centième,
20 sous or 10 centièmes as 1 livre or franc,
100 centièmes as 1 dollar, equal to 4 shillings.

The sou is represented by the farthing, the franc by French half franc pieces (which have nearly disappeared in consequence of the Proclamation of 23rd May 1843, reducing their legal value). The dollar, formerly represented by the dollar Decaen, has become a fictitious coin, and is now replaced by four shillings or two rupees, the latter, although taken at a reduced rate in Government transactions, having been maintained, by a convention of the Commercial Body in 1844, as equivalent to two shillings each.

**COINS OTHER THAN BRITISH RECEIVABLE IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES
AT MAURITIUS.**

<i>Description of Coin.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Authority fixing Rate.</i>
GOLD.	£ s. d.	
Doubloon of Spain, Mexico, or the States of South America	3 4 0	The Queen's Proclamation approved by Order in Council of 1st February 1843, put in force on 27th May following, by the Governor's Proclamation of 23d.
Gold Mohur of the East India Company's Territory, coined since 1st September 1835	1 9 2	
Twenty-Franc Piece of France.....	0 15 10	
SILVER.		
Rupee of East India Company's Territory, coined since 1st September 1835.....	0 1 10	The Queen's Proclamation approved by Order in Council of 1st February 1843, put in force on 27th May following, by the Governor's Proclamation of 23d.
Dollar of Spain	4 2	
Do. Mexico.....	4 2	
Do. of South American States.....		
Five-franc, Two-franc, and One-franc Pieces of France.....		5 Francs received at 3s. 10½d.
English Colonial Money coined at the Royal Mint, of the same weight and fineness as the Spanish Dollar:.....		
Half Dollar.....	0 2 2	Ordinance of 25th November 1825.
Quarter do.	0 1 1	
Eighth of do.	0 0 6½	
Sixteenth of do.	0 0 3½	
Dollar, Decaen	0 4 0	do. of 4 Aug. 1831.
Token	0 0 8	
BILLON.		
Marquee	0 0 0½	do. of 25 Nov. 1825.

NOTE.—The Queen's Proclamation above-mentioned ordains that the said East Indian and Foreign Gold and Silver Coins shall circulate and be received in payment throughout the Mauritius and its Dependencies, as being of the full value of, and equivalent to, Current Money of the United Kingdom at the rates above specified, and that, in all payments to be made, tender of payment in the said Coins or either of them, at the several respective rates aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a lawful tender in the same manner as if such tender had been made in the Current Coin of the United Kingdom.

Ordinance No. 9, dated 10th July 1843, enacts that Foreign and Indian Gold or Silver Coins not comprehended in the said Proclamation of the Queen, shall not be considered as a legal tender, and, in consequence, shall not be received at the Public Offices in this Colony.

Ordinance No. 3, of 25th November 1825, declares that "a tender and payment of four shillings British Silver Money or British Silver and Copper Money shall be considered equivalent to and a legal tender and payment of one Current Dollar of the Colonial Money of Account of Mauritius," and that, payments in "Copper Coin or Billon" shall not exceed "the value of twelve pence sterling at any one payment."

WEIGHTS.

Imperial measures are used in transactions with the Military Commissariat Department only; for all other purposes the Weights adopted in the Island are the same as in France before the Revolution, viz :

72 grains make	1 gros.
8 gros	1 oz.
16 oz.	1 lb.
100 lbs.	1 Quintal.
20 Quintals	1 Ton.

The proportion of the French to the English pound is 1.079, so that 100 lbs. French are equivalent to 108 lbs. English; and one pound English is equal to 926 French.

Sugar is calculated by the pound or Quintal.
Coffee .....by the bag of 100 lbs. net French.
Cotton .....by the bale of 250 lbs.
Rice .....by the bag of 150 lbs.

MEASURES.

In the transactions with the Military Commissariat Department Imperial Measures are used, but the French are employed in all other transactions, and are as follows.

Measures of length.

12 lines to	1 inch.
12 inches	1 foot.
5 feet	1 fathom.
6 feet	1 toise.
20 feet	1 perch.
100 square perches	1 arpent or acre.

The proportion borne by the French to the English foot is 1.07, the English to the French foot=.94.

The Aune or ell, by which every kind of cloth is measured and sold is to the English yard as 9 to 7; or, more minutely the proportion of the yard to the ell is .77.

Measures of capacity.

The velt, equal to gallons 1.64, more commonly stated as our gallon, seven pints $\frac{1}{4}$ ths English, is always considered as two gallons, and its subdivisions are :

4 gills equal to	1 pint.
2 pints	1 quart.
4 quarts	1 gallon.
2 gallons	1 velt.
30 velt.	1 cask.

Nine English quart or beer bottles are considered equal to a velt, and 40 drams to a gallon.

Tonnage.

A ton of Sugar is	2,000 lbs. French.
— Coffee	1,400 lbs.
— Ebony	2,000 lbs.
— Cotton	750 lbs.
— Gloves	1,000 lbs.
— Grain	1,400 lbs.
— Liquids	190 velt.
— Square cut timber.....	32 cubic feet.
— Boards	386 feet.
— Shingles	3,000 in number.
— Cases	42 cubic feet.

TABLE for ascertaining the Rates of Servants' Wages per Day, at from One Dollar to Six Dollars per Month.

TABLE pour calculer les Gages.

Days. Jours.	D. c. 1	D. c. 1 25	D. c. 1 50	D. c. 1 75	D. c. 2 00	D. c. 2 25	D. c. 2 50	D. c. 2 75	D. c. 3 00	D. c. 3 25	D. c. 3 50
1	34	4	5	6	6½	7½	8½	9	10	11	11½
2	6½	8½	10	11½	13½	15	16½	18½	20	21½	23½
3	10	12½	15	17½	20	22½	25	27½	30	32½	35
4	13½	16½	20	23½	26½	30	33½	36½	40	43½	46½
5	16½	21	25	29	33½	37½	41½	46	50	54	58½
6	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
7	23½	29	35	41	46½	52½	58½	64	70	76	81½
8	26½	33½	40	46½	53½	60	66½	73½	80	86½	93½
9	30	37½	45	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	97½	1 05
10	33½	41½	50	58½	66½	75	83½	91½	1 00	1 08½	1 16½
11	36½	46	55	64	73½	82½	91½	1 01	1 10	1 19	1 28½
12	40	50	60	70	80	90	1 00	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 40
13	43½	54	65	76	86½	97½	1 08½	1 19	1 30	1 41	1 51½
14	46½	58½	70	81½	93½	1 05	1 16½	1 28½	1 40	1 51½	1 63½
15	50	62½	75	87½	1 00	1 12½	1 25	1 37½	1 50	1 62½	1 75
16	53½	66½	80	93½	1 06½	1 20	1 33½	1 46½	1 60	1 73½	1 86½
17	56½	71	85	99	1 13½	1 27½	1 41½	1 56	1 70	1 84	1 98½
18	60	75	90	1 05	1 20	1 35	1 50	1 65	1 80	1 95	2 10
19	63½	79	95	1 11	1 26½	1 42½	1 58½	1 74	1 90	2 06	2 21½
20	66½	83½	1 00	1 16½	1 33½	1 50	1 66½	1 83½	2 00	2 16½	2 33½
21	70	87½	1 05	1 22½	1 40	1 57½	1 75	1 92½	2 10	2 27½	2 45
22	73½	91½	1 10	1 28½	1 46½	1 65	1 83½	2 01½	2 20	2 38½	2 56½
23	76½	96	1 15	1 34	1 53½	1 72½	1 91½	2 11	2 30	2 49	2 68½
24	80	1 00	1 20	1 40	1 60	1 80	2 00	2 20	2 40	2 60	2 80
25	83½	1 04	1 25	1 46	1 66½	1 87½	2 08½	2 29	2 50	2 71	2 91½
26	86½	1 08½	1 30	1 51½	1 73½	1 95	2 16½	2 38½	2 60	2 81½	3 03½
27	90	1 12½	1 35	1 57½	1 80	2 02½	2 25	2 47½	2 70	2 92½	3 15
28	93½	1 16½	1 40	1 63½	1 86½	2 10	2 33½	2 56½	2 80	3 03½	3 26½
29	96½	1 21	1 45	1 69	1 93½	2 17½	2 41½	2 66	2 90	3 14	3 38½
30	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50

TABLE for ascertaining the Rates of Servants' Wages per Day, at from One Dollar to Six Dollars per Month, *Continued.*

TABLE pour calculer les Gages, (Suite.)

Days. Jours.	D. c. 3 75	D. c. 4 00	D. c. 4 25	D. c. 4 50	D. c. 4 75	D. c. 5	D. c. 5 25	D. c. 5 50	D. c. 5 75	D. c. 6
1	12½	13½	14	15	16	16½	17½	18½	19	20
2	25	26½	28½	30	31½	33½	35	36½	38½	40
3	37½	40	42½	45	47½	50	52½	55	57½	60
4	50	53½	56½	60	63½	66½	70	73½	76½	80
5	62½	66½	71	75	79	83½	87½	91½	96	1 00
6	75	80	85	90	95	1 00	1 05	1 10	1 15	1 20
7	87½	93½	99	1 05	1 11	1 16½	1 22½	1 28½	1 34	1 40
8	1 00	1 06½	1 13½	1 20	1 26½	1 33½	1 40	1 46½	1 53½	1 60
9	1 12½	1 20	1 27½	1 35	1 42½	1 50	1 57½	1 65	1 72½	1 80
10	1 25	1 33½	1 41½	1 50	1 58½	1 66½	1 75	1 83½	1 91½	2 00
11	1 37½	1 46½	1 56	1 65	1 74	1 83½	1 92½	2 01½	2 11	2 20
12	1 50	1 60	1 70	1 80	1 90	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 30	2 40
13	1 62½	1 73½	1 84	1 95	2 06	2 16½	2 27½	2 38½	2 49	2 60
14	1 75	1 86½	1 98½	2 10	2 21½	2 33½	2 45	2 56½	2 68½	2 80
15	1 87½	2 00	2 12½	2 25	2 37½	2 50	2 62½	2 75	2 87½	3 00
16	2 00	2 13½	2 26½	2 40	2 53½	2 66½	2 80	2 93½	3 06½	3 20
17	2 12½	2 26½	2 41	2 55	2 69	2 83½	2 97½	3 11½	3 26	3 40
18	2 25	2 40	2 55	2 70	2 85	3 00	3 15	3 30	3 45	3 60
19	2 37½	2 53½	2 69	2 85	3 01	3 16½	3 32½	3 48½	3 64	3 80
20	2 50	2 66½	2 83½	3 00	3 16½	3 33½	3 50	3 66½	3 83½	4 00
21	2 62½	2 80	2 97½	3 15	3 32½	3 50	3 67½	3 85	4 02½	4 20
22	2 75	2 93½	3 11½	3 30	3 48½	3 66½	3 85	4 03½	4 21½	4 40
23	2 87½	3 06½	3 26	3 45	3 64	3 83½	4 02½	4 21½	4 41	4 60
24	3 00	3 20	3 40	3 60	3 80	4 00	4 20	4 40	4 60	4 80
25	3 12½	3 33½	3 54	3 75	3 96	4 16½	4 37½	4 58½	4 79	5 00
26	3 25	3 46½	3 68½	3 90	4 11½	4 33	4 55	4 76½	4 98½	5 20
27	3 37½	3 60	3 82½	4 05	4 27½	4 50	4 72½	4 95	5 17½	5 40
28	3 50	3 73½	3 96½	4 20	4 43½	4 66½	4 90	5 13½	5 36½	5 60
29	3 62½	3 86½	4 11	4 35	4 59	4 83½	5 07½	5 31½	5 56	5 80
30	3 75	4 00	4 25	4 50	4 75	5 00	5 25	5 50	5 75	6 00

TABLE for converting into Sterling, Rupees of the East India Company's Territory, coined since the 1st September 1835.

TABLE pour convertir en Livres Sterling les Roupies des Territoires de la Compagnie des Indes Orientales, frappées depuis le 1er Septembre 1835.

Rs.	₹	24ths.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	₹	24ths.	£	s.	d.	
1	45	20.....	1	10		57	26	12.....	5	4	6	
2	91	16.....	3	8		58	26	58	8.....	5	6	4
3	1	37	12.....	5	6	59	27	4	4.....	5	8	2
4	1	83	8.....	7	4	60	27	50	.....	5	10	0
5	2	29	4.....	9	2	61	27	95	20.....	5	11	10
6	2	75	.....	11	0	62	28	41	16.....	5	13	8
7	3	20	20.....	12	10	63	28	87	12.....	5	15	6
8	3	66	16.....	14	8	64	29	33	8.....	5	17	4
9	4	12	12.....	16	6	65	29	79	4.....	5	19	2
10	4	58	8.....	18	4	66	30	25	.....	6	1	0
11	5	4	4.....	1	0	67	30	70	20.....	6	2	10
12	5	50	.....	1	2	68	31	16	16.....	6	4	8
13	5	95	20.....	1	3	69	31	62	12.....	6	6	6
14	6	41	16.....	1	5	70	32	8	8.....	6	8	4
15	6	87	12.....	1	7	71	32	54	4.....	6	10	2
16	7	33	8.....	1	9	72	33	33	.....	6	12	0
17	7	79	4.....	1	11	73	33	45	20.....	6	13	10
18	8	25	.....	1	13	74	33	91	16.....	6	15	8
19	8	70	20.....	1	14	75	34	37	12.....	6	17	6
20	9	16	16.....	1	16	76	34	83	8.....	6	19	4
21	9	62	12.....	1	18	77	35	29	4.....	7	1	2
22	10	8	8.....	2	0	78	35	75	.....	7	3	0
23	10	54	4.....	2	2	79	36	20	20.....	7	4	10
24	11	.....	2	4	0	80	36	66	16.....	7	6	8
25	11	45	20.....	2	5	81	37	12	12.....	7	8	6
26	11	91	16.....	2	7	82	37	38	8.....	7	10	4
27	12	37	12.....	2	9	83	38	4	4.....	7	12	2
28	12	83	8.....	2	11	84	38	50	.....	7	14	0
29	13	29	4.....	2	13	85	38	95	20.....	7	15	10
30	13	75	.....	2	15	86	39	41	16.....	7	17	8
31	14	20	20.....	2	16	87	39	87	12.....	7	19	6
32	14	66	16.....	2	18	88	40	33	8.....	8	1	4
33	15	12	12.....	3	0	89	40	79	4.....	8	3	2
34	15	58	8.....	3	2	90	41	25	.....	8	5	0
35	16	4	4.....	3	4	91	41	70	20.....	8	6	10
36	16	50	.....	3	6	92	42	16	16.....	8	8	8
37	16	95	20.....	3	7	93	42	62	12.....	8	10	6
38	17	41	16.....	3	9	94	43	8	8.....	8	12	4
39	17	87	12.....	3	11	95	43	54	4.....	8	14	2
40	18	33	8.....	3	13	96	44	.....	.....	8	16	0
41	18	73	4.....	3	15	97	44	45	20.....	8	17	10
42	19	25	.....	3	17	98	44	91	16.....	8	19	8
43	19	70	20.....	3	18	99	45	37	12.....	9	1	6
44	20	16	16.....	4	0	100	45	83	8.....	9	3	4
45	20	62	12.....	4	2	120	55	.....	.....	11	0	0
46	21	8	8.....	4	3	144	66	.....	.....	13	4	0
47	21	54	4.....	4	6	200	91	66	16.....	18	6	8
48	22	.....	.....	4	8	240	110	.....	.....	22	0	0
49	22	45	20.....	4	9	300	137	50	.....	27	10	0
50	22	91	16.....	4	11	400	183	33	8.....	36	13	4
51	23	37	12.....	4	13	500	229	16	16.....	45	16	8
52	23	83	8.....	4	15	600	275	.....	.....	55	0	0
53	24	29	4.....	4	17	700	320	83	8.....	64	3	4
54	24	75	.....	4	19	800	366	66	16.....	75	6	8
55	25	20	20.....	5	0	900	412	50	.....	82	10	0
56	25	66	16.....	5	2	1000	458	33	8.....	91	13	4

LIST OF ORDINANCES

PUBLISHED AT MAURITIUS SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT,—12TH AUG., 1825.

Ordinances of the Governor in Council.

1825.

- No. 1, 8th September.—Commutation of sentence of Death pronounced against the slave Rémy.
- 2, 4th October.—Fixing Tariff of Fees leviable by the "Fabrique" of Port Louis, for burials, &c.
- 3, 25th November.—Fixing the Value of Coins, and establishing the circulation of British Coin in the Colony, (see Ordinances Nos. 9 of 1843 and 1 of 1836).
- 4, 10th December.—Tariff of Fees leviable by "Fabriques" of Rural Districts, for burials, Church Services, &c., (confirmed, Gov. Notice 6th Feb. 1827).
- 5, 15th December.—Fixing the price of Bread, and relative to Bakers, (confirmed, Gov. Notice 6th Feb. 1827).

1826.

- 6, 28th January.—"Corvée" tax for the Repairs of the streets of Port Louis, (confirmed, Gov. Notice of 6th Feb. 1827).
- 7, 6th February.—Relative to carts and carriages; carts to keep the left hand side, (confirmed, Gov. Notice of 6th February 1827, and republished in Gov. Gazette of 8th August 1837).
- 8, 6th February.—Relative to a site for a Church at Grand Port, and to Burial Ground, (confirmed, Gov. Notice of 6th February 1827).
- 9, 14th March.—Respecting Vessels accidentally putting into this port (*relâche*) (confirmed, Gov. Notice of 6th Feb. 1827, but repealed by Ord. No. 6 of 1848).
- 10, 22nd March.—On the subject of threats and provocations against the public peace, (confirmed, Gov. Notice of 6th Feb. 1827).
- 11, 25th March.—Relative to the sites of the houses burned down in Port Louis, (confirmed, see Government Notice 28th March 1827).
- 12, 15th April.—Repealing Proc. of 6th Jan. 1815 and 1st July 1820, respecting misdemeanors in Simple and Corrective Police, (Gov. Notice of 28th March 1827).
- 13, 17th April.—Annual Declarations for fixing Taxes (see Ord. No. 50 of 1829).
- 14, 13th September.—Marine Police, desertion of sailors, (modified by Ord. No. 45 of 1829).
- 15, 31st October.—Publishing Royal Approbation, with amendments, of Proc. of 30th March 1825, establishing a Fabrique.

- 16, 8th November.—Valuation of immoveable property to establish direct Taxes (see Ord. 11 of 1840, and 20 of 1839).
- 17, 8th November.—Abolishing special Tribunal for judging crimes committed by slaves.
- 18, 8th November.—Abrogating laws prohibiting legacies in favour of manumitted slaves.
- 19, 13th December.—Relative to Census of Slaves in virtue of Order in Council of 30th January 1826.
- 20, 13th December.—Relative to punishments of slaves, (repealed by Ord. No 51, 1829, and H.M.'s Order in Council of 23rd February 1831).

1827.

- 21, 27th January.—Enfranchisement of slaves (see Ord. 34 of 1828).
- 22, 1st March.—Contribution of slaves for repairing streets (*corvée*).
- 23, 16th May.—Special Tribunal at Seychelles.
- 24, 27th June.—Annual Direct Taxes, modifying Tax on slaves.
- 25, 12th September.—Establishing a Chamber of Commerce (repealed by Ord. No. 36 of 1828).
- 26, 26th September.—Salt provisions from the Cape of Good Hope admitted duty free.
- 27, 26th September.—Modifying Proc. of 26th August 1824 relative to the sale of Drugs and Medicines (confirmed and re-published in Government Gazette of 30th Oct. 1841).

1828.

- 28, 9th January.—Penalties against abandonment of old and infirm slaves.
- 29, 27th February.—Tax in favour of the Charity Fund as imposed by Proc. of 1st April 1818, 2nd April and 3rd May 1823.
- 30, 29th February.—Naming these streets of Port Louis.
- 31, 12th March.—For the prevention of the infection of rivers by refuse from distilleries, &c.
- 32, 2nd April.—Tariff of Quay Dues, (repealed by Ord. No. 10 of 1848).
- 33, 9th April.—Fixing the weight of burthens for slaves.
- 34, 14th May.—Enfranchisement of Slaves, cancelling previous laws.
- 35, 21st May.—Interpretation of Art. 2279 of the Civil Code; freedom claimed by slaves.
- 36, 30th July.—Modifying Ord. No. 25 of 1827, establishing a Chamber of Commerce.
- 37, 6th August.—Regulations relative to the rebuilding of that part of the town burned in 1816.
- 38, 22nd August.—Fixing the price, &c., of bread.

- 39, 15th September.—Modifying the preceding Ord. No. 38.
- 40, 24th September.—Fixing the Annual Direct Taxes.
- 41, 30th December.—Market Regulations, fixing the price of Meat and Fish, (disallowed, Gov. Notice of 22nd June 1832).

1829.

- 42, 14th January.—Modifying Arrêté of 28th April 1808, relative to the functions of the “Ministère Public” in matters of simple police.
- 43, 7th February.—For the amelioration of the condition of the slave population and the appointment of a Protector (amended by Ord. No. 46 of 1829, see also Ord. 49 of 1829).
- 44, 16th March.—Additional tax for the Dredging vessel.
- 45, 18th March.—Marine Police; desertion of sailors, modifying Ord. 14 of 1826 and Proc. of 22nd Aug. 1817.
- 46, 18th March.—Interpreting Art. 6 of Ord. No. 43 of 1829.
- 47, 22nd April.—Regulations upon Cais and Carriages, for the preservation of the roads, (repealed by Ord. No. 14 of 1830).
- 48, 27th May.—Direct Taxes.
- 49, 29th July.—Rectifying Ord. No. 43 of 1829 on the condition of the slave.
- 50, 3rd September.—Annual Declarations for fixing Taxes, comprising a General Census of the Population.
- 51, 26th September.—Repealing Ord. No. 20 of 1823, relative to punishment of Slaves (repealed by H. M.’s Order in Council of 23rd Feb. 1831).
- 52, 30th September.—Biennial Census of Slaves.
- 53, 7th September.—For insuring execution of Ord. No. 43 of 1829,—condition of the slave.
- 54, 28th October.—Poor Tax as imposed by Proc. of 1st April 1828, 2nd April and 3rd May 1823.
- 55, 18th November.—Promulgation of Act of Parliament emancipating British subjects professing the R.C. Religion.
- 56, 25th November.—New Tax on Carriages, Cais, Horses, &c., for repairing the streets of Port Louis, (repealed by Ord. 16 of 1840).
- 57, 16th December.—Relative to the Registers of the Civil Status, by virtue of H. M.’s Order in Council of 22nd June 1829, as regards distinction of origin.

1830.

- 58, 9th January.—Authorising the Court of Appeal to appoint Commissioners for verifying the Slaves belonging to Minors, &c.
- 59, 27th January.—Fixing a delay for Biennial Census.
- 60, 27th February.—Appointing a Court to judge certain Challenges and “Prises à partie” against the Court of Ap-

peal, (approved, see Order of H. M. in Council, 13th April 1831).

- 61, 27th February.—Further delay for Census of slaves.
- 62, 31st March.—Census of slaves in rural districts.
- 63, 4th June.—Census of slaves.
- 64, 9th July.—Direct Taxes ; tax for the poor.
- 65, 9th July.—Establishing new Regulations for Coasting Vessels ; duties, (Repealed by Ord. No. 12 of 1848).
- 66, 12th August.—Annual declarations to be given by the Colonists.
- 67, 3rd November.—Recovery of fines pronounced by the Courts, and expences in Criminal matters, (see Ord. 5 of 1834, and 19 of 1835).
- 68, 10th November.—Measures to be taken for the security of vessels in the Harbour during Hurricane season ;—Anchorage, and Quarantine, (repealed by Ord. 38 of 1844).

1831.

- 69, 15th December 1830.—Bathurst Canal, superintendence of.
- 70, 9th January.—Ushers, their duties, &c. (repealed by Ord. No. 7 of 1839).
- 71, 2nd March.—Direct Taxes.
- 72, 16th March.—Attributions of the Chief Commissary of Police, to judge in matters of contravention of Police Regulations.
- 73, 6th April.—Fees leviable under Ord. 72 last cited (repealed by Ord. 12 of 1832 and 9 of 1837).
- 74, 4th August.—Re-issue of the coin denominated Tokens, withdrawal by Proc. of 11th May 1831.
- 75, 17th August.—Suppression of Marronage, (see Ord. No. 4 of 1833).
- 76, 28th September.—For determining the attributions of the "Tribunal de Paix et de Police" created in virtue of H. M. Order in Council of 13th April 1831.
- 77, 10th October.—Discipline of slaves, and their complaints to the Protector.
- 78, 19th October.—Relative to challenges "Prises à partie" against Judges or when Judges are prevented from sitting, and to facilitate the execution of the R. Order in Council, of 13th April 1831 (confirmed, except Art. 3 and 4).
- 79, 16th November.—For putting in legal force the new Code d'Instruction Criminelle, (See Ord. No. 9 of 1850).

ORDINANCES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1832.

- No. 1, For putting in legal force the New Penal Code, (disallowed, Proc. of 10th Sep. 1833).
- 2, Repressing offences that may be committed by the Press,

- (modified by Ord. 2 of 1833, see Ord. 5 of 1833 and 3 of 1836).
- 3, Obligation to mark bags or barrels of sugar (see Ord. 1 of 1837).
 - 4, Stay of proceedings in cases of compulsory sale of landed property, (disallowed 24th June 1833).
 - 5, Extending the term fixed for the Biennial returns by virtue of R. Order in Council dated 30th January 1826.
 - 6, To the purport of Ord. 5 of 1832, precited.
 - 7, Authorizing Importation of Salt Provisions from New South Wales duty free, (lapsed).
 - 8, Annual Taxes.
 - 9, Regulating fabrication and sale of Spirituous Liquors (repealed by Ord. No. 13 of 1837).
 - 10, Biennial Returns to be furnished in virtue of R. Order in Council of 30th January 1826, (approved 20th July 1833).
 - 11, Assessors, modifying Art. No. 255 of Code d'Instruction Criminelle, (lapsed, see No. 2 of 1837).
 - 12, Tariff of the Tribunal of the *Juge de Paix* of Port Louis, (re-enacted by orders from Home, v. Ord. No. 9 of 1837).
 - 13, Abolishing Tribunal Terrier, and the proceedings to be taken by the Executive Council in such matters (approved 10th Aug. 1835, see also Ord. No. 12 of 1835).

1833.

- No. 1, Direct Taxes, (approved 10th Aug. 1835).
- 2, Modifying Ord. No. 2 of 1832 on the Press, (repealed by Ord. 5 of 1833).
- 3, Court of Assize, for replacing Judges unqualified to sit (lapsed, see Ord. No. 2 of 1837).
- 4, For the suppression of marronage, repealing Ord. No. 75 of 1831.
- 5, Repealing Ord. No. 2 of 1833 on the Press, and modifying Ord. No. 2 of 1832.
- 6, Maintaining Ord. No. 9 of 1832 upon the fabrication and sale of spirituous liquors.
- 7, Relative to the sale and transfer of slaves, (approved 6th August 1834).
- 8, Regulating the respective attributions of Advocates and Attorneys, repealing Arrêté of 14 Nivôse An. 11.
- 9, Taxes, penalties against persons in arrear, (approved 10th August 1835).
- 10, Fabrication and sale of spirituous Liquors, (approved 10th August 1835, but see Ord. 13 of 1837).
- 11, Regulations of the Press; and relative to Judicial Notices, maintaining Proc. of 28th April 1820, and 11th May 1825, (approved 10th August 1835).
- 12, General Ordinance upon Intestate Estates, (repealed by Ord. No. 8 of 1837).

1834.

- 1, Duration of the Responsibility of Public Officers furnishing security, (approved 10th August 1835).
- 2, Cleaning of the Town, (approved 10th August 1835).
- 3, Fixing the extraordinary Expenditure for 1834, (approved 1st December 1837).
- 4, Direct Taxes, (approved 10th August 1835).
- 5, Recovery of Fines in Criminal matters, repealing Ord. No. 67 of 1830, (approved 10th August 1835, but repealed by Ord. 19 of 1835).
- 6, Modifying certain dispositions of the Penal Code of 7th August 1793, transportation, reclusion, (approved 10th August 1835).
- 7, Tariff of the Attorneys, (approved 1st Dec. 1837):
- 8, Census to be furnished by Proprietors of Slaves, (approved 10th August 1835).
- 9, On the same subject as the precited, (approved 10th August 1835).
- 10, Competition between Pharmacopolists,—see Notice of Secretary to Council dated 9th January 1837, (disallowed 23rd December 1835).
- 11, Fixing the limits of each district, under Act for the Abolition of Slavery dated 28th August 1833, (disallowed, 7th July 1835, see Ord. 8 of 1835).
- 12, Dispensing Newspapers from the duty of 25¢ upon the English translation of Notices, (approved, 7th July 1835).
- 13, Prolonging term fixed by Ord. 11 of 1834 for furnishing list of Slaves, (approved 7th July 1835).
- 14, Post Office; regulations, tariff, (approved 20th March 1837, but see Ord. No. 1 of 1850).

1835

- 1, For enforcing the Act relative to Apprenticeship on the 28th August 1838: Special Justices, (disallowed 23rd December 1835, see also Ord. No. 8 of 1835)
- 2, Prolonging term for delivery of List of Slaves, (approved 23rd December 1835).
- 3, Amending the laws relative to Runaway Slaves, (disallowed 23rd December 1835)
- 4, Declarations and other Acts, (Etat Civil,) of apprentices (disallowed 23rd December 1835).
- 5, Internal order and discipline of the Prisons, (approved, except Art. 5, 22nd April 1836).
- 6, Modifying certain dispositions of the existing Criminal Laws, (approved 22nd April 1836, except Art. 5, 6, 7, and 9 and 2nd Par. of Art. 3).
- 7, Public Valuers and Appraisers; suppression of title of Auctioneer, (approved 22nd April 1836, for Security see Ord. 13 of 1841).

- 8, For the due execution of the Slave Abolition Act of 17th September 1834 ; Special Justices, (approved, except Art. 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23 and 46, November 1836).
- 9, Direct Taxes, (approved 17th February 1836).
- 10, Extraordinary Expenditure of 1835, (approved 17th February 1836).
- 11, Letters patent for discoveries and inventions, (approved 17th February 1836).
- 12, Functions of the "Ministère Public" before the Executive Council sitting as a Land Court, (approved 17th February 1836).
- 13, For the cure and extirpation of the Prisoners' Itch, (approved 5th October 1836).
- 14, Misdemeanors committed by prisoners, disallowed 5th October 1836.
- 15, Boats or Vessels of 10 tons (coasters), amending Ord. No. 65 of 1830, approved 5th October 1836, but see Ord. 4 of 1840, and 12 of 1848.
- 16, Vagrancy, field labourers and workmen, disallowed 5th October 1836.
- 17, Servants, porters, jobmen, subjected to Police Regulations, disallowed 5th October 1836.
- 18, Subjecting Public Instruction to one general and uniform system : repealing arrêtés 5 Brumaire an XII, 12th and 28th September 1806, Proc. 23rd April 1811 and 27th Jan. 1815, disallowed, 19th December 1835 and 20th December 1836.
- 19, Recovery of Fines, damages, interests and costs, approved 20th March 1837.
- 20, General Table of Fees in Criminal matters, approved, except Art. 78 and 90, 20th March 1837, see also as to Interpreters Ord. 1 of 1849, and as regards Medical Practitioners Ord. 4 of 1843.
- 21, Census of the Inhabitants, servants, &c., disallowed 20th March 1837, and become inoperative in consequence of disallowance of Ord. 16 and 17 of same year.

1836.

- 1, Altering the current value of the Doubloon gold coin, approved 20th March 1837.
- 2, Tariff of the Ushers, approved 30th March 1837.
- 3, Laws on the Press, disallowed 20th March 1837.
- 4, Game and Game Licences, approved 28th June 1837.
- 5, Direct Taxes, approved 26th March 1837.
- 6, Extraordinary Expenditure of 1836.
- 7, For augmenting by three the number of Notaries, approved 20th March 1837.
- 8, Enforcing at the Seychelles the Slave Abolition Act ; 17th Sept. 1834, disallowed 20 March 1837.
- 9, *Nil.*
- 10, Empowering the Court of Assizes to mitigate certain punishments, (confirmed 1st December 1837).

- 11, Brokers and exchange Brokers, approved 11th Aug. 1838.
- 12, Civil Commissaries appointed assistant "Juges de Paix", approved 14th November 1837, see also Ord. 7 of 1831, as to jurisdiction.
- 13, To establish a Savings' Bank, approved 15th March 1839, but repealed by Ord. No. 43 of 1848.
- 14, Direct Taxes for 1837.
- 15, Extraordinary Expenditure of 1837.

1837.

- 1, To make it obligatory on Sugar planters to mark prior to removal from Estate bags and barrels of sugar, approved 1st December 1837.
- 2, Modifying the "Code d'Instruction Criminelle", approved 1st December 1837, see also Ord. No. 2 of 1847.
- 3, Prolonging and modifying Ord. No. 10 of 1836, mitigating certain punishments, approved 1st December 1837.
- 4, Authorizing certain repairs to the Church and Clergyman's residence at Flacq, approved 1st December 1837.
- 5, For the repression of seditious and defamatory libels.
- 6, Formalities and conditions for publishing newspapers, repealing Proc of 28th April 1820, approved 24th March 1838.
- 7, Maintaining Ordinance No. 7 of 1834 on the Tariff of *Avoués*, approved 14th March 1838.
- 8, Administration of Intestate Estates, repealed by Ordinance No 9 of 1838.
- 9, Fees and emoluments of the *Juge de Paix* Court, approved 23rd August 1843.
- 10, Modifying formalities relative to declarations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, approved 23rd August 1843.
- 11, Prolonging Ordinance No. 10 of 1836, empowering the Court of Appeal to mitigate certain punishments, approved 21st June 1838.
- 12, Eligibility of Advocates and *Avoués* to the functions of Judges, approved 21st June 1838.
- 13, On the manufacture and sale of Spirituous Liquors, approved 15th March 1839, see also Ord. 14 of 1842, 22 of 1843 and 11 of 1846, by the latter of which it is repealed.
- 14, On Licenses, approved 15th March 1839, but see Ord. No. 27 of 1845.
- 15, For instituting *Juges de Paix*, and a general system of police.
- 16, Revisal of the Lists for the Poor Tax, approved 13th December 1838.
- 17, For the building of a New Church at Mahébourg, approved 13th December 1838.
- 18, Fixing the annual Direct and other Taxes for 1838.
- 19, For establishing the unfixed Expenditure for 1838.
- 20, Regulating relations between masters and servants, and masters and apprentices.

1838.

- 1, On the Fees to be exacted by the Court of First Instance and the Supreme Court, approved 19th February 1840.
- 2, To regulate value of one and two Franc Coins, approved 7th August 1839.
- 3, On the public sales of moveable property, approved 15th March 1839.
- 4, Mode of superintending and keeping in repair the Bathurst Canal, approved 13th April 1840.
- 5, Modifying Ordinance No. 8 of 1835, relative to forced purchase of time of apprenticeship, approved 13th June 1839, but see H. M.'s order in Council of 7th September 1838.
- 6, Penal Code, see also Ord. 15 of 1839, as regards convicts; and Ord. No. 19 of 1840.
- 7, Repealing provisions of "Code d'Instruction" Criminelle, relative to right of appeal to H.E. the Governor against Judgments of the Court of Assize, approved 13th June 1839.
- 8, Not published, but repealed by Ord. 9 of 1838.
- 9, Consolidating the regulations relative to the administration of Intestate Estates, approved 13th April 1840, but amended by Ord. 3 of 1845.
- 10, On Insolvencies and Bankruptcies, approved 30th November 1839.
- 11, Relative to hire of labourers, &c., and hours of work, abrogated by H. M.'s Order in Council of 7th Sept. 1838.
- 12, Simplifying formalities relative to liberation from Apprenticeship, approved 3rd December 1839.
- 13, Imposing a Duty on tickets for the Theatre, Concerts, &c., in favour of the aged and infirm, approved 30th November 1839.
- 14, Establishing annual Direct and other Taxes for 1839, approved 5th June 1840.
- 15, Establishing Unfixed Expenditure for 1839, approved 5th June 1840.

1839.

- 1, For dispensing, in certain cases, with publications and delays required in regard to liberation from Apprenticeship, approved 3rd December 1839.
 - 2, For replacing in Ordinance No. 10 of 1838, Art. 459 of Commercial Code, approved 3rd December 1839.
- ORDERS IN COUNCIL [7th September and 6th October 1838] establishing Stipendiary Magistrates. Published by Proc. of Governor Nicolay, dated 11th March 1839.
- ORDER IN COUNCIL, dated 5th November 1838, relative to liberation from Apprenticeship. Published by Proc. of 11th March 1839.
- 3, Annual Declarations of Carriages, Carts, and Horses, approved 30th November 1839—see also Ord. 20 of 1839.
 - 4, Prohibiting building in wood in the town of Port Louis and

- adopting measures for the prevention of fires, approved 30th November 1839.
- 5, Repressing the preportional Registration Duty on the sale of vessels, approved 30th November 1839.
 - 6, On the Royal College and Government Schools, approved 5th June 1840.
 - 7, Amending and consolidating laws for the organization and discipline of Ushers, approved 13th April 1840.
 - 8, For providing guardians for illegitimate orphan children, approved 13th April 1840.
 - 9, For providing, by public requisitions, for the conveyance of troops and their baggage in the Island in cases of emergency, approved 13th April 1840.
 - 10, For extending the jurisdiction of the Assistant "Juges de Paix," provisionally approved 13th April 1840.
 - 11, Establishing Rural Policemen, or "Gardes champêtres."
 - 12, Repealing certain provisions of Ord. No. 14 of 1838, relative to Direct Tax on Prædial Apprentices, approved 25th May 1840.
 - 13, Regulating appeals from decisions of Stipendiary Magistrates, and the power and jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal in such matters. See Ord. 26 of 1848.
 - 14, Making, repairing, police, and superintendence, of Public Roads, approved 9th November 1840. See also Ord. 25 of 1840 and 4 of 1842.
 - 15, For discontinuing imprisonment in irons of criminal convicts except in particular cases for disciplinary restraint, approved 9th November 1840.
 - 16, Authorising the Governor to permit building in wood, as regards applications prior to 1st Sept. 1839, approved 9th November 1840.
 - 17, Concerning licenses for the sale of liquors, and for insuring due execution of Ord. 14 of 1837, approved 9th Nov. 1840.
 - 18, For establishing a general Census of Mauritius, approved 9th November 1840.
 - 19, For insuring the preservation and effects of Vaccine in the Colony, approved 9th November 1840.
 - 20, For insuring the collection of the Direct Taxes for 1840, approved 9th November 1840. See also Ord. No. 11 of 1840.
 - 21, Establishing the Unfixed Expenditure for 1840.
 - 22, To promote building of Churches and Chapels and to provide for maintenance of Ministers of Religion, disallowed 9th November 1840.
 - 23, Placing Villebague and Bois Rouge Canals under the administration of their co-borderers, approved 9th Nov. 1840.

1840.

- 1, Authorizing the appointment of an Assistant "Juge de

- Paix" for Port Louis, empowered to replace the "Juge d'Instruction," approved December 1841.
- 2, Prohibiting the introduction, sale, and cultivation of Gandia in the Colony, approved 24th March 1841.
- 3, Changing and amending Articles 13 and 14 of Ord. No. 20 of 1835, with regard to allowances to be granted to witnesses on Criminal Trials, approved 14th January 1841.
- 4, Altering and amending the tonnage dues on coasting vessels, approved 24th March 1841, but see Ord. No. 12 of 1848.
- 5, Ensuring reimbursement of stoppages from wages of Indian servants, as also amount of return-passages to India, and fixing privilege thereto.
- 6, Modifying 17th Art. of Decree of 13th December 1808, relative to appraising of damages occasioned to private individuals for works of public utility, approved 20th April 1841.
- 7, Creating the Stipendiary Magistrates Assistant "Juges de Paix," approved 24th March 1841.
- 8, Authorizing Appeals from Sentences relative to the levy of Registration Dues, approved, 26th May 1846.
- 9, Empowering the Governor to appoint Marine Justices of the Peace, conformably to Act of 5th and 6th years of William IV, Cap. 19, approved 19th July 1841.
- 10, For prevention of introduction and progress of small pox, approved, 25th May 1840.
- 11, For providing a substitute for the Government land Surveyor in estimating the rateable value of buildings in Port Louis, approved 5th May 1842.
- 12, For establishing a General Tariff of Notarial Acts, approved 8th March 1842.
- 13, Concerning the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Seychelles Islands, approved 8th March 1842.
- 14, For the purpose of providing for the comfort and safety of travellers in Stage Coaches, approved 8th March 1842.
- 15, For opening and completing a new road from that of Pamplémousses to the summit of "Montagne Giquel", approved 27th Nov. 1844.
- 16, Establishing a Committee of Resident proprietors of houses for all cases of local interest for the Town of Port Louis, approved 8th March 1842.
- 17, Formalities to be observed on the arrival and departure of Vessels and Individuals;—Pratique, Quarantine and Police of Harbour, disallowed, 8th March 1842, but see Ord. 6 of 1848.
- 18, For establishing a new general system of Police, approved 3rd November 1843, but amended by Ord. No. 3 of 1850.
- 19, Reducing the minimum of pains and penalties in matters of simple police,—extending them to persons found drunk; for prohibiting sale of spirits, &c., on Sundays, and fixing hours for opening and shutting shops, approved 8th March 1842.

- 20, For authorizing the construction of an Exchange and Public Reading Room.
- 21, For dividing Pamplemousses into two Districts disallowed, 8th March 1842.
- 22, For continuing the provisions of Ord. No. 10 of 1840, in regard to small Pox, approved 8th March 1842.
- 23, Naturalization, approved 8th March 1842.
- 24, Adding to and modifying the Tax on Licenses, as provided for by Ord. 14 of 1839, approved 8th March 1842.
- 25, Prolonging term for carrying out Ord. 14 of 1839, relative to width of felloes of wheels, approved 8th March 1842.
- 26, Establishing the Unfixed Expenditure of 1841, approved 11th March 1842.

1841.

- 1, Establishing the Direct Taxes for 1841, approved 20th December 1841.
 - 2, 3, 4, Naturalizations, approved 28th December 1841.
 - 5, Explaining Article 3 of Ord. No. 24 of 1840, on rates of Licenses for 1841, approved 28th December 1841.
 - 6, 7, Naturalizations, approved 28th December 1841.
 - 8, For amending Ord. 19 of 1839, and for ensuring the preservation and effect of the vaccine virus, approved 26th January 1842, but repealed by Ord. 9 of 1842.
 - 9, Authorising advances from the Treasury for payment of the salaries of Professors and others at the Royal College, approved 10th July 1843, but see Ord. 27 of 1845.
 - 10, For the more effectual repression of vagrancy, disallowed 8th March 1841.
 - 11, For encouraging the building of churches and chapels, and providing for ministers of religion.
 - 12, Giving to the town and port of Mahé, Seychelles, the name of Port Victoria, approved 8th March 1842.
 - 13, Conferring upon Auctioneers, or " Commissaires Priseurs" the exclusive right of making voluntary sales by public auction of all goods, chattels, wares and merchandise, approved 13th November 1843.
 - 14, For continuing provisions of Ord. No. 10 of 1840, for preventing the introduction and progress of the small pox, approved 8th March 1842.
 - 15, Authorising payments into the Treasury of all deposits made into the chest of the Registrars and Receiver of Registration Dues, amended by Ord. No. 18 of 1842.
 - 16, Prohibiting contracts of service with servants not provided with a certificate from a Stipendiary Magistrate, disallowed 8th March 1842.
 - 17, Fixing the extent of Sunday work of servants, approved 8th March 1842.
- ORDER IN COUNCIL, 25th February 1841, fixing the English version of Ordinances, &c., as the only authentic, original, and legal version henceforth, published by Government Notice of 19th July 1841.

- 18, Revising and consolidating the Laws on Fisheries, approved 30th April 1846.
- 19, Naturalization, approved 25th April 1842.
- 20, Establishing District Charity Committees, approved 1st December 1843, and put in force 1st May 1846 by Proc. of 11th April same year.
- 21, Modifying the general system of Taxation.
- 22, For the protection of the town against attempts of incendiaries.
- 23, Granting to Sieur Luciany five years' privilege for an ice-house, approved 25th October 1842.
- 24, For regulating the Police of the sittings of the Council of Government, approved 25th October 1842.
- 25, For prolonging the term fixed for the renewal of Licenses, approved 25th October 1842.
- 26, For extending the boundaries and precincts of the town of Port Louis, approved 25th October 1843.
- 27, For establishing the Direct Taxes of 1842, approved 26th February 1843.
- 28, Establishing the unfixed Expenditure of 1842, approved, 24th February 1843.
- 29, For adapting to local circumstances certain provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 7th September 1843, touching celebration of Marriages, approved 10th June 1844.
- 30, For enforcing the necessary returns for the completion of the Blue Book, approved 25th October 1842.

1842.

- 1, For continuing the powers given to the Governor in case of Fires, by Ordinance No. 22 of 1841, disallowed 24th February 1843.
 - 2, For appropriating an annual sum out of the Treasury for promoting free Immigration, approved with a proviso, 24th February 1843.
 - 3, Extending term of Licenses granted for 2nd quarter of 1842.
 - 4, Fixing the width and dimensions of wheels of small market carts, see Ord. 14 of 1839,—approved 24th February 1843.
 - 5, Regulating surnames of all persons of the late Slave Population, approved 24th February 1843.
- ORDER OF H. M. IN COUNCIL, dated 15th January 1842, authorizing under certain restrictions the Emigration of Natives of India to Mauritius; published by Gov. Notice of 5th May 1842.
- 6, For continuing for the third quarter of 1842, the licenses granted for 1841, approved 26th June 1843
- ORDER OF H. M. IN COUNCIL dated 15th January 1842, extending to Mauritius the law of England relative to purchase, holding or inheriting of land by Aliens,—published by Proclamation of 21st June 1842.
- 7, For providing funds for the introduction of Indian Immi-

grants, approved 10th June 1844, see also Ord. 3 and 13 of 1843, 7 of 1845, 8 of 1848 and 4 of 1850.

- 8, For providing for the Immigration of free labourers from countries other than British India, disallowed 10th July 1843.
- 9, For the extension of vaccination and the preservation of the virus, approved 1st May 1848.
- 10, For an advance of £60,000 under the guarantee of the two banks.
- 11, For the purpose of securing to Indian Emigrants the execution of the formalities relative to their future Emigration to this Colony, by virtue of H. M.'s Order in Council of 15th January 1842.
- 12, For continuing to the 4th quarter of 1842 the licenses granted for 1841, approved 26th March 1843.
- 13, For certain additions to and modifications of the Tax on Licenses, approved 21st September 1843.
- 14, For modifying certain provisions of Ordinance No. 13 of 1837 in regard to the manufacture and sale of spirits, approved 21st September 1843.
- 15, Establishing the mode of executing Ordinance No. 7 of 1842, for the introduction of Indian Labourers, approved 20th September 1843.
- 16, Prolonging for one year Ord. 23 of 1841, concerning Mr. Luciany's privilege for an ice-house, approved 21st September 1843.
- 17, Modifying Ord. No. 4 of 1836, so far as it relates to periods for killing game: Deer, Partridge, Quails, approved 17th January 1844.
- 18, Amending Ordinance No. 15 of 1841, relative to deposits to be made into the Treasury by Registrars of the Courts of Law, approved 20th January 1844.

1843.

- 1, Establishing the Direct Taxes for 1843, approved 20th January 1844.
 - 2, Establishing the unfixed Expenditure for 1844, approved 20th January 1844.
- PROCLAMATION OF 28TH JANUARY 1843, putting in force H. M. Order in Council of 15th January 1842, and Ord. 11 of 1842, relative to Emigration of Indian Labourers to this Colony.
- 3, Increasing indemnity for passage money of Indian Immigrant Labourers as provided for by Ord. 7 of 1842, approved 21st March 1844.
 - 4, For amending Art. 11 of Ord. 20 of 1835, relative to indemnity to medical witnesses in Criminal Prosecutions, approved 13th November 1843.
 - 5, For providing passage to Indian labourers after six years' service, by Art. 11 of Ord. 11 of 1842, approved 21st March 1844.

- 6, For granting priority of claim on the crop for advances made for payment of labourers' wages,—to have effect for six months, approved 7th February 1844.
- 7, For forming at the island of Rodrigues a Judicial and Police Establishment, approved 30th April 1844.
- 8, For amending the Colonial laws imposing duties on, or for exempting from duties, goods, wares and merchandise imported into Mauritius, repealed by Ord. 56 of 1844.
- 9, Discontinuing the receipt in the Public Offices of foreign and Indian coins not legal tenders, approved 30th April 1844.
- 10, Putting a stop to the issue of promissory notes payable to bearer, issued by unauthorized companies, approved 10th June 1844, but see Ord. 9 of 1846.
- 11, Establishing a duty on rice exported from the Colony during 1843, approved 30th April 1844.
- 12, For maintaining and continuing the Penal Code, approved 30th April 1844.
- 13, Authorizing the Collector of Customs to receive the additional duty on spirituous liquors exported from the Colony, approved 26th June 1844.
- 14, For preventing the causes of hydrophobia in the Colony, approved 26th June 1844, but repealed by Ord. 26 of 1845.
- 15, Reducing the bounty on the passage of Indian labourers into the Colony, except where their introduction shall have been authorized by the Governor, (approved 26th June 1844).
- 16, Providing against irregularities in preparing list of Assessors for the Court of Assizes, (approved 26th June 1844).
- 17, For the purpose of dividing Pamplemousses into two districts, (approved 31st July 1844).
- 18, For modifying the general system of taxation, (approved 20th November 1844).
- 19, For establishing the Direct Taxes for 1844, (approved 20th November 1844).
- 20, For establishing the unfixed expenditure for 1844, (approved 16th December 1844).
- 21, For fixing the rates of Licenses for the sale of liquors, during 1844, with certain additions and modifications to the general law on Licenses.
- 22, To amend certain laws relative to the distillery and sale of arrack in the Colony, (approved 20th November 1844).

1844.

1 to 36, Naturalizations, (approved 27th November 1844).

- 37, For further continuing for 6 months the Penal Code, (approved 27th November 1844).
- 38, For consolidating the laws relative to the arrivals and departures of vessels, (approved 16th December 1844, but see Ord. 24 of 1850).
- 39, For authorizing the erection of Chapels in the Rivière du Rempart district, (approved 27th November 1844).
- 40, On Hospitals, lodgings and articles of food to be supplied to labourers on rural estates, (disallowed, 5th March 1847, but see Ord. 6 of 1845).
- 41, Fixing rate of stoppages from salaries and pensions allowed by Government, and sums due by it to contractors, (approved 13th December 1845).
- 42, For the suppression of vagrancy and punishment of vagrants, repealing all previous laws on the subject, (approved 5th March 1845).
- 43 to 53, Naturalizations, (approved 12th March 1845).
- 54, For encouraging the building of Churches and Chapels, and providing for the maintenance of Ministers of the Christian Religion in the Island of Mauritius, (approved 12th March 1847).
- 55, For the continuance of the Penal Code for six months longer, (approved 12th March 1845).
- 56, For altering and amending the Colonial Laws imposing Duties on or for exempting from duties, goods, wares and merchandize imported into Mauritius, (approved 17th June 1845).
- 57, For enforcing the means taken for preventing the removal of cattle during the prevailing malady, (approved 30th April 1845, and see Ord. 18 of 1847).
- 58, For further continuing the provisions of Ordinance No. 14 of 1843 on Hydrophobia, (approved 17th June 1844, but see Ord. 26 of 1845).
- 59, For encouraging the Immigration of free labourers from Africa, (disallowed 21st November 1845).
- 60, For establishing the unfixed expenditure of the year 1845, (approved 13th December 1845).
- 61, On the execution of judgment by caption of the body and on the duration of imprisonment consequent thereon in Civil and Commercial matters, (approved 17th June 1845).
- 62, For establishing the Direct Taxes for 1845, (approved 2nd September 1845).
- 63, For prolonging provisionally the Term fixed for the renewal of licenses, as granted for 1844 under certain Ordinances, (approved 2nd September 1845).

1845.

- 1, Continuing for six months longer the Penal Code, approved 10th October 1845,

- 2, Regulating the return of Immigrants to their country, approved 21st November 1845.
- 3, Amending Ord. 9 of 1848, concerning administration of vacant estates of Immigrants, approved 21st Nov. 1845.
- 4, Prolonging term of Licenses granted under Ord. 63 of 1844, approved 21st Nov. 1845.
- 5, Investing the Governor with power to appoint Justices of the Peace for matters relative to Merchant-seamen, approved 21st November 1845.
- 6, Regulations respecting hospitals and dwellings for labourers on country estates, approved 13th December 1845.
- 7, Repealing Art. 2 of Ord. 7 of 1842, approved 21st Nov. 1845.
- 8, Establishing a temporary duty on rice exported during 1845, approved 21st November 1845.
- 9 to 18, Naturalizations, re-enacted Nos. 32 to 41 of 1848.
- 19, Authorizing a limited exportation of rice to Bourbon duty free, approved 23rd January 1846.
- 20, Prolonging the term of Licenses granted under Ord. 63 of 1844 and 4 of 1845, and prohibiting sale of liquors compounded with absinth, &c.
- 21, Revising and consolidating laws on distilleries, repealed by Ord. 11 of 1846.
- 22, Repealing provisions of Proc. of 4th Nov. 1817, limiting trade of Seychelles with Mauritius, app. 18th May 1846.
- 23, Placing the Registry of the Court of First Instance on the same footing as other Public Offices of Account, put in force by Proc. of 9th April 1846, and approved 5th March 1846.
- 24, Maintaining Penal Code till otherwise provided, approved 5th March 1846.
- 25, Prolonging provisionally term fixed for renewal of licenses and providing for the sale of rum in the country districts, repealed by Ord. 12 of 1846.
- 26, Revising and amending Ord. 14 of 1843 on dogs and hydrophobias, approved 10th June 1846, see also Ord. 46 of 1848.
- 27, Revising and consolidating Laws on Licenses, approved 9th August 1847.
- 28, Regulating sale by retail of spirituous and fermented liquors, disallowed 12th December 1846.
- 29, Establishing the Direct Taxes for 1846, approved 10th September 1846.
- 30, Establishing the Expenditure for 1846, approved 5th Nov. 1846.

1846.

ORDER OF H. M. IN COUNCIL dated 13th September 1845, directing the use of the English language in the Superior Courts from 15th July 1847, published by Gov. Notice of 22nd January 1846.

1, Altering and amending Order in Council of 7th September 1838, relative to Masters and Servants, disallowed 14th January 1847.

2, Prohibiting retail sale of Colonial Spirits in the Country Districts, (disallowed 12th December 1846).

PROCLAMATION of 10th March 1846, regulating the Police of the wharf.

3, For preventing the sale by retail of Spirituous and fermented Liquors, (disallowed 12th December 1846).

4, For the purpose of ascertaining the number of Inhabitants in the Colony.

5, For prolonging from 1st to 31st July 1846, the Still Licenses granted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1845.

6, Changing the day for Census Declarations under Ordinance No. 4 of 1846.

7, For prolonging to 31st August 1846 the Still Licenses.

8, For prolonging Still Licenses till otherwise ordered, (approved 15th July 1847).

9, Extending the provisions of Ord. No. 10 of 1846, relative to issue of promissory notes payable to bearer, (approved 28th April 1847).

10, To prevent the needless slaughter of calves and heifers, disallowed 15th July 1847.

PROCLAMATION 9th November, extending to Seychelles the established measures for preventing introduction of small pox.

11, For revising and consolidating the Laws on Distilleries (approved 9th August 1847).

12, For regulating the sale by retail of Spirituous and fermented Liquors, (disallowed 9th August 1847).

13, For providing for the conveyance and postage of letters, (repealed by Ord. No. 1 of 1850).

14, To make Rules and Regulations for the public Market in the town of Port Louis, (approved 20th October 1847).

1847.

1, For establishing the Direct Taxes for 1847, (approved 18th November 1847).

2, For amending Ordinance No. 2 of 1837, as to qualifications of persons liable to serve as assessors.

3, For establishing the unfixed Expenditure of 1847, (approved 18th November 1847).

PROCLAMATION, 4th February: Regulations for the Market.

4, For establishing a Census of Indian Immigrants within the Colony, (repealed by Ord. 22 of 1847).

5 to 21, Naturalizations, approved 19th January 1848).

22, For promoting Immigration and encouraging the industry of Immigrants, put in force by Proc. of 15th June, (approved 5th April 1848, but see Ord. 5 and 25 of 1848, by the latter of which it is repealed).

- 23, For putting into execution Arts. 7 and 9 of Ord. 22 of 1847).
- 24, Amending the Laws regulating respective rights of Masters and Servants, (repealed by Ord. No. 26 of 1848).
- 25, For augmenting the number of Ushers, (approved 18th March and 17th October 1848).
- 26, Fixing a new delay for the Declarations of Rural Estates, as determined by Ord. 18 of 1843, (approved 18th March 1848).
- 27, Regulating the sale by retail of spirituous and fermented liquors, (approved 5th April 1848, but see Ord. Nos. 29 and 52 of 1848, 4 of 1850, and Proc. of 27th Feb. 1849).
- PROCLAMATION of 25th August 1847 declaring Mauritius Dock to be a legal Quay.
- 28, For preventing the progress of contagious disease amongst cattle and other animals, (approved 10th May 1848).
- PROCLAMATION, 27th September, concerning the Police of the Harbour and wharf, under Ord. 38 of 1844.
- 29, Extending delay for registration of certain deeds and reading the duty on Transcription, (approved 6th April 1849).
- 30, Increasing the number of persons eligible as Assessors in Criminal matters.
- 31 to 44, Naturalizations, (approved 5th September 1848).
- 45, To remove doubts relative to the erection of a Minister's residence, and formation of a burial ground at Poudre d'Or, Rivière du Rempart, (approved 5th September 1848).
- 46 and 47, Naturalizations, (approved 5th September 1848).

1848.

- 1, Establishing the Unfixed Expenditure for 1848.
- 2, Establishing the Direct Taxes for 1848.
- 3, To repeal and alter Colonial duties on exportation of certain goods, approved 6th April 1849.
- 4, Altering the duties in certain branches of Internal Revenues, approved 7th March 1850, but see Ord. 50 of 1848.
- 5, Repealing the Stamp duty on Engagements of new Immigrants, disallowed 6th April 1849.
- 6, Altering and consolidating Port charges upon vessels, approved 6th April 1849, and see Ord. 44 of 1848.
- 7, Establishing a Paper Currency.
- 8, Altering and amending the Immigration Law on Spirits, approved 6th April 1849.
- 9, Altering and amending the Colonial Laws regulating the Customs' Duties, approved 6th April 1849, see also Ord. 5 of 1850.

- 10, Altering and amending Colonial Laws relating to Quay Duties and Wharfage Dues, approved 6th April 1849.
- 11, Placing certain articles of foreign production, when imported direct from place of produce, on the same footing as though imported through the United Kingdom; and repealing certain Customs' Duties, put in force by Proc. of 28th May 1849.
- 12, Repealing Tonnage Dues and Duties on coasting-vessels, and altering Duties on Licenses of Boats, Lighters, &c., approved 6th April 1849.
- 13, Amending Art. 43 of Ord. 11 of 1846, and raising drawback on spirits exported, approved 28th December 1848.
- PROCLAMATIONS of 16th February and 1st & 4th March, to prevent the spread of disease amongst cattle.
- 14, Extending to goats, sheep, and tamed animals, certain provisions of Ord. 28 of 1847, on the contagious disease amongst cattle, approved 13th March 1849.
- 15, Providing for the paving of the streets of Port Louis, approved 13th March 1849.
- 16, Reducing certain Registration Duties and certain Fees levied in the Court of First Instance, approved 6th April 1848.
- 17, Renewing and extending the delay allowed for the Registration of certain Deeds, approved 13th March 1849.
- 18, Allowing temporarily a priority of claim on account of provisions for labourers on sugar-estates.
- 19 to 24, Naturalizations, approved 13th March 1849.
- 25 For promoting Immigration and encouraging the industry of Immigrants, (approved 1st May 1849.)
- 26, For amending the laws regulating respective duties and rights of Masters and Servants, repealing Ordinance No. 24 of 1847, (approved 1st May 1849.)
- 27, Empowering the Court of Assize to substitute in certain cases another punishment for that of transportation, (approved 13th March 1849).
- 28, For commuting certain sentences of Transportation, approved 13th March 1849).
- 29, Amending a clerical error in Ord. 27 of 1847, (approved 10th April 1849).
- 30, To provide against the criminal use of stramonium and other poisonous substances, approved 10th April 1849.
- 31, Amending as regards forgery of notes Art. 13 of Ord. 7 of 1848, approved 10th April 1849.
- 32 to 41, Naturalizations, approved 10th April 1849.
- 42, For making further provisions for the conveyance and postage of letters, approved 26th June 1849.
- 43, To amend the law establishing a Savings' Bank, approved 26th June 1849.
- 44, Amending a clerical error in Ord. 6 of 1848, relative to Port charges on vessels, approved 26th June 1849.

- 45, To prevent abuses in the manufacture of cordials and strong waters, approved 26th June 1849.
 - 46, Altering provisions of Ord. 26 of 1845 on Dogs and Hydrophobia, approved 5th October 1849.
 - 47, Establishing the Unfixed Expenditure for 1849, repealed by Ord. 2 of 1849.
 - 48, Establishing the Direct Taxes for 1849, approved 7 March 1850.
 - 49, Reducing rates of certain Licenses under Ord. 27 of 1845 and 27 of 1847, approved 20th November 1850.
 - 50, Reducing and repealing certain Duties hitherto levied by the Collector of Internal Revenues, approved 20th Nov. 1850.
 - 51, Revising rates of certain licenses payable under Ord. 18 of 1841, approved 20th November 1850.
 - 52, Reducing for 1849 certain licenses on sale of spirits &c., under Ord. 27 of 1845 and 27 of 1847.
 - 53, Further reducing for the remainder of 1848 and for 1849 Colonial export duty on sugar, and suspending for same period the consumption duties on wine.
- PROCLAMATION of 27th February 1849 : Canteen Regulations.

1849.

- 1, Amending the law relating to fees of Interpreters in the Courts of Justice, approved 3rd November 1849.
 - 2, Repealing Ord. 47 of 1848, and establishing the unfixed Expenditure for 1849.
 - 3, Establishing new provisions relative to contracts of service, and extending them to 3 years, approved 7th and 31st December 1849.
 - 4, Authorizing advances from the Treasury for building a Church in Plaines Wilhems District, put in force by Proc. of 15th August 1849, and approved 7th March 1850.
 - 5, For providing for the continuance of Immigration into Mauritius, approved 7th March 1850.
 - 6, For establishing a Paper Currency, put in force by Proc. of 22nd August 1849.
- PROCLAMATION of 10th December : Police of wharf and Harbour.
- 7, Extending powers of Police with regard to labourers deserting from their works, approved 27th March 1850.
 - 8, Continuing provisionally Ord. 13 of 1846 on the P. Office.
 - 9 to 14, Naturalizations, approved 8th August 1850.
 - 15, Authorizing repairs to Church and Presbytery of Moka.
 - 16, Constituting a Municipal Corporation for the town of Port Louis and its vicinity, confirmed by despatch No. 11, dated 1st November 1850.

- 17, Establishing the unfixed Expenditure of 1850.
- 18, Establishing the Direct Taxes for 1850.
- 19, Naturalization, approved 8th August 1850.

1850.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT amending Navigation laws, dated 26th June 1849, published by Government Notice of 23rd January 1850.

- 1, For providing for the conveyance and postage of letters.
- ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1st August 1849, relative to trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, published by Gov. Notice of 13th March 1850.
- 2, For altering the organization of the several Courts of Justice.
- 3, For amending Ordinance 18 of 1850, on a new system of Police in the Colony, approved 25th October 1850.
- 4, For repealing certain provisions of Ordinances appropriating Revenue to Immigration purposes, approved 25th October 1850.
- 5, For amending Ord. 9 of 1848 relative to the import duty on tobacco, and fixing a special license duty for its manufacture and sale, see Ord. 7 of 1850.

GARRISON ORDERS of 20th March and 28th May 1850, relative to fires.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE of 9th April: re-admission of Boarders at the Royal College.

- 6, Amending a clerical error in Ord. No. 7 of 1849, approved 25th October 1850.
- 7, For removing doubts as to a special license for the sale of Tobacco under Ord. 5 of 1850.
- 8, For instituting Local Magistrates and regulating proceedings before them.
- 9, For regulating the Jurisdiction of District Magistrates in Criminal matters.
- 10, For establishing *Trial by Jury*.

PROCLAMATION of 27th June 1850, publishing Municipal Bye Laws.

- 11, Amending and explaining two provisions of Ord. No. 8 of 1850.

12, For establishing the Expenditure heretofore fixed by Her Majesty's Government.

13, To establish the unfixed Expenditure for 1851.

14, To establish the Direct Taxes for 1851.

- 15, To provide for reimbursement of a sum due to the Treasury for advance for completing R. C. Church at Mahebourg.

PROCLAMATION of 8th August 1850, publishing Municipal Tariff. 16 to 23, Naturalizations.

- 24, To amend Ord. 38 of 1844 as far as it relates to departure of vessels and individuals.
- 25, For extending to the Municipality Ordinance No. 41 of 1844 relative to attachments on Salaries and Pensions.
- 26 to 30, Naturalizations.
- PROCLAMATION of 22nd November 1850, publishing Municipal Bye Laws and regulations.
- PROCLAMATION of 28th November 1850 : Harbour Regulations for bad weather.
- PROCLAMATION 21st December 1850, fixing the limits of the exclusive jurisdiction of the two Magistrates of Port Louis,
- 31, Foreestablishing the supplementary Expenditure of 1850.
- 32, For amending and explaining Ordinances 18 of 1841 and 51 of 1848 on Fisheries.
- 33 and 34, Naturalizations.

*Alphabetical List of Aliens naturalized by the
preceding Ordinances.*

A

- Adam, Joachim Henry, Ordinance No. 22 of 1840.
- Ahine, Ordinance No. 31 of 1847.
- Allendy, Pierre, Ordinance 19 of 1849.
- Arnal Théodore, Ordinance No. 19 of 1848.

B

- Bacquet, Michel, Ordinance No. 21 of 1844.
- Baudot, Achilles, Ordinance No. 6 of 1847.
- Baudot, Charles Mathieu, Ord. No. 3 of 1841.
- Benoit, Jean Louis Emile, Ord. No. 20 of 1848.
- Berne, Jean Baptiste, Ord. No. 15 of 1845, 32 of 1848.
- Bertrand Antoine, Ordinance No. 6 of 1844.
- Boissezon, Jean, Ordinance No. 33 of 1844.
- Bonnin, Louis, Ordinance No. 22 of 1844.
- Bouchor, Adolphe, Ordinance No. 16 of 1850.
- Bouisson, François Claire Antoine, Ord. No. 17 of 1844.
- Bouisson, François Marie Antoine, Ord. No. 16 of 1844.
- Bouquillard, Mathurin Paulin, Ord. No. 9 of 1849.
- Bourda, Jean, Ordinance No. 32 of 1847.
- Boutin, Jean Baptiste Henry, Ordinance No. 10 of 1849.
- Bouvier, Jean Marie, Ord. No. 45 of 1844.

Bret, Jean Baptiste Simon, Ord. 18 of 1845. 33 of 1848.
Broquet, Alphonse, Ordinance No. 44 of 1844.

C

Castères, Jean Bernard Sylve, Ord. No. 46 of 1844.
Castillon, Léonard, Ordinance No. 17 of 1850.
Cayol, Charles, Ordinance No. 5 of 1841.
Cazaubon, Etienne Ordinance No. 13 of 1844.
Chaline, Joseph, Ordinance 14 of 1844.
Changeur, Jean Baptiste Hipolyte, Ord. 47 of 1844.
Chauvet, Joseph, Ord. 1 of 1844.
Chevalier, Jean Baptiste, Ord. 18 of 1850.
Clark, François Marie, Ord. 3 of 1844.
Clement, Charles, Ord. 5 of 1847.
Cordouan, Joseph, Ord. 23 of 1844.
Cormane, Jean François, Ord. 2 of 1844.
Corvetti, François, Ord. 34 of 1847.
Courtaux, Nicolas, Ord. 11 of 1845, 34 of 1848.

D

Darode, Michel Alphonse, Ord. 8 of 1847.
Dauban, Joseph François, Ord. 21 of 1847.
De Gaye Augustin, Ord. 46 of 1847.
Delafontaine, George Ferdinand, Ord. 33 of 1850.
Delange, Auguste, Ord. 35 of 1847.
De Rosnay, Alexis Fromet, Ord. 30 of 1844.
D'Etienne, Louis Laurent, Ord. 37 of 1847.
Drouhet, Jacques Eugène, Ord. 36 of 1847.
Dubois St. Alme, Louis Auguste, Ord. 10 of 1845, 41 of 1848.
Ducasse, Jean, Ord. 15 of 1844.
Duchesne, Auguste, Ord. 48 of 1844.
Duclairacq, Jean Baptiste Augustin Leclerc, Ord. 20 of 1850.
Dumat, Joseph François, Ord. 19 of 1844.
Dumonchan, François Aimé Louis, Ord. 9 of 1847.
Duvergé, Ajax, Ord. 24 of 1844.
Duvergé, Astyanax, Ord. 19 of 1850.

E

Esnaud, Jean, Ord. 38 of 1847.

F

Fablet, Joseph, Ord. 25 of 1844.

Falckh, Charles, Ord. 12 of 1844.
Faugeras, Jean, Ord. 26 of 1844.
Feuilherade, Gabriel, Ord. 27 of 1844.
Foliard, Jean Marie, Ord. 14 of 1845, 35 of 1848.

G

Gesta, Pierre, Ord. 39 of 1847.
Glandier, Elie. Ord. 49 of 1844.
Gonnet, Joseph Julien, Ord. 17 of 1845, 36 of 1848.
Grandemange, Joseph, Ord. 10 of 1847.
Gras, Marcel, Ord. 13 of 1845, 37 of 1848.
Guérin, François Esprit Marie, Ord. 6 of 1841.
Guibert, Jean François Hermant, Ord. 18 of 1844.
Guichard, Laurent, Ord. 4 of 1844.
Guyomarho, Michel, Ord. 11 of 1844.

H

Hein, Victor, Ord. 28 of 1844.
Huteau, Victor, Ord. 41 of 1847.

J

Jamet, Olivier, Ord. 7 of 1841.
Jauffret, Louis George Théodore, Ord. 40 of 1847.
Joly, Antoine Théodore, Ord. 10 of 1844.
Jourdan, Jean Marie, Ord. 11 of 1847.

L

Lalouette, Jules Honorat, Ord. 36 of 1844.
Lamusse, Nicolas Marie, Ord. 9 of 1844.
Lapeyre, Pierre, Ord. 12 of 1845, 38 of 1848.
Laure, Pascal, Ord. 8 of 1844.
Laureau, Jean Magloire, Ord. 11 of 1847.
Laurent, Joseph, Ord. 16 of 1845, 39 of 1848.
Lecourt de Billot, Armand, Ord. 7 of 1847.
LeRoy, Jean Baptiste, Ord. 21 of 1850.
Levasseur, Auguste, Ord. 34 of 1844.
Lorans, Henry, Ord. 26 of 1850.
Lortan, Léonard, Ord. 22 of 1841.
Lousteau Lalane, Jean Jacques Justin, Ord. 34 of 1850.
Louvét, Etienne, Ord. 21 of 1848.
Lutzemburger, Michel, Ord. 32 of 1844.

M

Maignard, Louis Charlemagne, Ord. 4 of 1841.
Majastre, Simon, Ord. 35 of 1844.
Maroussem, Auguste, Ord. 42 of 1847.
Martin, Jean Joseph, Ord. 13 of 1847.
Mazère, Gratian, Ord. 14 of 1847.
Mazery, Louis Victor, Ord. 11 of 1849.
Mazoué, Dominique, Ord. 22 of 1848.
Mazoué, Dominique, Ord. 50 of 1844.
Messen, Hypolite, Ord. 23 of 1848.
Mil, Eugène, Ord. 15 of 1847.
Mil, Hilaire, Sen., Ord. 27 of 1850.
Mil, Hilaire, Jun., Ord. 28 of 1850.
Millien, Charles François Madeleine, Ord. 31 of 1844.
Morillion, Adolphe, Jun., Ord. 12 of 1849.

N

Nairac, Edmond, Ord. 47 of 1847.
Nairac, George, Ord. 13 of 1849.

P

Paillère, Etienne, Ord. 52 of 1844.
Paillère, Pierre, Ord. 51 of 1844.
Paoletty, César, Ord. 43 of 1847.
Péan, Léon, Ord. 14 of 1849.
Peyras, Jean Auguste, Ord. 9 of 1845, 40 of 1848.
Plantin, Robert, Ord. No. 29 of 1850.
Proulean, Louis, Ord. 16 of 1847.

R

Rampal, François, Ord. 53 of 1844.
Raphel, Ferdinand, Ord. 17 of 1847.
Raynaud, Barthelémy Paul Bernard Louis, Ord. 18 of 1847.
Renaud, Bernard, Ord. 22 of 1850.

S

Sambat, Jean, Ord. 29 of 1844.
Seutter, Balduin, Ord. 45 of 1844.

Spinelly, Joseph, Ord. 20 of 1847.
 Staub, Jean, Ord. 24 of 1848.

T

Terret, Jean Louis, Ord. 44 of 1847.
 Tourris, Ferdinand, Ord. 19 of 1847.
 Trouchet, Gustave, Ord. 20 of 1844.
 Truquez, Pierre Nauton, Ord. 19 of 1841.

U

Ulcoq, Clement Jean, Ord. 7 of 1844.

V

Vaugandy, François, Ord. 30 of 1850.
 Verchin, Louis Antoine, Ord. 23 of 1850.

LIST of the GOVERNORS of MAURITIUS.

o

[For the Dutch Republic, 1634 to 1712.]

First Colonization.

Vandermaster 1644

Re-settlement.

La Mocius 1690

Frederic Henri Rodolphe Diodate 1693

[For the French E. I. Company, 1722 to 1764.]

M. de Nyon January 1722

M. Dioré (Acting) 1726

M. Dumas (named 17th January 1727) .. 23d August 1727

M. de Maupin 26th October 1728

M. Mahé de Labourdonnais (named 10th November

1734, June 1735

M. de St. Martin (Acting) 1740

M. de Labourdonnais 14th August 1741

M. David April 1746

M. de Lozier Bouvet (Acting) 1749

M. Magon de St. Elie 1755

M. Desforges Boucher 1759

[For the King of France, Aug. 1764 to Dec. 1810.]

M. Dumas	14th July 1767
M. de Steinaver (Acting)	27th November 1768
M. le Chevalier Desroches.....	6th June 1769
M. le Chevalier de Ternay	21st August 1772
M. le Chevalier Guiran de la Brillanne, 2d	December 1776
M. le Vicomte de Souillac	1st May 1779
M. le Chevalier Bruny d'Entrecasteaux, 5th	November 1787
M. le Comte de Conway	November 1789
M. le Charpentier de Cossigny (Acting)...	August 1790
M. le Comte de Malartic	June 1792
M. le Comte Magallon de la Morlière (Acting)...	July 1800
M. Decaen, Captain General.....	25th September 1803

[Intendants for the French]

M. Poivre.....	14th July 1767
M. Maillard Dumesle.....	21st August 1772
M. de Foucault.....	17th November 1777
M. Chevreau	4th July 1781
M. Motais de Narbonne	12th October 1785
M. Dupuy	August 1789
M. de Chanvallon.....	November 1798
M. Leger, "Préfet Colonial".....	25th September 1804

[Commissioner of Justice.]

M. Louis René Crespin	28th September 1803
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Governors for Great Britain, since 5th December 1810.

Robert Townsend Farquhar.....	5th December 1810
Major General Henry Warde	9th April 1811
Robert Townsend Farquhar	12th July 1811
Major General G. J. Hall, (Acting)...	12th November 1817
Colonel John Dalrymple, (Acting)....	10th December 1818
Major General Ralph Darling, (Acting)...	6th February 1819

Sir Robert Townsend Farquhar	6th July	1820
Major General Sir Ralph Darling. (Acting) ..	20th May	1823
Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole	12th June	1823
Sir Charles Colville	17th June	1828
Sir William Nicolay	31st January	1833
Colonel James Power, R. A.	February	1840
Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K. C. B.	16th July	1840
Died 2nd January 1842.		
Colonel W. Staveley (Acting)	3rd January	1842
Lieutenant Colonel Sir Will. Maynard Gomm, K. C. B.	21st November	1842
Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Blanchard, (Acting), 5th May		1849
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lewis Sweeting, (Acting), 21st May		1849
Sir George W. Anderson, C. B.	8th June	1849
Major General W. Sutherland, (Acting),	19th October	1850
James Macaulay Higginson.	8th January	1851

[Commissioners of Justice.]

John Shaw	28th December	1810
His Honor George Smith	26th October	1814
His Honor Ed. Berens Blackburn.	22nd May	1824

[Chief Judges.]

His Honor Ed. Berens Blackburn	30th August	1831
His Honor James Wilson	1st October	1835

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS: PORT LOUIS.

Governor and Commander in Chief: JAMES MACAULAY HIGGINSON,
Salary £6,000 per annum.
Private Secretary: Charles Higginson, £300.
Aide de Camp: Captain A. Bowers, 37th Regiment, £256, 3 6.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President H. E. the Governor.	The Colonial Secretary.
The Officer in Command of the Troops.	The Procureur and Advocate Ge- neral.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

President: His Excellency the Governor.	The Auditor General.
The Officer in Command of the Troops.	The Treasurer and Pay Master General.
The Colonial Secretary.	The Collector of Internal Reve- nues.
The Procureur and Advocate Ge- neral.	The Collector of Customs.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

H. Koenig, 7th March 1837.
 C. P. Harel, 13th Jan. 1840.
 W. Forster, 17th June 1843.
 H. Lemièrre, 4th May 1846.
 Sir D. Barclay, 2nd Oct. 1846.

B. S. Houghton, 24th Aug. 1849.
 T. Rudelle, 24th August 1849.
 L. Lechelle, 13th March 1850.
 G. Fropier, 2nd October 1850.
 A. Louys, 5th February 1851.

COUNCIL OFFICE.

D. W. Ricketts, Secretary to the Council £500.

Clerks :

Ate. Castellan £150.

G. Rungapah £48.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Charles John Bayley, Colonial Secretary £1,500.

James Dowland, Asst. do. £600.

R. Y. Cummins, Chief Clerk £400.

Thomas Phillips, *Acting Clerk of Archives and Clerk 240/.

Clerks :

A. G. Barry £240.

A. C. Dick 96/ (half salary).

W. Draper Bolton 96/.

P. N. Goolamier 150/.

Fs. Mayepa 108/.

B. Rungapah 96/.

Fs. La. Moutou 96/.

C. J. Rose 120/.

C. E. A. Lechelle 96/.

Henry B. Dey 120/.

Stair Douglas 96/.

A. Montgomery 49/.

G. E. Garlin 36/.

L. G. Rose 12/.

G. Dumée 48/.

T. Haskett 72/.

F. Thos. La. Moutou 36/.

J. B. Mayepa 36/.

TREASURY AND PAY OFFICE.

Rawson W. Rawson, Treasurer and Pay Master General £1200.

William Barrow, Chief Clerk 400.

Clerks :

W. Allen 200/.

T. O'Toole 72/.

Z. Nalletamby, Cash Keeper 192/.

L. Nalletamby, Asst. do. 72/.

SAVINGS' BANK.

J. Dowland, Manager £100.

Colville Barclay, Clerk 144/.

Secossène Mamedy, Counter 60/.

AUDIT OFFICE.

W. W. R. Kerr, Auditor General 1,000/.

A. E. Shelley, Asst. do. 500/.

J. E. Schellebeck, Chief Clerk 34/.

Clerks :

A. Chasteauneuf 230/.

N. Lesage 180/.

J. Holland 174/.

Wm. Stock 160/.

Francis Armstrong, Clerk for checking Immigration Receipts 150/.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

J. A. Lloyd, Surveyor General and Civil Engineer £1000, on leave of absence without Salary.

W. H. Rawstorne, Assistant do. 500/., draws as Acting Surveyor General 750/.

J. C. C. Millward, Clerk of Works 300/., draws as Acting Assistant Surveyor General 400/.

W. Newton, 200/., Inspector of Works as Acting Clerk of Works draws 250/.

Thomas Hill, Acting Inspector of Works 100/.

Thomas Corby, Government Surveyor 288/.

Thomas Rendle, Chief Clerk. 240/.

V. B. Hulm, 2nd Clerk 144/.

Hte. Langlois, Draughtsman 130/.

G. Macfarlane, Asst. do. absent on leave 100/.

A. Guérin, 50/., } Clerks, draw-
 M. Moncamp, 50/., } ing each half
 of the salary of Assist. Draughtsman.

* The Clerk of Archives, L. B. Michel, draws half salary and is officiating as Assistant Collector of Internal Revenues.

T. Tribe, Guardian Moka Canal, 36*l*.

ROADS AND BRIDGES,
Grand River N. W.

M. Carey, Surveyor of Roads, 100*l*.
W. Graham, Chief Overseer, 80*l*.
G. Delmage, Overseer of Convicts, 80*l*.
J. Edwards, 60*l* } Keepers
P. Gleeson, 60*l* } of
W. Hooton, 60*l* } Crown
J. M'Donough, 60*l* } Lands.

Ville Bague.

A. Van Hiltten, Surveyor of Roads, 100*l*.
S. Baird, 60*l* } Overseers of
G. Chism, 60*l* } Convicts.
A. Van Hiltten, Guardian Ville Bague Canal, 18*l*.

Mahebourg.

A. Orange, Guardian Mahebourg Ferry-boat, 14*l*. 8*s*.
D. Ross, do. do. Canal, 14*l*. 8*s*.

OBSERVATORY.

A. Régnaud, in charge of Observatory, 100*l*.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

James Duncan, Director, 250*l*.
Jean Ambroise, Gardener, 48*l*.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

A. E. Dercy, Librarian, 96*l*.
Wm. Bojer, Superintendent of the Museum, 144*l*.

CIVIL COMMISSARY AND OFFICER OF THE CIVIL STATUS.*

T. Laverigne, 144*l*. and Fees.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

E. Cardew, Collector, 800*l*.
C. Wing, 1st Clerk and Warehouse keeper, 350*l*.
H. Cooper, 2nd Clerk, on leave, 150*l*. (half-pay.)
G. Muzro, acting 2nd clerk, 225*l*.
T. Ambrose, acting 3d clerk, 225*l*.

T. C. Maurice, 6th clerk, acting as 4th, 175*l*.

E. D. M. D'Avray, 7th clerk, acting as 5th, 147*l*. 10*s*.

L. Evelyn, 8th clerk, acting as 6th, 175*l*.

C. Cardew, acting 7th clerk, 110*l*.

L. Amourdon, actg. 8th do., 100*l*.

D. Woods, landing surveyor, 450*l*.

T. W. Wallbeoff, 1st landing waiter, 300*l*.

J. W. Ferguson, 2nd do., 250*l*.

J. W. Nicholson, 3rd do., 225*l*.

G. Woolley, 5th clerk, acting as 4th landing waiter, 200*l*.

C. Warren, acting tide surveyor, 150*l*.

G. Antonio, 1st locker, 120*l*.

J. Frey, acting 2nd do., 100*l*.

Two 1st-class tide-waiters at 80*l*.

Two 2nd do. do. at 72*l*.

Three 3d do. do. at 60*l*.

One office-keeper and two messengers at 25*l*.

Seven Blacks and five Lascars at 16*l*. 16*s*.

A. R. Nalletamby, cash-counter, 60*l*.

J. Robson, clerk of quay dues, 144*l*.

HARBOUR-MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

E. Kelly, harbour-master, 600*l*.

J. H. Baigrie, assist. do., 200*l*.

G. Coombes, officer charged with passport law, 200*l*.

J. César, 1st clerk and port dues collector, (on half-pay awaiting pension), 90*l*.

A. Latouche, act. do. (half-pay), 90*l*.

N. Cartier, 2nd Clerk, 60*l*.

T. H. Frank, boarding officer, 120*l*.

W. C. Argent, store clerk, 96*l*.

A. Salaman, 1st mate, 66*l*. 10*s*.

Baboo, keeper of hawser-room, 66*l*. 10*s*.

J. Fulford, carpenter, 108*l*.

E. Agenor, money-counter, 24*l*.

One Commander at 19*l*. 4*s*.

Two emancipated blacks at 14*l*. 8*s*.

One boatswain at 37*l*. 10*s*.

Three boatswain's mates at 26*l*.

Seven divers at 39*l*.

* The Civil Commissaries of the Districts will be found apart.

Sixty-one Lascars at 16*l.* 16.

Pilots.

Receiving $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the pilotage and also $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of dues for moving and re-mooring vessels.

C. L. Etty, 1st Pilot.

T. Simpson, 2nd do.

G. W. Davies, 3rd do.

E. Spencer, 4th do.

J. Rankin, 5th do.

R. Smith, 6th do.

T. Misson, 7th do.

S. Thompson, 8th do.

W. T. Kerswill, 9th do. and master of steam-tugs.

Steam-tug Lord Fitzroy Somerset.

W. T. Kerswill, commander, 84*l.*

F. Gillencrist, mate, 60*l.*

J. Anderson, engineer, 200*l.*

E. Harrison, helper, 60*l.*

J. W. Gould, carpenter, 96*l.*

One boatswain at 30*l.*

One mate at 36*l.*

One steward at 24*l.*

Four stokers at 36*l.*

Nine Lascars at 21*l.* 12.

Steam-tug Prince Albert.

H. Davy, mate in charge, 96*l.*

J. Harrison, engineer, 240*l.*

George Standley, helper, 48*l.*

Two stokers at 36*l.*

Two Lascars at 21*l.* 12.

One servant at 24*l.*

Dredging-vessel Crab.

W. Harrison, engineer, 240*l.*

B. Meistre, mate in charge, 96*l.*

B. Harrison, assist. engineer, 120*l.*

C. Ellis, carpenter, 96*l.*

A. Maurice, blacksmith, 96*l.*

Cockswains to mud-boats: M. Cé-sar and C. Mathieu, at 84*l.*

One boatswain at 30*l.*

Two boatswain's mates at 26*l.*

Four stokers at 36*l.*

Thirty-six Lascars at 21*l.* 12.

Mail Packet Elizabeth.

T. Kidson, commander, 168*l.*

C. McNamara, 1st mate, 96*l.*

J. Richards, 2nd mate, 48*l.*

One steward at 36*l.*

One cook at 30*l.*

Four able seamen at 30*l.*

Two ordinary do. at 24*l.*

Mail Packet Briton's Queen.

T. P. Harper, commander, 168*l.*

J. P. Jamieson, chief mate, 96*l.*

A. McCormick, 2nd do., 54*l.*

One steward at 36*l.*

One cook at 30*l.*

Six able seamen at 30*l.*

One ordinary do. at 27*l.*

One cabin boy at 9*l.*

Quarantine Station, Flat Island.

S. Snelling, mate in charge, 72*l.*

One Lascar at 16*l.* 16.

INTERNAL REVENUE
DEPARTMENT.

G. Harrison, Collector of Internal Revenues, on leave, 500*l.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ pay.

A. Wilson, asst., actg. as Collr., 750*l.*

L. B. Michel, actg. asst., 253*l.* (and 125*l.* $\frac{1}{2}$ pay as clerk of archives.

B. Rossford, chief inspector of licenses, 240*l.*

Clerks:

E. Marlet, Chief Inspector of Licenses, £240.

Lahausse de la Louvière, 192*l.*

A. Bouton, 192*l.*

G. Arlanda, 165*l.* 12.

T. Bavel, 96*l.*

A. Carosin, 96*l.*

J. Durney, 96*l.*

A. Courtois, cashier, 168*l.*

A. Sandapa, clerk & cash-counter, 84*l.*

D. N. Guerce, clerk of licenses, 108*l.*

A. M. Sandapa, clerk of stamps, 100*l.* 16.

Bearers of Notices and Compulsories:

L. Dubled, 72*l.*

F. Gallanty, 60*l.*

P. Zamudio, 48*l.*

Gillet, sen., 60*l.*

A. Geraud, 72*l.*

C. Mound, 60*l.*

C. Guerce, 60*l.*

Distilleries.

H. P. Crompton, first superintendent, 400*l.*

J. C. Dumée, 2nd do., 240*l.*

C. Delaroche, 3rd do., 240*l.*

Establishments.

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H. M. Le Goy, clerk and inspector, 144l.

N. de Castillon, inspector of Crown lock store, 240l.

C. Regley, do. do., 204l.

G. Philogène, clerk, Crown lock store, 96l.

Inspectors of Distilleries in Port Louis and the Country Districts.

J. Parquier, 204l.

E. Marcy, 204l.

V. Delafaye, 204l.

V. Carosin, 144l.

F. Fleury, 144l.

G. Ducray, 144l.

F. Bigaignon, 144l.

A. Dubois, 144l.

F. Tourris, 144l.

J. Mc. Gregor, 144l.

C. Mortimer, 204l.

J. B. Sevelit, 144.

Immigration Branch.

J. A. Robertson, Superintendent and Receiver, 400l.

Clerks :

L. C. Malherbe, 144l.

F. Carosin, 96l.

D. Saminaden, cashier, 72l.

Inspectors of Port Louis :

C. Currie, 72l.

A. Asquiaty, 72l.

G. Strahan, 72l.

REGISTRATION AND MORTGAGE OFFICE.

T. S. Kelsey, Receiver of Registration Dues and Conservator of Mortgages, 1000l.

J. H. Finnis, First Assistant, 500l.

L. Brouard, second do., 240l.

Clerks, Mortgage Branch :

Félix Olivier, 144l.

J. C. Maliapa, 78l.

Méyépa, 72l.

J. J. Z. Pitchen, 72l.

C. B. De Joux, Clerk for Law Charges and Fines, 120l.

F. L. D'Avray, Clerk for Wills and other eventual duties, 150l.

Clerks, Registration Branch :

F. Dumonchan, 168l.

J. B. Mc. Farlane, 120l.

P. Paul Pitchen, 96l.

A. S. Kittery, Cashier, 204l.

S. Nalletamble, Peon, 48l.

GENERAL POST OFFICE *

J. S. Brownrigg, Post Master General, £ 500.

C. Connor, First Clerk, 144l.

Clerks :

M. Appavou, 96l.

A. Sinnapa, 60l.

J. Guillard, 60l.

G. Dougherty, 60l.

C. Gébert, 60l.

H. Gagen, 48l.

Five Letter Carriers, at 36l.

JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

Court of Appeal.

James Wilson, Chief Judge and First President of H. Majesty's Court of Appeal, within the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies, £ 2000.

S. V. Surtees, Vice President, do. 1200l.

Ed. Remono, Assistant Judge, do. 1200l.

H. C. Bury, Registrar, 500l.

J. S. Reader, Clerk to the Chief Judge

and First President, 258l.

T. Bonnefoy, Archivist, 192l.

Of this Court, with the addition of Suppleant Judges, is composed the Court of Assizes.

N. Geffroy, Fourth Judge of the Assize Court, 200l.

* There is a Deputy Post Master in each Country District.

Procureur and Advocate General.

P. D'Épinau, Procureur and Advocate General, £ 1750.
E. A. Williams, substitute do., 810*l*.
N. G. Bestel, additional substitute, 360*l*.

Clerks:
A. Rey, 144*l*.
J. Boucher, 144*l*.
W. H. Marsh, 144*l*.

Court of First Instance.

B. Collin, President of the Court of First Instance, £ 1200.
E. de St. Félix, Secretary to President, 144*l*.

L. H. Bruneau, substitute Judge in First Instance, and Judge of Instruction, 650*l*.

L. C. Godré, Registrar's sworn Clerk, attached to the Judge of Instruction, 168*l*.

Michel Assarapin, Apparitor, 72*l*.
E. Leitch, sworn Interpreter,

J. O. Desmarais, "Procureur de la Reine," 650*l*.

P. D. Souper, Registrar, 600*l*.

Sworn Clerks:

F. Herchenroster, 380*l*.
V. Deland, 244*l*.
E. Duvalier, 208*l*.
G. Prieur, 192*l*.
A. Huguin, 184*l*.
H. V. Schellebeck, 168*l*.

Clerks:

H. Lemière, 84*l*.
L. Duvege, 84*l*.
J. Grant, 84*l*.
N. Soblar, 84*l*.
G. Darion, Cashier, 144*l*.

Petty Court.

Jules Vriens, "Juge de Paix," £ 560.
C de St. Félix, Assistant do., 360*l*.
G. Girardeau, Registrar, 240*l*. and allowances.

The Civil Commissioners and Stipendiary Magistrates in the Country Districts are Assistant "Juges de Paix," the former of whom alone receive salary as such, £ 72 per annum.

ADVOCATES admitted to practice before the Courts of this Colony, with the dates of their admission. The Asterisk * denotes those not actually practising. †

Evevor Dupont, 22nd November 1827.

Adolphe Autard de Bragard, 21st March 1832.*

Arthur Lalouette, 21st March 1832.*

Thomi Rudelle, (a member of Council,) 2nd Dec. 1834.*

Charles Victor Esnouf, 30th June 1836.

Emile Bouchet, 2nd November 1837.

François Charles Castellan, 20th February 1838.*

Augustin René Carosin, (Acting Civil Commissary,) 10th December 1839.*

Charles Phillippe St. Felix (Assistant Juge de Paix, 19th June 1840.*

Honoré Amédée Castellan, 10th June 1840.

Auguste Cécicourt Antelme, 9th July 1840.

Eugène Piston, 4th August 1840.

† The list of Advocates, Attornies, &c., although not really forming part of the Establishments, is thought more appropriate to place here than in any other part of this work.

Théodore Labat, 3rd December 1840.*
Louis Henry Caunter, 22nd December 1840.
Marie Auguste Henry Bertin, 25th February 1841.
Louis Aristide Prud'homme Duhancourt, 12th March 1841.
Gabriel Pierre Jules Propier, (a Member of Council,) 4th March 1841).*
Josselin Dupont, 15th July 1841.*
Henry Thomas Dayot, 7th October 1841.
Charles Molloy Campbell, 1st November 1841.
Athanase Volcy Hitié, 18th November 1843.*
Gustave B. Colin, 18th November 1843,
Jules Bouchet, 23rd December 1843.
Aristide Lionnet, 8th February 1844.
Ernest Baudot, 9th March 1844.*
Alcide de Roquefeuille Labistour, 20th February 1845.*
Clément John Andrew Ulcoq, 8th March 1845.
Cyprien Hermodan Dupuy, 2nd October 1845.
François Prix Fortier, 11th June 1847.
Léon Arnaud, 14th June 1848.
Paul François Oscar D'Ennereux de Charmoy, 24th November 1848.
Charles Robert Telfair, (Acting Stipendiary Magistrate,) 8th June 1849.*

ATTORNIES admitted to practice before the Courts of the Colony; with the dates of their admission.
*The Asterisk: * denotes those not actually practising.*

*Jean Auguste Adrian, 10th January 1811.
Henry Kœnig, 21st September 1820.
Félix Kœnig, 1st September 1825.
Eugène Leclézio, 27th November 1828.
Nemours Arnaud, 14th August 1829.
Clément Carié, 6th August 1833.
*J. P. Larée, (on leave of absence) 22nd November 1833.
Emile Duvivier, 22nd November 1833.
*Prosper Faduillhe, 22nd February 1834.
Edouard Bouchet, 7th April 1836.
*Etienne Julius Herchenroder, (Curator of Intestate Estates,) 18th August 1836.
Jules Liénard, 10th November 1836.
*Hyacinthe Joachim Gonin. (absent on leave.) 2nd October 1839
Pierre Eugène Furcy de Chazal, 20th December 1839.
Marie François Léonce Adler, 20th December 1839.
Guillaume Charoux, 28th February 1840.
Emilien Pastor, 25th July 1840.
Hyacinthe Béguinot, 6th July 1843.
François Emile Jacquelin, 25th August 1840.

*Adolphe Bouchet, 21st October 1841.
 Emilien Castellan, 31st March 1842.
 Gustave Ross Cauvec Lalande-le, 28th July 1842,
 Julien Herchenroder, 14th December 1842.
 Eugène Marie, 17th June 1843.
 Jean Vilbro, 23rd June 1843.
 *Justin Edouard Vasseur, 18th December 1845.
 William Hewetson, 5th February 1846.
 Eugène Laurent, 13th March 1846.
 Henry Handcock Terry, 18th June 1846.
 William Pentony, 10th September 1846.
 William Peterson Cowie, 6th November 1846.
 *Frederick Laign D'Avray, 6th November 1846.
 *John Anderson Robertson, 21st November 1846.
 Henri Evenor Perrot, 26th November 1846.
 Emilien Giblot Ducray, 6th October 1848.
 James Mercier, 30th August 1840.
 Pierre Nelzir Charon, 6th September 1849.
 Thomy Alcide Herchenroder, 14th September 1849.
 Ernest de St. Félix, 14th September 1849.
 Léonard Charles Laborde, 14th December 1849.
 Jules Urbain Hitié, 1st February 1850.
 Jules Pignéguy, 7th February 1850.
 Ernest Boullé, 21st May 1850.
 *Jean Baptiste Henri Pastor, 14th November 1850.

USHERS serving before the Courts of Appeal and First Instance, with dates of admission-

Jean Baptiste Pauquy, 19th November 1807.
 Jean Romelie Morcy, 12th December 1832.
 Louis Bergicourt, 25th April 1833.
 Eugène Villemont, 11th September 1834.
 Gustave André, 7th August 1834.
 Louis Emile, 11th November 1839.
 David Eloi Sandapa, 19th June 1840.
 Jean Pierre Désiré Lalande, 3rd October 1840.
 Jean Edouard Sénèque, 27th September 1841.
 Abraham Michel Saverimoutou, 30th January 1843.
 Joseph Lautier, 6th May 1844.
 Volny Augustin, 10th October 1845.
 John Davy Stewart, 23rd July 1847.
 George Clark, 23rd July 1847.
 Paul Furcy Lecudennec, 23rd July 1847.
 Gustave Jean Louis, 7th September 1847.
 Harmonide Bardet, 7th September 1847.
 Henri Aristide Ringuet, 3rd March 1848.
 Emila Pauquy, 28th June 1848.

Amédée Luciany, 22nd September 1848.
Charles L'Hortal, 22nd January 1849.

USHERS admitted to practice before the Juge de Paix Court.

Lis Nadeau.
LaRoy Jacques.
Honoré Paul.

Joseph Maurice.
David Eloy Sandapa.
Eleodore Marcel.

NOTARIES OF THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS
FROM 1724 TO 1850.

CHAMBER OF NOTARIES, in conformity with Arrêté of 16
Prairial An XII.

President, Y. I. Jollivet,
Syndic, P. J. Levieux,
Rapporteur, G. M. F. Serenne,
Secretary, C. Lamusse.

Notaries: Port Louis.

YVES I. JOLLIVET, 28th Oct. 1822, who possesses the Minutes of:

Le Forestier, 1781 to 1786.
Baro Rivière, 1793 to 1822.

PIERRE J. LEVIEUX, 15th Oct. 1839, who possesses the Minutes of

Pelte, 1778 to 1791.
Touraille, 1779 to 1791:
Sylvain Roux, An V to l'an XII.
Callot, 1814 to 1816. Pamplemousses.
Guérin père, 1791 to 1817.
Guérin fils, 1817 to 1822.
Balteau, 1792 to 1817. Pamplemousses.
Dubor, 1819 to 1830. Rivière du Rempart
and Port Louis.

Maignard, July 1830 to October 1839.

MARIE R. GIBLOT DUCRAY, 19th Feb. 1842, who possesses the
Minutes of:

Audibert, 1779 to 1791:
Chasteau de Balyon père, 1782 to 1792.
Chasteau de Balyon fils, 1791 to l'an XII.
Durand père, 1791 to l'an V.
Durand fils, An VI to 1819.
Pépin, An VIII to l'an IX.
Toussaint, 1791 to 1831. Grand Port.

Leroy,	1819 to 1824.
Bonnefin,	1825 to 1833.
Bouie,	1833 to 1839.
Barry,	1839 to 1842.
Ducray,	1829 to 1831. Pamplémousses.
Dncray,	1831 to 1842. Grand Port.

ELIZE LIENARD, 10th Nov. 1837, who possesses the Minutes of :

Gévint,	1781 to l'an X.
Delisle Beauregard,	1789 to 1791. Plaines Wilhems and Moka.
Do. do.	1791 to 1807. Port Louis.
Yardin,	An VI to 1816.
Caiez,	An X to 1823.
Bussic,	1823 to 1832.
Erny,	September 1831 to October 1832. Pamplémousses.
Do.	1832 to 1837. Port Louis.

L. HERCHENRODER, 7th Dec. 1842, who possesses the Minutes of :

Gombaudo,	1773 to an IV.
Balu,	1782 to an VII.
Brun,	1791 to an V.
Boudeville,	An IV to 1810.
Fouquercaux,	An V to 1807.
Roze,	An V to 1810.
Lefèvre,	An X to an XII.
J. F. Arnaud père,	An V to 1823.
C. M. Arnaud fils,	1823 to 1833.
Trébuchet,	1833 to 1842.
Lablache,	1842 to 1845.
Lefébure de Marcy,	1836 to 1839.
Icery,	1839 to 1842.

J. B. GUINBEAU, 24th August 1848, who possesses the Minutes of :

Aufroy,	1776 to an X.
Kjriyel,	1786 to an X.
Douaud,	1788 to 1789.
Petit,	1792 to 1825.
Bombard,	1793 to 1813.
Lado,	1821 to 1825. Plaines Wilhems and Black River.
Déroutède père,	1816 to 1823.
Eon,	1822 to 1823. Savanne.
Bonsergent,	1825 to 1828.
L. E. Déroutède fils,	1828 to 1837.
N. Geoffroy,	1828 to 1832. Savanne.
Do.,	1837 to 1848. Port Louis.

GUSTAVE KENIG, 6th Sept. 1836, who possesses the Minutes of :

Belin père,	1765 to 1823.
Belin fils,	1824 to 1827.
Durrans,	1789 to an V.
Faivre du Bouvot,	1817 to 1819.

GEORGE MARIE FREDERICK SEVENE, 25th August 1836.

CHARLES N. LAMUSSE, 1st March 1845.

These two last Notaries have no other Minutes than their own.

Notaries in the Rural Districts.

CHARLES JEAN MONTOCCHIO, Flacq, 2nd September 1822.

ADOLPHE NOEL MACQUET, Grand Port, 4th April 1842.

FREDERICK LANGLOIS, Pamplemousses, 27th October 1842.

Mr. Langlois possesses the Minutes of Mr. Macquet from 1836 to 1843. Pamplemousses.

Minutes deposited in the Registry of the Court of Appeal.

Alain	1770 to 1782.
Bertin	1747 to 1749.
Boulier	1751 to 1756.
Boussard.....	1761 to 1767.
Colbert	1734 to 1743.
Colas	1757 to 1760.
Dusard	1730
Deribes	1755 to 1763.
Dutillet	1767 to 1770.
Delaguetle	1776 to 1779.
Fouilleuse	1729 to 1730.
Geraud	1763 to 1769.
Jacob.....	1764 to 1770.
Kigalet	1730 to 1733.
Leroux.....	1728 to 1730.
Lousteau	1767 to 1789.
Leroux de Cinq Noyers..	1774 to 1784.
Moret	1730 to 1733.
Merville St. Remy.....	1736 to 1744.
Molère.....	1737 to 1751.
Penchin.....	1749 to 1754.
St. Martin.....	1724 to 1729.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE
MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ACT IN THE ISLAND
OF MAURITIUS.

J. Virieux, [Juge de Paix.]

E. Kelly, [Harbour Master.]
 C. Anderson, [Inspector General of Police.]
 T. Maguire, [Stipendiary Magistrate.]
 G. Damerum, Marine Magistrate, £200.
 J. T. B. Brownrigg, Clerk, £48.
 O'Keefe, Guard, £57. 2. 6.

INTESTATE AND BANKRUPT ESTATES.

E. Julius Herchenroder, Curator, paid by fees, receiving as Curator of Intestate Estates, $7\frac{1}{2}$ o/o on the amount recovered; and in Bankruptcies, the rate fixed by the Judge of First Instance Court, under Ord. No. 10 of 1838, for each case as it occurs.

VICE ADMIRALTY COURTS.

Special Court.

First Commissioner :

The Governor or Lieut. Governor Administering the Government.

Commissioners :

The President and Members of the Council.

The Chief Judge and other Judges of the Supreme and Instance Courts, the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, the Public Secretary, the Public Treasurer, the Commander in Chief and Flag Officers of Her Majesty's Squadron, and Captains and Commanders of Ships of War in the Roadstead at the time.

Geo. Damerum, Clerk of Arraigns.

J. S. Reader, Provost Marshal.

P. D'Epinay, Queen's Advocate.

E. A. Williams, Assistant do.

Jules Bouchet, Queen's Proctor.

J. A. Robertson, Coroner.

C. Stuart, Crier.

Instance Court.

James Wilson, [Chief Judge,] Deputy Judge and Surrogate.

George Damerum, Registrar and Scribe.

J. S. Reader, Marshal.

P. D'Epinay, [Procureur General,] Queen's Advocate.

E. A. Williams, Assistant do.

Jules Bouchet, Queen's Proctor.

Charles Stuart, Crier.

ADVOCATES AND PROCTORS PRACTISING IN ADMIRALTY, WITH DATES OF APPOINTMENTS.

Advocates.

E. Dupont, before 1837.

E. A. Williams, 25th June 1833.
 G. N. Bestel, 5th September 1833.
 Nap. Savy, 7th January 1836.
 G. B. Colin, 14th January 1845.
 E. Baudot, 6th February 1845.
 C. M. Campbell, 15th March 1845.
 J. Bouchet, 19th March 1845.
 E. Piston, 28th August 1845.
 C. J. A. Ulcoq, 25th November 1847.
 O. D'Emmerez de Charmoi, 29th June 1850.

Proctors.

P. Krumpholtz, before 1837.
 W. Pentony, 4th July 1833.
 W. P. Cowie, 15th January 1834.
 F. de Baize, 7th May 1840.
 C. Chenard, 6th August 1840.
 J. Andrew Robertson, 3rd September 1840.
 H. H. Terry, 19th March 1845.
 F. L. D'Avray, 4th October 1849.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES: PORT LOUIS.

Eastern Section.

F. M. Randall, Senior Stipendiary Magistrate, £450.
 E. H. Martindale, Clerk, 96l.
 L. Moutousamy, Interpreter and Clerk, 60l.
 S. Abraham, Interpreter, 57l. 2s. 6d.
 One first class guard, 57l. 2. 6.
 One second class do., 45l. 2. 6.
 One Messenger, 21l. 12.

Western Section.

T. Maguire, Stipendiary Magistrate, £450.
 A. Peach, Clerk, £96.
 B. S. Saveraya, Interpreter and Clerk, 57l. 2. 6.
 M. Goomany, do. 36l.
 One first class guard, 57l. 2. 6.
 One second class do., 45l. 2. 6.
 Two Messengers, each 21l. 12.

POLICE.*

C. Anderson, Inspector General, £1000.
 J. M. Rennards, Superintendent, 350l.
 F. Wohrnitz, Pay Clerk, 220l.

* The Police Force of the Rural Districts is not included here, but will be found separately, under the head of "District Establishments, &c."

Clerks :

L. Chignard, 144/.

N. Héraud, 96/.

One Translator of Indian Languages, 72/.

A. D'Emmianée, Police Inspector and Acting Prosecutor in Petty Court, 240/.

F. Allard, Detective Police Inspector, 200/.

Police Inspectors :

J. Price, 200/.

E. Messiter, 200/.

J. Haddon, 200/.

Sub-Inspectors :

C. Renouf, 144/.

J. St. Ange, 144/.

E. Olivier, Veterinary Surgeon, 173/ 7. 8.

One Sergeant Major, 81/ 2. 6.

Fifteen Sergeants, each 69/ 2. 6.

Twenty three first class Constables, each 57/ 2. 6.

Sixty two, second class do. 45/ 2. 6.

Twenty two, third class do., 33/ 9. 2.

Two Messengers, at 24/.

Ten do., at 21/ 12.

Cook to Prison, 24/.

Two Executioners, at 12/.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PRISON.

Under the Superintendence of the Prison Committee.

C. Stuart, Jailer, £168.

John Weston, Ass. do., 80/.

T. Carolus, Clerk, 112/.

D. Dallons, Matron, 80/.

Turnkeys :

C. Baker, 60/.

J. M. McKay, 60/.

Overseers, three, at 48/.

Commanders, two, at 24/.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. A. Denny, Senior Chaplain, £600.

Rev. L. Banks, Second do., £400.

Joshua Forder, Clerk, £48.

Church-Wardens.

A. Wiêhe.—J. A. Robertson.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Minister not yet arrived.

MISSIONARY.

Rev. J. LeBrun, Independent, £72.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.*

Right Rev. Dr. Collier, R. C. Bishop, on leave, £360, (half salary).

* *The Curates in the country Districts will be found under the head "District Establishments, &c."*

Rev. B. de Colyar, Curate of Pamplémousses, Acting for Roman Catholic Bishop, £460.

Rev. X. Mazuy, Curate of Port Louis, £200.

Assistant Clergymen :

J. Laval, £200.

P. Mc. Donald, £200.

L. P. Lambert, £100, (acting on half salary).

Fabrique Committee.

Felix Kœnig, President.

N. Geffroy, Treasurer.

E. Merle, Secretary.

Hon. Ed. Remono.

Henry Kœnig.

J. I. Jollivet.

Dr. E. Salesse.

V. de Robillard.

Theo. Bonnefoy.

EDUCATION.

ROYAL COLLEGE.

Founded 7th January 1791.

Rector.

Joseph Deas, B. A. ex-Sch. T. C. D. £500.

Professors, &c.

W.J. Williams, Classics and English, £250.

W. J. J. P. Stone, do., £216.

J. Caldwell, do., £192.

Rev. J. G. R. de Joux, Mathematics and English, £280.

C. Meldrum, M. A., do., £240.

V. Joly, Mathematics, £144.

L. Doyen, French Rhetoric, £168.

L. Raynaud, French, £120.

E. Cahagnet, do., £144.

A. Margeot, do., £72.

Chauvineau, Drawing, £144.

Writing and English, duties divided between:

F. Hily } £168.

F. D'Avray. }

W. Hatch, Junior School, £144.

Thomas Cassidy, 1st Usher, £120.

J. Caldwell, Accountant, £48.

Louis du Fouq, Collecting Clerk, £120.

Thomas Lamport, Porter, £54.

Three Servants, each £18, 8.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.*

Superintendent, Rev. J. M. De Joux, £450.

* *The Government Schools in the Rural Districts will be found in their proper place.*

Western Juvenile School.
J. Graves, Master, £120.
Mrs. Allen, Mistress, £72.

Western Infant.
Mrs. Jeffreys, Mistress, £60.
Miss Sutherland, Assistant, £36.

Western Suburb.
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Master
and Mistress, £225.

Jemmappes Street.
Tho. J. Jenkins, Master, £168.
Mrs. Jenkins, Mistress, £48.

Eastern Juvenile.

Mr. and Mrs. Vagg, £250.

Eastern Camp.
J. Elie, Master, £72.
Miss Elie, Mistress, £48.

Evening School.
G. de Caila, Master.
Gourel de St. Perne, Sub-stitute do. } £156.

Vocal Music.
Mrs. Tuckwell, Mistress, £60.

Grand River.
Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Master
and Mistress, £186.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.*

Chief Medical Office.

F. Sievwright, Chief Medical Officer, £365.

Clerks:

S. V. Schellebeck, 150/.

J. J. Gaiqui, 48/.

H. Rogers, Police Surgeon, 250/.

H. Rowlandson, Health Officer, 350/.

Civil Medical Stores.

W. Carson, in charge, 120/.

A. Lejuge, Clerk, 84/.

Civil Hospital.

A. Montgomery, Surgeon in charge, 500/.

P. Labat, First Assistant, 200/.

L. Powell, Second do., 200/.

A. Chenard, Accountant and Purveyor, 408/.

A. Noel, Dispenser, 100/.

G. Thompson, Steward, 84/.

R. Smith, Attendant, 48/.

W. Magie, Porter, 36/.

C. Jones, Nurse, 36/.

Twenty Servants, aggregate wages, 304/ 16.

One Convict Interpreter, 1/ 4.

* *The Powder Mills Hospital will be found in the "District Establishments, &c."*

Dispensary.

H. Rogers, Medical Attendant, 96/.
Dispenser, vacant, 84/.
Surgeyman, one, 19/ 4.

*Medical Practitioners, Apothecaries, Dentists, and
Veterinary Surgeons in the Island of Mauri-
tius and Dependencies, with the dates of
their permission to practice and their
present places of residence.**

Medical Practitioners.

J. Dupin, Flacq, 9th September 1816.
C. J. Ulcoq, do., 26th April 1817.
Clark, Port Louis, 6th August 1817.
A. Montgomery, do., 29th November 1820.
F. Gourdel, do., 14th December 1820.
P. Labat, do., 11th September 1823.
J. A. Boileau, Black River, 3rd October 1828.
J. Allard, Port Louis, do.
N. Bergstain, do., do.
J. F. Dauban, do., 13th February 1830.
E. Benoît, Savanne, 27th July 1830.
G. Cox, Grand Port, 8th February 1832.
J. H. Bouchor, Port Louis, 30th April 1832.
C. T. P. Harel, do., 12th March 1834.
E. Sauzier, N. Pamplemousses, 18th February 1835.
C. J. Harel, do., 10th December 1835.
A. Savzier, Grand Port, 16th July 1835.
A. H. Rowlandson, Port Louis, 25th September 1835.
J. J. Novel, S. Pamplemousses, 8th December 1836.
C. B. Michel, Flacq, 8th July 1837.
C. Coignet, Port Louis, 17th July 1838.
L. D'Arifat, do., 30th March 1841.
C. A. Grivot Grandcourt, Flacq, 21st September 1842.
P. Reilly, S. Pamplemousses, 7th July 1842.
C. E. Michel, Port Louis, 22nd October 1842.
L. Powell, Grand River, April 1843.
J. R. Johnston, Grand Port, 19th June 1843.
P. Bausse, Riv. du Rempart, 18th September 1844.
A. Perrot, Plaines Wilhems, 20th November 1844.
N. Burlinson, Rivière du Rempart, 23rd June 1845.
L. T. Cloarec, Port Louis, 27th March 1845.
Gouly, Rivière du Rempart, 22nd January 1846.
J. Bolton, Savanne, 26th February 1847.
F. Pastourel, Port Louis, 22nd December 1847.
H. J. T. Senèque, do., 13th October 1848.

* This list although not belonging to the Establishments is inserted here for more ready reference.

J. J. Penaud, do., 8th August 1849.
 T. Hunt, do., 31st January 1850.
 G. Fitzgerald, S. Pamplémousses, 4th April 1850.
 Pellegrin, Port Louis, 3rd April 1850.
 H. Rogers, do., date unknown.

Apothecaries.

L. Letellier, Port Louis, 29th April 1828.
 J. Baissac, do., 31st January 1829.
 E. Merle, do., 6th June 1831.
 D'Etienne, Grand Port, 15th December 1831.
 F. Noet, South Pamplémousses, 6th December 1834.
 Poupinel, Port Louis, 8th February 1838.
 L. H. Pilot, do., 1st February 1840.
 J. E. Harel, do., 14th February 1840.
 A. Damain, do., 8th June 1841.
 Boule, Flacq, 20th September 1845.
 J. Mailloux, Port Louis, 30th March 1849.
 E. Fleurot, do., 25th September 1850.

Dentists.

J. D. Paris, Port Louis, 9th July 1836.
 A. Malherbe, do., 23rd January 1838.
 Trebuchet, do., 11th July 1839.
 Didier, do., 18th October 1848.
 Dauguet, do., 17th April 1850.

Veterinary Surgeons.

E. Olivier, Port Louis, 19th April 1842.
 Gautray, do., 29th April 1844.

Medical Practitioners, Seychelles.

Laidlaw, 17th July 1833.
 J. P. Potié, 22nd July 1833.
 W. Ford, (Vaccinator), 13th August 1842.

IMMIGRATON.

T. J. Hugon, Protector of Immigrants, £800.
 J. Ormsby, Chief Clerk, £450.
 Clerks :
 J. Hamoneau, £192.
 E. Madge, £132.
 J. Beard, £120.
 S. N. Guerce, £60.
 J. W. Labadie, £96.
 A. Ormsby, £96.
 J. Argent, £36.
 F. Rondeau, £36.
 J. Andrianisa, Malagasy Interpreter, £72.

Joachim, Depôt Keeper, £108.
 J. Richardson, Gate Keeper, £96.
 Three guards. at £14. 8. each.

CIVIL STORES.

J. Laidley, Deputy Commissary Gen. in charge of Civil Stores, £173. 7. 6
 John De Joux, Chief Clerk, £144.
 W. Quigg, Store Keeper, £144.
 A. Virapa, Clerk, £72.
 C. Hullard, Superintendent, £38. 8.
 V. de Catherine, Cooper, £36.
 Labourers, Four, aggregate pay, £60.

GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE.

G. Macfarlane, Ordnance Storekeeper has the charge of the Powder
 but receives no salary.
 One Receiver of powder, £36.
 Two labourers, at £22. 10.

COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL.

COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Colonial Secretary,
 Procureur and Advocate General,
 Treasurer and Pay-Master General,
 H. Koenig,
 T. Rudelle.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Auditor General,
 Treasurer and Pay-Master General,
 P. Harel,
 H. Lemièrè,
 B. S. Houghton,
 L. Léchelle.

IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

Auditor General,
 Treasurer and Pay-Master General,
 H. Koenig,
 P. Harel,
 W. Forster,
 Sir D. Barclay,
 G. Propier.

COMMITTEE ON STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Auditor General,
 Treasurer and Pay-Master General,
 P. Harel,
 H. Lemièrè,
 B. S. Houghton.

COMMITTEE ON DISTILLATION.

P. Harel,
 W. Forster,
 H. Lemièrè,
 Sir D. Barclay,
 T. Rudelle,
 L. Léchelle,
 G. Propier.

ROADS AND BRIDGES COMMITTEE.

Treasurer and Pay-Master General,
 Auditor General,
 Collector of Internal Revenues,
 Sir D. Barclay,
 T. Rudelle,
 G. Propier.

**COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS
AND GRATUITIES.**

Auditor General,
Treasurer and Pay-Master General,
H. Lemièrre,
T. Rudelle,
L. Léchelle.

**COMMITTEE ON STAMPS,
&c.**

Colonial Secretary,
Procureur and Advocate General,
P. Harel,
Sir D. Barclay,
T. Rudelle.

**COMMITTEE ON BUILD-
INGS IN WOOD.**

Procureur and Advocate General,
Treasurer and Pay-Master General,
H. Koenig,
P. Harel,
L. Léchelle.

**COMMITTEE ON LIGHT
HOUSES.**

Treasurer and Pay-Master General,
Collector of Customs,
H. Lemièrre,
B. S. Houghton,
L. Léchelle.

**COMMITTEE ON SECON-
DARY PUNISHMENTS:**

Colonial Secretary,
Procureur and Advocate General,
Treasurer and Pay-Master Ge-

neral,
H. Koenig,
L. Léchelle.

BOARDS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
THE CURRENCY.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND COM-
MITTEE ON PUBLICS TENDERS.
The Hon. the Colonial Secre-
tary,
The Hon. the Auditor General,
The Hon. the Treasurer and
Pay Master General.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Honorable Colonial Secre-
tary, President,
B. Colin,
Rev. L. Banks, B. A.
P. A. Wiehe,
Ev. Dupont.

PRISON COMMITTEE.

The Honorable the Procureur
and Advocate General, Pre-
sident,
The Chief Medical Officer,
E. Dupont,
H. Giraudeau,
J. Levieux,
A. Louys,
W. W. West.

**COMMITTEE FOR GRANT-
ING LICENSES.**

The Inspector General of Police,
The "Juge de Paix,"
The Chief Superintendent of
Distilleries,
Besnard, Municipal Councillor,
Gausseran, do.

MAURITIUS CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

Patron :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

President :

THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

*Committee for 1850-51.*The Reverend A. Denny, *Vice President*,„ L. Banks, *Secretary*,

„ J. S. Pering,

„ J. M. De Joux,

„ J. G. R. De Joux,

„ F. Delafontaine, *Seychelles*,

The Honorable W. W. R. Kerr,

„ R. W. Rawson, *Treasurer*,

Lieut.-Colonel Robe,

C. C. Brownrigg,

J. Dowland,

G. Ireland,

J. A. Robertson,

W. W. West,

P. A. Wiehe.

Auditors :

J. R. Fernyhough,

R. Ackroyd,

T. O'Toole, *Collector*.

VESTRY OF ST. JAMES THE LESS.*

Rev. A. Denny, Senior Civil Chaplain, *President*,

Rev. L. Bank, B. A.,

Rev. J. Pering,

W. Dick,

Rob. Macfarlane,

W. Bartlett,

E. Cardew.

ESTABLISHMENTS, & c.,
In the COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

PAMPLEMOUSSES, SOUTH and NORTH.

Population.

	S. PAMPLEMOUSSES.		N. PAMPLEMOUSSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fem.
General	3198	2966	916	824
Ex-Apprentice	3773	2783	1588	1104
Immigrant.....	4904	864	6040	1060
TOTAL ..	11,875	6613	8544	2938

* The Vestry is appointed every Easter.

PAMPLEMOUSSES SOUTH.*Civil Commissary's Office.*

E. Canet, Civil Commissary and Assistant "Juge de Paix," £294 and fees.

J. Latour, "Agent de la Force Publique, £48.

A. Violette, constable, £33 9 2.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

P. A. Heyliger, Stipendiary Magistrate and "Assistant Juge de Paix," £350 and residence.

A. His, clerk and tax-receiver, £120.	Two Immigration inspectors at £72.
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N. Serret, additional clerk, £48.	Two Immigration constables at
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Two constables at £45 2 6.	£33 9 2.
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Three do, at £33 9 2.

Powder-Mills Prison.

COMMITTEE.

P. A. Heyliger, Stipendiary Magistrate,—President.

Stipendiary Magistrate Self,	Civil Commissary Canet,
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Do. Telfair,	Do. Ravel,
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Do. Maguire	Do. Drenning.
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Do. Randall	
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B. Glover, keeper, £120; two guards at £57 2 6; two ditto at £33 9 2.

P. Reilly, surgeon to Prison Hospital, £100.

One Hospital steward, £36.

Notary,—Frederic Langlois, 27th October 1842.

Deputy Post-master,—J C Noet, £18.

Ecclesiastical.—Roman Catholic.

Rev. Abbé Colyar, (senior R. C. clergyman), curate of the parish of St. François.

[There is also a R.C. chapel at Montagne Longue served by a clergyman from Port Louis.]

Fabrique Committee :

Rev. Abbé Colyar, President,

L. Faduille,

C. Féline,

Gachet,

E. Geffroy, Secretary,

Samouilhan, Treasurer.

Government Schools.

Terre Rouge—T. Jones, master, £165.

Pieter Both—A Roban, master, £96. Mrs. Michaud, mistress, £48.

Pamplemousses Village—J. B. Courtois, master, £84. Mrs. Courtois, mistress, £36. Dinnematin, assistant, £36.

Private Schools.

Plaine de l'Eglise—Mr. Coqueval, Mr. Garrod.

Flacq Road—Mr. Fox, Misses Dabadie.

MEDICAL.

Government Vaccinator.—P. Reilly, Fees for 1850, £105. 2.

Medical Practitioners.—Drs. Gouly, E. Sauzier, J. J. Novel.

Pharmacien.—Jean F. Noët.

Notables.

Gachet, 29th Nov. 1833.

P. Lejuge, 13th May 1844.

E. Carcenac, do.

E. Geffroy, 13th May 1844.

C. Feline, do.

L. Faduilhe, C. S. L., 25th Nov. 1844.

COMMITTEES.

Charity Committee.

Civil Commissary Canet, Pres.

Stipendiary Mag. Heyliger,

Rev. Abbé de Colyar,

Langlois, Secretary,

Gachet, Treasurer,

Geffroy,

Faduilhe.

Committee for granting Licenses.

Civil Commissary Canet, Pres.

Stipendiary Mag. Heyliger,

Geffroy, Secretary,

Faduilhe,

Langlois.

Poor-Tax Committee (under Ord. No. 14 of 1850).

The Civil Commissary of the District,

— Stipendiary Magistrate, and

— Notables.

PAMPLEMOUSSES NORTH.

Civil Commissary's Office.

H. Drenning, Civil Commissary and Assistant "Juge de Paix," £294 and fees.

J. C. Cassadin, "Agent de la Force Publique," £48.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

H. M. Self, Stipendiary Magistrate and Assistant "Juge de Paix," £450.

A. Boucherville, clerk and Tax-receiver, £120.

E. Gersigny, additional clerk, £48.

One constable at £45 2 6, five at £33 9 2.

Two Immigration Inspectors at £72, two Immigration constables at £33 9 2.

Deputy Postmaster,—
G. Latour (Grande Baie), £12.

Sworn Weigher,—T. W. West, 20th September 1847.

Medical.

Government Vaccinator,—E Harel, fees for 1850, £46 7.
Medical Practitioner,—Dr. E. Harel.

Notables.

V. Harel, 1st June 1844.
J. Langlois, do.
W. W. West, do.

F. Pilot, 10th April 1849.
J. Daruty, do.
C. Bourgault, C. S. L. 5th November 1849.

COMMITTEES

Charity Committee.

C. Commissary Drenning, President,
Stip. Mag. Self,
Abbé de Colyar,

A. Paillotte, Treasurer,
Victor Harel, Secretary,
Julien Langlois,
H. Collet.

Committee for Granting Licensee.

C. Commissary Drenning,
Stip. Mag. Self,
J. Langlois,

Victor Harel,
François Pilot.

Poor Tax Committee.

(Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1840).

Civil Commissary of the District, the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the Notables.

Police of South and North Pamplémousses.

J. Swetnam, Police Inspector, £200.

H. J. Lewis, sub-Inspector, £144.

Five serjeants at £69 2 6, one constable at £57 2 6, four at £46 2 6, twelve at £33 9 2, and two messengers at £21 12.

RIVIERE RU REMPART.

Population.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
General	1181	1139
Ex-apprentice	1930	1503
Immigrant	9631 ..	1717
TOTAL ..	12,742	4359

Civil Commissary's Office.

E. Ravel, (C. Telfair, Acting), Civil Commissary and Assistant
 "Juge de Paix," £294 and Fees.
 J. F. Arlanda, "Agent de la Force Publique," £48.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

J. M. Cockburn, on leave, (C. R. Telfair, Acting, half salary),
 Stipendiary Magistrate and Assistant "Juge de Paix," £450.
 P. de St. Perne, Clerk and Tax Receiver, £120.
 W. Thatcher, Additional Clerk, £48.
 One Constable, £57. 2. 6.
 Five Constables at £33. 9. 2.
 One Immigration Inspector, £72.
 One do. Constable, £33. 9. 2.

Police.

J. Mc. Cann, Sub-Inspector, £144.
 Two Serjeants at £69. 2. 6.
 One Constable, £57. 2. 6.
 Four, at £45. 2. 6.
 Six, at £33. 9. 2.
 Two Messengers and Interpreters, at £21. 12.

Deputy Post-Master.—D. Lailvaux, £12,—A. Vanhiltten, (Poudre
 d'Or, £12.

Sworn Weigher,—J. E. Chauvet, 28th August 1847.

Ecclesiastical.—Roman Catholic.

Rev. Abbé Comerford, Curate of St. Philomela, £200.
 [There are also two Chapels, one at Rivière du Rempart, and the other
 at Mapou, which are occasionally served by the Curate of Pample-
 mousses.]

Fabrique Committee.

Rev. Abbé Comerford,	A. Edwards,
A. Aubin,	E. Rouillard,
E. Baudot,	A. Maurel.

Government Schools.

Poudre d'Or.—Mr. and Mrs. Standley, Master and Mistress, £144.

Mapou, Roc-en-Roc.—Mr. and Mrs. Brasse, do. £95.

E. Bon, Assistant, £24.

Medical.

Government Vaccinator,—N. Burlinson, fees for 1850, £85. 3.

Medical Practitioners,—Drs. N. Burlinson, P. Bausse, and Gouly.

Notables.

A. Maurel,
E. Raffray, 17th April 1841.
Tiroumoudy, do.

A. Edwards, 9th March 1840.
E. Rouillard, 25th June 1850.

CHARITY COMMITTEE.

C. Commissary Ravel, President,
Stipendiary Magistrate Self.
Rev. Abbé Comerford,
E. Rouillard,

E. Baudot,
J. Staub,
A. Maurel.

Committee for Granting Licenses.

Stipendiary Magistrate Self,
Civil Commissary Ravel,
A. Aubin,

E. Rouillard,
R. Tiroumoudy,

Poor Tax Committee.

(Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1850).

The Civil Commissary of the District,
— The Stipendiary Magistrate,
— The Notables.

FLACQ.

Population.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
General.....	2535	2344
Ex-apprentice....	3279	2418
Immigrant.....	9096	1522
TOTAL ..	14,910	6284

Civil Commissary's Office.

A. Montocchio, Civil Commissary and Assistant "Juge de Paix,"
£294 and fees.

Jean Noël, "Agent de la Force Publique," £48.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

J. Regnard, Stipendiary Magistrate and Assistant "Juge de Paix,"
£450.

W. Dacosta, Clerk and Tax Receiver, £120.

J. Cann, Additional Clerk, £48.

One Constable, £45. 2. 6.

Five, at £33. 9. 2.

Two Immigration Inspectors, at £72.

Two Constable, at £33. 9. 2.

Police.

B. Bacy, Sub-Inspector, £144.

Three Serjeants, at £69. 2. 6.

Five Constables, at £45. 2. 6.

Five, at £33. 9. 2.

Two Messengers and Interpreters, at £21. 12.

Notary.—Charles Jean Montocchio, 2nd September 1822.

Deputy Post Master,—J. Young, £20.

Sworn Weigher,—Joseph Blancard.

Ecclesiastical.—Roman Catholic.

Rev. Abbé J. O'Dwyer, R. C. Curate of Parish of St. Julian,
Village of Flacq, £200.

[There is also a Chapel at Post of Flacq, served by the Curate of St. Julian.]

Fabrique Committee.—St. Julien.

C. Montocchio, President,
Rev. Abbé J. O'Dwyer,
C. J. Pheline,

E. Vuillemaine,
F. Montocchio, Secretary,
de Gersigny, Sen., Treasurer.

Rev. Abbé D. Spellisy, R. C. Curate of Parish of "Bon Pasteur," Trois Ilets, £200.

[There is also a Chapel at "Rivière Sèche," and one at "Trou d'Eau Douce," occasionally served by the Curate of "Bon Pasteur."]

Fabrique Committee.—Trois Ilets.

Castel, Sen., President,
Rev. Abbé Spellissy,
Isaie Blancard,

L. J. Barbeau,
H. Hardy, Secretary,
Caboche, Sen., Treasurer.

Government School.

Trou d'Eau Douce,—Mrs. Clark, Mistress, £60.

*Private School.**Poste of Flag*,—T. Meadows.*Medical.*

Government Vaccinator,—C. Michel, fees for 1850, £133.

Medical Practitioners,—Drs. Jean Dupin, C. B. Michel, C. A. G.

Grandcourt, C. J. Ulcoq.

Pharmaciens,—Boulle.

Notables.

A. L. D'Arifat, 26th Oct. 1836, | J. Charreton, 3rd July 1844.

A. Oudin, do., | G. Froppier, do.,

I. Blanchard, 22nd June 1841, | H. Hardy, C. S. L., 7th Nov.
1850.

COMMITTEES.

*Charity Committee.*Civil Commissary Montocchio,
President,
Stip. Mag. Regnard,
Rev. Abbé O'Dwyer, Sen. Cu-
rate,A. D'Arifat,
F. A. Gerard,
C. Montocchio, Treasurer,
C. Michel, Secretary.*Committee for Granting Licenses.*Civil Commissary Montocchio,
Stip. Magistrate Regnard,
G. Froppier,Piat, Senior,
A. Oudin.*Poor-Tax Committee.*

(Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1850).

The Civil Commissary of the District,

— The Stipendiary Magistrate,

— The Notables.

GRAND PORT.

Population.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
General	3020	2724
Ex-apprentice	2912	2353
Immigrant.....	9204	1603
TOTAL ..	15,136	6680

*Civil Commissary's Office.*D. Beaugendre, Civil Commissary and Assistant "Juge de Paix,"
£294 and fees.

E. Palmer, "Agent de la Force Publique," £48.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

J. Davidson, Stipendiary Magistrate and Assistant "Juge de Paix, £450

R. C. Buttié, Clerk and Tax Receiver, 144/.

One Brigadier, 62/ 2. 6.

Two Guards, at 57/ 2. 6.

Two do., at 45/ 2. 6.

One do., at 33/ 9. 2.

One Immigration Inspector, 72/.

One guard, 33/ 9. 2.

Police.

J. Cobbin, Inspector of Police, 200/.

Four Serjeants, at 69/ 2. 6.

One Constable, 57/ 2. 6.

Six, at 45/ 2. 6.

Thirteen, at 33/ 9. 2.

Two Messengers and Interpreters, at 21/ 12.

Notary,—A. Noël Macquet, 4th April 1842.

Deputy Post Master,—A. Macquet, £30.

Sworn Weighers,—F. M. LeChartier, 28th September 1849.

A. Montille, 21st October 1850.

Ecclesiastical.—Roman Catholic.

Rev. Abbé J. Henry, R. C. Curate of Parish of "Notre Dame," Mahébourg, 200/.

[There is also a temporary R. C. Chapel at Plaine Magnan, served by the Curate of Notre Dame.]

Fabrique Committee of Notre Dame.

V. G. Kiverd, Senior, Presi-	A. Rochecouste, Secretary,
dent,	P. R. Bardet, Senior,
A. Macquet, Treasurer,	P. Mollières.

Government Schools.

Mahébourg,—Mr. Gray, Master, 177/.

Mrs. Severs, Mistress, 48/.

Plaine Magnan,—J. Houet, Master, 96/.

Free School.

[Supported by R. C. Curate and contributions.]

Mahébourg,—A. Bardet, Master, £60.

MEDICAL.*Dispensary for the Poor.*

J. Johnston, Medical Attendant for the Poor and Dispenser,
£144.

Vaccinator,—G. Cox, fees for 1850, 82/.

Medical Practitioners,—Drs. G. Cox, J. Johnston.

A. Sauzier.

Pharmacien.—D'Etienne.

Notables.

Bardet, Senior, 29th Nov. 1833,	G. de Bissy,
P. Mollières,	H. Rudelle,
Dalais, Senior,	R. C. Buttié.

COMMITTEES.*Charity Committee.*

C. Commissary Beaugendre, Pres.	P. Mollières,
Stip. Magistrate Davidson,	T. Rudelle,
Rev. Abbé Henry, Treasurer,	A. Macquet.
F. Dalais, Senior,	

Committee for Granting Licenses.

Civil Commissary Beaugendre,	A. Vinay,
Stip. Magistrate Davidson,	R. C. Buttié,
A. Rocheconste,	

Poor-Tax Committee.

(Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1850)
The Civil Commissary of the District,
— Stipendiary Magistrate,
— The Notables,

SAVANNE.*Population.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.
General	651	603
Ex-apprentice....	1825	1440
Immigrant.....	4354	753
TOTAL ..	6830	2796

Civil Commissary's Office.

F. G. Ducray, Civil Commissary and Assistant "Juge de Paix,"
£294 and fees.

Jules Latour, "Agent de la Force Publique," 48/.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

L. C. Clement, Stipendiary Magistrate and Assistant "Juge de Paix," £350 and residence.
 G. D. Mc. Millan, Clerk and Tax Receiver, £144.
 One Guard and Interpreter, £33. 9. 2.
 Four Guards, at £33. 9. 2.
 One Immigration Inspector 72/.
 One Guard, 33/ 9. 2.

Police.

R. C. Smith, Sub-Inspector, £144.
 Two Serjeants, at 69/ 2. 6.
 One guard, 57/ 2. 6.
 Six, at 45/ 2. 6.
 Three, at 33/ 9. 2.
 Two Messengers and Interpreters, at 21/ 12.

Deputy Post-Master,—J. B. Fauque, 18/.

Sworn Weigher,—R. Brennan.

Ecclesiastical.—Roman Catholic.

Rev. Abbé Conway, R. C. Curate at Souillac, 200/.
 [There is also a Chapel in the Little Savanne, served by the Curate of Souillac.]

Fabrique Committee.

B. Maitrot,	|	P. Lousteau,
A. Barbot,		F. Toussaint.
J. Fauque,		

Government Schools.

Souillac,—T. Brown, School Master, £120.

Medical.

Government Vaccinator,—John Bolton, fees for 1850, 49/ 12.
 Medical Practitioners,—Drs. E. Benoit, and J. Bolton.

Notables.

B. Maitrot, 20th Nov, 1833,	|	W. Telfair,
P. Lousteau,		D. Fontenay, 16th Oct. 1850, }
R. Brennan,		J. Wilson, do.

COMMITTEE.

Charity Committee.

Civil Commissary Ducray, Pre-	|	Ward Telfair,
sident,		Prosper Lousteau,
Stip. Magistrate Clement,		D. Fontenay, Treasurer,
Rev. Abbé Conway,		A. de St. Felix, Secretary.

Committee for Granting Licenses.

Civil Commissary Ducray,	P Lousteau,
B. Maitrot,	J. Wilson,
R. Brennan,	D. Fontenay.
W. Telfair,	

Poor Tax Committee.

(Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1830).

The Civil Commissary of the District,
 — Stipendiary Magistrate,
 — The Notables.

BLACK RIVER.*Population.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.
General	776	743
Ex-apprentice	1830	1347
Immigrant	2186	390
TOTAL ..	4792	2480

Civil Commissary's Office.

A. Carosin, Civil Commissary and Assistant "Juge de Paix,"
 £294 and fees.

J. B. E. Chignard, "Agent de la Force Publique," £48.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

J. Hervey, Stipendiary Magistrate and Assistant "Juge de Paix,"
 £450.

J. M. Tiagapah, Clerk and Tax Receiver, £120.

F. Genève, Additional Clerk, £48.

One Constable, £57. 2. 6.

One, do. at £45. 2. 6.

One, do. at £33. 9. 2.

One Immigration Inspector at 72/.

One Guard at 33/ 9. 2.

Police.

C. Bedingfield, Sub-Inspector, £144.

One Sergeant, at £69. 2. 6.

One Constable at £57. 2. 6.

Six, at £33. 9. 2.

Two Messengers and Interpreters, at £21. 12.

Deputy Post-Master,—F. Gardanne, £12.

Ecclesiastical.—Protestant.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, BELLE ÎLE.

Opened 17th July 1850.

Rev. J. G. R. De Joux, Minister.

Roman Catholic.

Rev. Abbé Mc. Govern, R. C. Curate, £120.

[There is also a R.C. chapel at 'Petite Rivière' served by a clergyman from Port Louis.]

*School Founded by Minister of St. Peter's Chapel,
Belle Île.*

J. G. Ducasse, School Master, Number of Pupils, 40.

C. Sansfaçon, Catechist.

Private School.

Petite Rivière,—Mrs. Chateauneuf.

Medical.

Vaccinator,—A. Perrot, fees for 1850, £27. 11.

Medical Practitioner,—F. A. Boileau.

Notables.

P. P. Nivet, 29th Nov. 1833.

F. P. Fortier, do.,

E. Couvois, 19th Aug. 1834.

A. Genève, 6th May 1845.

B. La Butte, C. S. L., 7th Aug.
1846.

D. A. La Butte, 13th Jan. 1848.

COMMITTEES.

Charity Committee.

Civil Commissary Carosin,

Stip. Mag. Hervey,

Rev. Abbé Mc. Govern.

H. G. Vigoureux,

F. P. Fortier,

Oscar Avril.

Committee for Granting Licenses.

Civil Commissary Carosin.

Stip. Mag. Hervey,

F. P. Fortier,

E. Couvois,

V. Troublet.

Poor Tax Committee.

(Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1850).

The Civil Commissary of the District,

— The Stipendiary Magistrate,

— The Notables.

PLAINES WILHEMS.*Population.*

	MALES.	FEMALES.
General.....	1258	1156
Ex-apprentice....	2988	2330
Immigrant.....	3374	59
TOTAL ..	7620	4075

Civil Commissary's Office.

W. C. Lavers, Civil Commissary and Assistant "Juge de Paix,"
£294 and fees.

T. L'Eveillé, "Agent de la Force Publique," £48.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

H. Passmore, Stipendiary Magistrate and Assistant "Juge de Paix," £350 and residence.

F. Martindale, Clerk and Tax Receiver, £120.

H. Watson, Additional Clerk, £48.

One Constable and Interpreter, £45. 12. 6.

One Constable, £45. 2. 6.

Three Constables, at £33. 9. 2.

One Immigration Inspector, £72.

One Guard, £33. 9. 2.

Police.

A. Potterton, Police Inspector, £200.

Two Sergeants, at £69. 2. 6.

Four Constables, at £45. 2. 6.

Ten Constables, at £33. 9. 2.

Two Messengers and Interpreters, at £21. 2.

Deputy Post-Master,—J. D. Watson, (6th Mile), £12.

J. Edwards, (Curepipe), £12.

ECCLESIASTICAL.*Protestant.*

Rev. J. M. De Joux, Minister of St. Thomas.

Church Wardens.

C. C. Brownrigg.

| B. S. Houghton.

Roman Catholic.

Rev. Abbé C. Hogan, R. C. Curate of Parish of St. John, £200.

Fabrique Committee.

Adrian,	|	Cordouan,
Deglos,		Fontenay, Senior.
Bolle,		

A new R. C. Church is being built.

Government Schools.

7th Mile Post,—Mr. Laroche, Master, £96.
 Mrs. Laroche, Mistress £36.

Private School.

8th Mile Post,—Mr. Herbereau.

Medical.

Government Vaccinator,—A. Perrot, fees for 1850, £71. 3.
 Medical Practitioners,—Drs. A. Perrot and A. Dauguet.

Notables.

Adrian, 6th Nov. 1841.	|	Cheron, C. S. L, 15th Jan.
Lomet, 19th August 1834.		1844.
Bigaignon, 29th Nov. 1833.		Carosin, 29th Nov. 1833.
		Bolle, C. S. L, 15th Jan. 1844.

COMMITTEES.

Charity Committee.

C. Com. Lavers, President,		A. B. Cheron,
Stip. Mag. Passmore,		Cadet Fontenay,
Rev. L. Banks,		Cordouan, Treasurer,
Rev. Abbé Hogan,		Deglos, Secretary.

Committee for granting Licenses.

Civil Commissary Lavers,	|	Cordouan,
Stip. Mag. Passmore,		Cadet Fontenay.
Adrian,		

Poor-Tax Committee.

(Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1850).

The Civil Commissary of the District,
 — Stipendiary Magistrate, and
 — Notables.

MOKA.*Population.*

	Males.	Females.
General	742	686
Ex-Apprentice	1389	1177
Immigrant	657	121
TOTAL ..	2788	2984

Civil Commissary's Office.

E. A. Mangeot, Civil Commissary and Assistant "Juge de Paix,"
£294 and fees.

C. Desouza, "Agent de la Force Publique," £48.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office.

E. Martindale, Stipendiary Magistrate and Assistant "Juge de Paix," £450.

J. Mangeot, Tax Receiver, £60.

One Constable, at £57. 2. 6.

One, at £45. 2. 6.

One, at £33. 9. 2.

One Immigration Inspector, £72.

One do. Constable, £33. 9. 2.

Police.

R. Mearing, Sub-Inspector, £188.

Two Serjeants, at £69. 2. 6.

One Constable, at £57. 2. 6.

Six, at £45. 2. 6.

Two, at £33. 9. 2.

Two Messengers and Interpreters at £21. 12.

Deputy Post-Master,—A. Fleuriot, £12.

ECCLESIASTICAL.*Protestant.*

Rev. J. M. De Joux, Minister of St. John's Church.

Church Wardens.

Geo. Robinson.

| E. Martindale.

Roman Catholic.

Rev. Abbé Eggermont, Curate of St. Peter's, £200.

Fabrique Committee.

M. Noël, President.

| A. Lesur.

Rev. Abbé Eggermont, de Boucherville, Secretary and Treasurer,		J. Ardé. E. Laverdant.
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Church-Wardens.

Rev. Abbé Eggermont, Pre- sident, de Boucherville, Secretary,		A. Lesur, J. Ardé.
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FREE SCHOOL, supported by the R. C. Curate.

L. Pierre, Master.
Elisa Pierre, Mistress.

Private Schools.

Mr. Lebrun, and Mr. Noël.

Medical.

Government Vaccinator, W. Carson, fees for 1850, £28. 10.

Notables.

Wattier, 29th Nov. 1833, Besse, Senior, do. Chaillet,		J. F. Rouéssart, 6th June 1848, Damain, June 1848, D. Bancelhon, 21st Jan. 1850.
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COMMITTEES.

Charity Committee.

C. Commissary Mangeot, Pre- sident, Stip. Mag. Martindale, de Boucherville, Secretary and Treasurer,		Rev. Abbé Eggermont, J. Ardé, E. Chaillet, R. Lambert.
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Committee for granting Licenses.

C. Commissary Mangeot, Stip. Mag. Martindale, Rouéssart,		Besse, Desbleds.
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Poor-Tax Committee.

(Under Ordinance No. 14 of 1850).
The Civil Commissary of the District,
— The Stipendiary Magistrate,
— Notables.

Terre Rouge Canal.

E, A. Williams, Syndic, E. Senèque, guardian, Antelme, Senior,		Antelme, Jun, Adler.
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Reduit Canal.

E. Martindale, Stip. Magistrate, Syndic, Chief Judge Wilson, Mailhol, Veckranges,	Desbleds, Aviragnet, Arnot, T. Tribe, guardian.
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RODRIGUES DEPENDENCY.

C. W. P. Montgomery, Police Magistrate and Asst. "Juge de Paix," £144.

Five first class Constables, at £57. 2. 6.

SEYCHELLES DEPENDENCY.

R. Keate, Civil Commissioner and Collector of Customs, £600, and allowances,

N. Germain, Clerk of Customs, £96.

J. B. St. Perue, [Registrar in "Juge de Paix" Court,] Civil Commissary and Officer of the Civil Status.

W. Ford, Medical Officer, £150.

Rodolphe Grey, Land Surveyor.

GUILDIVE BRANCH.

J. J. Cauvin, Superintendent, £96.

Inspectors :

F. Hodoul, £72.

A. Grandcourt, £72.

Elise Puren, £72.

JUDICIAL.

C. A. A. Fressanges, "Juge de Paix," and Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, £300.

J. B. St. Perne, Registrar, 120/.

L. Christin, Registrar's Sworn Clerk, paid by fees.

POLICE.

C. Lablache, Police Officer and Public Prosecutor, £120.

J. Bouquié, Usher.

Paul Lunel, Gaoler, 33/ 12.

James Mc. Intire, Chief Brigadier, 72.

Two Sub-Brigadiers, each 60/.

Five, first class Guards, each 48/.

Eight, second class do, each 48/ 4.

Six, third class do, each 28/ 16.

Two Commanders, each 12/.

ECCLESIASTICAL—, *Protestant.*

G. F. de la Fontaine, Civil Chaplain, 300/.

LEPER ESTABLISHMENT, ILE CURIEUSE.

W. Laidlaw, Medical Attendant, 120/.

W. Jones, Overseer, 60/.

Pierre Suzor, Dresser, 12/.

EMIGRATION AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA.

T. Caird, Emigration Agent, 1,200/.

Medical Inspector, 150/.

Salaries of Clerks &c., 442/.

MADRAS.

H. W. Gabb, Emigration Agent, £420.

Allowance for writers, &c, 106/.

**AGENT GENERAL, 5 Cannon Row, Westminster, London,
Geo. Baillie, Agent General for Crown Colonies, Salary £140,
and allowances £58. 15. 0.**

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

STAFF.

**Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. W. Sutherland.*
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Robert Sutherland, 92nd Highlanders.
Assist. Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Henry Knight Storks
(unattached).†
Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Lt.-Col. Frederick Holt
Robe, c. B.‡**

Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. J. S. Pering, M. A.

* Major-Gen. Sutherland commanded the few troops on the gold coast in the successful operations and actions against the Ashantees, whom he defeated and dispersed (about 20,000 strong) in June and July 1824.

† Lt.-Col. Storks served as Asst. Adjutant General at the Cape of Gd. Hope during the Kaffir war of 1846-7.

‡ Lt.-Col. Robe is a Companion of the Civil division of the Order of the Bath, granted for Civil service when Lt.-Governor of South Australia; he has also a Medal, conferred on him by the Turkish Government for services rendered in Syria in 1840 and 1841.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surgeon, 1st Class, **Frs. Sievwright**, Principal Medical Officer.*

Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, **W. Carson**, M. D.

Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, **W. Home**, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, **D. Mac Intyre**, M. D.

Clerk to the Medical Department, **E. Ravet**.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissary General, **J. Laidley**.†

Assistant Commissary General, **R. Ackroyd**.

Deputy Assist. Commissary Generals, { **R. F. Paille**,
 { **W. Palmer**,
 { **R. Smith**.

Treasury Clerk, **Charles Forster**.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Storekeeper, **R. Macfarlane**.

First Clerk, **J. Darné**.

Second do. **E. H. Rumbold**.

Third Clerk, **P. Hunt**.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Barrack Master, Lieutenant **J. Sedley** ‡

RESPECTIVE OFFICERS OF ORDNANCE.

Commanding R. E., Lieut. Colonel **Tait**.

Commanding R. A., Lieut. Colonel **Cator**.

Ordnance Store Keeper, **R. Macfarlane**.

Garrison Adjutant of Port Louis, Capt. **Simmons**, 5th Fus.

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel **George Tait**, Commanding.

Clerks of Works.

T. Baker,

J. Hounslow,

Clerks.

T. E. Ware,

P. B. Pearce.

* Mr. Sievwright served with the 59th at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-6.

† Mr. Laidley has received the WAR MEDAL with 3 Clasps for Fuentes d'O. nor, Ciudad Rodrigo, and St. Sebastian.

‡ Lieut. Sedley wears the WATERLOO MEDAL.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. O. Cator, Commanding.*	
Captain & Bt.-Maj., St. John Brown.	Lieutenants :
2nd Captain, R. O'Connell.	F. Travers, Act. Adj.
	W. Hardy,
	C. Hunter.
Assistant-Surgeon, E. S. Frotheroe, M. D.	

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Tait, Commanding.	
2nd Captain, J. Fenwick,	1st Lieutenant, H. Siborne,
„ J. Gosset.	2nd „ A. Fyers.

5TH FUSILIERS.

[THE Fifth Regiment of Foot, or Northumberland Fusiliers, bears on its colours "St. George and the Dragon," with the motto "Quo fata vocant," and the following distinctions:—"Wilhelmstal," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Bajadoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," and "Peninsula."

This Regiment was first organized in February 1674, when the Treaty of Peace was negotiated at London between England and Holland. Charles the Second having disbanded part of his army, many of the officers and men proceeded to Holland, and fought in the service of the Dutch at the battle of Senefels, where Maj. Genl. Sir Walter Vane, who commanded them, was killed. After the capture of Grave, on the 28th October of the same year, four Regiments of British subjects were formed at Bois-le-Duc, the last of which was that now called the Fifth Regiment of Foot, or Northumberland Fusiliers. Its first Colonel was Daniel O'Brien, Viscount of Clare.—In 1688. the Regiment accompanied the Prince of Orange to England, and was placed on the English Establishment. It was made a Fusilier Regiment on the 4th May 1836.]

Major-General Sir John GREY, K. C. B., (Commander-in-Chief at Bombay). †

* Lt.-Col. Cator served in the Peninsula from 1810 to 1814, including defence of Cadiz, battle of Barossa, and siege of Tarragona—served also campaign of 1815, including battle of Waterloo (MEDAL), taking of Cambray and Paris Has received the SILVER WAR MEDAL with one clasp for Barossa, and has also a Spanish Decoration for the defence of Cadiz.

† Sir John Grey served in the East Indies in the campaign against Tippoo Sultan, including the battle of Malaveltz, the attack of the tops and Sultanpettah before Seringapatam, siege of Seringapatam, and on the storming party at the assault—MEDAL for this service. Served in the Peninsula with the 5th, and was a Major in the 2nd battalion when the French and Polish Lancers attacked that regiment at El Bodon. Present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, also at the scaling of the *fausse braye* on the night of the storm, and at the storming of the great breach, which was carried by the 2nd batt. of the 5th—twice wounded during the siege. Present also at the action of Fuente Guinaldo. On the 29th Dec. 1843, with the left wing of the army of Gwalior, he defeated a Mahratta force of 12,000

<i>Lieut.-Colts :</i>	
J. S. Schonswar (on leave).	A. W. Palmer (on leave),
P. M. N. Guy.	J. S. Hogge (on leave),
<i>Majors :</i>	G. S. Home, act. pay-master,
H. F. F. Johnson,	A. E. Johnson,
W. C. Kennedy.	J. H. Chads,
<i>Captain :</i>	F. H. Pendar,
J. Woodward (Depôt).	J. U. Vigers †
J. E. Simmons (Gar. Adj). *	G. S. Stewart (on leave),
W. S. Scroggs.	C. Carter (Act. Adj).
F. Ashpital (on leave).	A. F. Ross,
W. C. Masters (on leave).	J. Flood.
G. B. Milman (on leave).	<i>2nd Lieutenants :</i>
G. Nicholas,	W. H. P. Meara,
H. Edmunds,	G. Bennett,
J. W. Colquitt (on leave),	J. W. Madden (on leave),
J. Massy †	W. Leach,
<i>Lieutenants :</i>	L. R. Parry,
W. Lyons,	W. M. Carter,
F. W. L'Estrange (on leave)	E. R. Simmons,
H. Knapp,	R. H. Hardy.

Paymaster,—W. R. C. Potter (on leave).

Quartermaster, R. Webster.

Surgeon,—W. O. Mackenzie, M.D. (on leave).

Assistant-Surgeon,—R. F. Robb, M.D.

Do., D. Hanley, M.D.

RESERVE BATTALION, 12TH REGIMENT.

[THE Twelfth, or the East Suffolk, Regiment of Foot bears on its regimental colours the word "Minden;" the word "Gibraltar," with the *Castle and Key*; and the motto "Montis Insignia Calpe;" as also the words "Seringapatam" and "India," in commemoration of its distinguished services at the battle of Minden on the 1st August 1759; in the glorious defence of Gibraltar from the year 1779 to

men at Puniar (MEDAL) and captured all their guns. 24 in number, one standard, all their ammunition, and some treasure, &c. Sir John has received the Peninsular Medal, with one Clasp for Ciudad Rodrigo.

* Capt. Simmons served the campaign in Afghanistan and Beloochistan as Adj. Queen's Royals, including capture and storm of Ghuznee (MEDAL) and Khe-lat—was severely wounded at the storming of each of these fortresses.

† Capt. Massy served the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg, with the 48th, in 1834.

‡ Lieut. Vigers served the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan (MEDAL), including the storming of the Khyber pass,—capture of the fort of Mamokkail,—storming the heights of Jugdulluck,—action in the Tazeen valley,—storming the Tazeen heights, and capture of Isaliff. Served also the campaign of 1845-6 on the Sutlej (MEDAL AND TWO CLASPS), including battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah (wounded), and Soobraon.

1782; at the storming of Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799; and of its gallant conduct on the many arduous duties in India from the year 1798 to 1807.—The formation of this Regiment is of early date. After the Restoration, in 1660, when Charles II had disbanded the army of the Commonwealth, a number of non-regimented companies of foot were embodied for garrisoning the fortified towns, and one company was constantly stationed at Windsor to furnish a guard to the Castle. This company sent a detachment to Virginia in 1676. It was commanded by Henry Duke of Norfolk, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, and was united to several companies raised in the summer of 1645, and constituted a Regiment, of which the Duke was appointed Colonel by Commission dated the 20th June 1685. This Regiment having been retained in the Service to the present time, now bears the title of "the Twelfth or East Suffolk Regiment of Foot."

The 12th Regiment having distinguished itself at the taking of Bourbon and Mauritius, it is thought that a brief summary of its services there will not be misplaced in this work.

On the 28th November 1810, the troops effected a landing in the Bay of Mapou, when one brigade was ordered into a large wood, through which it was necessary to pass. The light company of the Twelfth, under Capt. Forssteen, preceded by a section under Lieut. Ashe, penetrated among the trees, and skirmished with a French piquet, in which service two men were killed, and Lieut. Ashe and three privates were wounded. After a march of 9 miles, the light infantry of the Twelfth halted on some low ground surrounded by jungle. The weather was very hot, water could not be procured, and the sufferings of the soldiers, in consequence, were very severe; but on the following day some alleviation of suffering was obtained by sucking the dew from the herbage; and, advancing to the Powder Mills, within five miles from Port Louis, clear streams of water were discovered. While halting at this place, the piquets were attacked by the enemy, when the rifle company of the Twelfth and the light infantry of the Fifty-ninth dashed forward, and drove back the French skirmishers, wounding General Decaen.

On the following morning, the army advanced, the grenadiers of the Twelfth being in front, and the light infantry on the flanks under Captains Firth and Forssteen, Lieut. Keappock commanding the leading section of grenadiers. While advancing along a narrow road, through a country covered with underwood, the army was suddenly assailed with grape shot from an eminence; but a charge with bayonets forced the French to withdraw. Arriving on open ground, the British formed line, when the French abandoned their guns and retreated towards the town, leaving a body of troops on a mountain to the left of the British. The Twelfth were ordered to storm the height, and, raising a loud shout, they soon gained the summit, when the French fled, leaving a gun behind them.

The Officers and soldiers of the Regiment evinced great heroism in these services. Lieut. Keappock was wounded in the side, but continued at his post until a shot in the head forced him to retire: his dangerous post was taken by Lieut. Jenkins, who received a severe contusion on the breast by a ball, but continued at the head of the leading section.

In this short but brilliant and decisive service, the Regiment had Major Jeremiah O'Keefe, one drummer, and sixteen rank and file, killed; Lieuts. Keappock and Ashe, three serjeants, and 28 rank and file, wounded; five men missing.

General Decaen, seeing no prospect of being able to make effectual resistance, surrendered the island.

The conduct of the Twelfth was commended, in Orders.]

Colonel,—General The Honorable Robert Meade.

Lieutenant-Colonel, J. M. Perceval.

Major, A. Horne.

Captains :

H. D. Fanshawe, (Assistant
Mil. Sec, Ceylon).

P. F. Blake,

B. W. Gillman,

F. G. Hamley, (in charge of
Invalids to England),

J. C. Hearn

Lieutenants :

W. E. Crofton,

J. R. Palmer,

E Forster, Adjutant,

G. R. Littlehales, (on leave),

J. Garner,

E. Herrick,

F. Bagnell.

R. N. Irving.

Ensigns :

B. S. Adams,

J. W. Goodrich,

F. C. D. Barclay,

J. F. Sweeny,

J. H. Stirke.

Quarter-Master, A. Nesbitt.

Surgeon, W. Dick, M D.

Assistant-Surgeon, J. Small.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE,

*Published, under directions of the R. H. the Secretary of State, by
Government Notice of 13th March 1850.*

- 1.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
 - 2.—Major General Commanding the Troops.
 - 3.—Admiral on the Station.
 - 4.—Chief Judge.
 - 5.—Protestant Prelates.
 - 6.—Roman Catholic Prelates.
 - 7.—Vice-President of the Court of Appeal.
 - 8.—Third Judge, ditto.
 - 9.—Colonial Secretary.
 - 10.—Procureur and Advocate General, and Member of Council.
 - 11.—President of the Court of First Instance,
 - 12.—Auditor General,
 - 13.—Treasurer and Paymaster General,
 - 14.—Collector of Internal Revenues,
 - 15.—Collector of Customs.
 - 16.—Unofficial Members of Council.
 - 17.—

Colonels in the Army,
Post Captains in the Navy above 3
Years' Standing,

}

Being Mem-
bers of
Council.
 - 18.—Civil Commissioner, Seychelles,
 - 19.—Foreign Consuls,
 - 20.—Procureur de la Reine,
 - 21.—Chief Medical Officer,
 - 22.—Surveyor General,
 - 23.—Deputy Commissary General,
 - 24.—Substitute Judge in First Instance,
 - 25.—Substitute Proc. and Adv. General,
 - 26.—Chief Commissary of Police.
 - 27.—Senior Civil Chaplain,
 - 28.—Receiver of Registration Dues,
 - 29.—Registrar of Court of Appeal,
 - 30.—Ditto ditto of First Instance,
 - 31.—Rector of the Royal College,
 - 32.—Protector of Immigrants,
 - 33.—Harbour Master,
 - 34.—Secretary to the Council,
 - 35.—Juge de Paix.
 - 36.—Second Civil Chaplain,
 - 37.—Roman Catholic Clergy,
 - 38.—Assistant Colonial Secretary,
 - 39.—Colonial Post Master.
 - 40.—Stipendiary Magistrates.
 - 41.—Assistant Juges de Paix.
- }

Lieut.-Colonels in
the Army and Post
Captains in the Na-
vy under 3 years
standing, to rank
with these Civil
Officers according
to the dates of Com-
missions.
- }

Majors in the
Army to rank
with these Civil
Officers accord-
ing dates of Com-
mission.
- }

Captains in the Army
to rank with these Civil
Officers according to
date of Commission.

42.—Marine Magistrate.

43.—Notables.

44.—Secretary to the Education Committee.

45.—Surgeon, Civil Hospital.

46.—Assistants in Departments, and } According to seniority
47.—Deputy Commissary of Police. } of appointment.

48.—Director of the Botanical Garden.

49.—Health Officer.

50.—Surgeon to Prisons.

The Title of HONORABLE is given to the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, to the Judges of the Supreme Court and to the President of the Court of First Instance.

STANDING ORDERS

AND

RULES OF THE COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR,

Dated 25th June 1842.

Quorum.

PAR. No. 9.—And We do further declare our pleasure to be, that the said Council shall not be competent to act in any case, unless eight Members at the least of such Council, in addition to yourself or to the Member who may preside therein in your absence, shall be present at and throughout the Meetings of such Council.

President.

No. 11.—And We do authorize and require you to preside in the said Council, except when you may be prevented by some insuperable impediment, and at any Meeting of the said Council which may be holden during your absence, We do authorize and require the Senior Member present to preside. And We do further declare Our pleasure to be, that all questions proposed for debate in the said Council shall be decided by the majority of votes, it being Our pleasure that you, or the Member presiding in your absence, shall have an original vote in common with the other Members of the said Council, as also a casting vote, if upon any question the votes shall be equally divided.

Subjects of Debate.

No. 14.—It is our pleasure, and We do hereby direct, that no Law or Ordinance shall be made or enacted by the said Council, unless the same shall have been previously proposed by yourself, and that no question shall be debated at the said Council, unless the same shall first have been proposed for that purpose by you.

Recommendation of Subjects of Debate.

No. 15.—Provided nevertheless, and it is Our pleasure, that if any Member of the said Council shall deem any Law fit to be enacted by the said Council, or any question proper to be there debated, and shall of such his opinion transmit a written statement to you, it shall be lawful

for any such Member of the said Council to enter upon the Minutes thereof a copy of any such statement, together with the reasons upon which such his opinion may be founded.

Minutes of Proceedings.

No. 16.—And We do further direct that Minutes be regularly kept of the Proceedings of the said Council by the Clerk of the said Council, and that the said Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business until the Minutes of the last preceding Meeting shall have first been read over and confirmed, or corrected, as may be necessary.

STANDING RULES.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Meetings.

1.—The Council of Government shall, unless otherwise directed by His Excellency the Governor, assemble for the despatch of business at eleven o'clock on the second Monday in each month, and on any other day which His Excellency may appoint, whereof a written notice shall be sent to each Member of the Council by the Secretary 48 hours previous to the day so appointed.

Adjournments.

2.—The Council, being assembled, may adjourn from time to time, until the business before it be completed; and notice of every adjourned Meeting shall be sent by the Secretary to every Member.

Absence.

3.—No Member shall absent himself from a Meeting of the Council without having received leave from His Excellency the Governor, or without sufficient cause, of which he shall give due notice to the President; nor shall any Member quit a Meeting, after business has commenced, without the permission of the President.

Order of Business.

4.—At each Meeting the President shall determine the order in which the business on the "Order Book" shall be taken at the next Meeting, which order shall not be deviated from, except upon a vote of the Council.

Communications from the Governor.

5.—Communications from the Governor shall take precedence of all other business.

President to judge of order.

6.—The President shall be the sole judge and guardian of order.

Interruption.

7.—No Member shall interrupt another, nor in any manner whatsoever disturb the order and proceedings of the Council.

Precedence of Speech.

8.—If two or more Members attempt to speak at the same time, the President shall decide which of them shall be first heard.

Irrelevant discussions.

9.—Any Member, in the course of discussion, speaking irrelevantly or

beside the question, shall be called to order by the President ; and should he persist, the President may suspend the proceedings.

Amendments admissible.

10.—When a question is before the Council, no other can be admitted but in the form of an amendment, or of a motion for the "previous question," or for the postponement of the principal question, or for its being referred to a Committee, or, lastly, for an adjournment of the Meeting.

Complex questions.

11.—If the question submitted for the consideration of the Council contain different and distinct propositions, any Member may move that they be discussed and decided separately.

Drafts of Ordinances.—1st. Reading.

12.—Drafts of Ordinances presented to the Council shall, after the 1st. Reading (unless otherwise ordered), be published in the *Government Gazette*, with a Notice fixing the date to which Observations thereon will be received by the Secretary ; and a printed copy of each Draft shall afterwards be furnished to each Member with all convenient despatch.

Interval before 2nd. Reading.

13.—The 2nd. Reading of a Draft of Ordinance shall not take place until the expiration of the period for receiving Observations stated in the Notice, nor until the lapse of ten days from the delivery of a printed copy of such Draft to each Member.

Substitution for 1st Reading.

14.—The publication in the *Government Gazette* by order of His Excellency the Governor, of a Draft of Ordinance intended to be laid before the Council of Government, with Notice of delay for receiving Observations thereupon, shall be considered as equivalent to a 1st Reading, and as dispensing with any further publication of the same.

Committees for Drafting Ordinances.

15.—When the Council, upon the proposition of His Excellency the Governor, has decided that it is expedient to enact a Law upon any subject, a Committee of its Members may be appointed to prepare a Draft thereof.

Proceedings on 2nd Reading.

16.—On the motion for the 2nd Reading of the Draft of an Ordinance being made, the Observations thereupon, if any have been received, shall be read, and the Council may discuss the general object and principle of such Ordinance ; and upon such motion being carried, the Council shall, upon a motion for the reading of the 1st Article of the Draft, proceed to the consideration of its several provisions separately, or shall refer it to a Committee for examination and report.

Amendments admissible on 2nd Reading.

17.—While an Article of a Draft is under consideration, no motion can be admitted but for its omission, amendment, or postponement, or, if it contain different and distinct provisions, for a separate discussion and decision on each.

Re-examination of Articles on 2nd Reading.

18.—If, after all the Articles of a Draft of Ordinance have been passed,

any Member be of opinion that any change which such Draft has undergone has rendered one part of it inconsistent with, or repugnant to, another part, he may move a Resolution to that effect, and, on such motion being carried, the Articles in question shall be re-examined and altered, as may be found necessary.

The same after reprinting.

19.—If the Draft have been so amended as to require reprinting, any Member may make a motion to that effect, and if carried, the several Articles shall, after having been so reprinted, be read again, and be open to consideration.

Republication of amended Drafts.

20.—If the Draft have been amended, any Member may move that it be republished in the next ensuing *Gazette*; and, if ordered to be so republished, it shall not be brought under the reconsideration of the Council until the lapse of fifteen days after such republication, when, should any Observations upon it have been received, it may be moved that any Articles containing provisions objected to, be re-examined.

Completion of 2nd Reading.

21.—The examination of the several Articles of the Draft being completed, the Title and Preamble shall be read and considered, and a day shall be fixed for the 3rd Reading.

Proceedings on 3rd. Reading.

22.—On the Draft being presented for the 3rd. Reading, and the motion being put; "that this Draft do now pass," the discussion shall be confined to the general object and principle of the Draft, which shall thereupon be passed or rejected in its totality.

Written speeches forbidden.

23.—No Member shall be allowed to read any speech.

Form of motions or Amendments.

24.—Every motion or amendment shall be in writing, and presented to the President, before being read by the Secretary; and if sent to the Secretary in due time, a copy of it shall be forwarded by him to each Member prior to the ensuing Meeting of the Council.

Proceedings on taking the votes.

25.—A discussion being ended, and the question being put by the President, every Member present, beginning with the junior, shall give his vote by saying "Yes," or "No," and no discussion shall be allowed while the Secretary is collecting the votes; after which the President shall declare the number of votes for and against the question; and any Member who is in the minority may, if he think fit, record the reasons of his dissent from the opinion of the majority, at the close of the day's Minutes in the Journal of Proceedings.

Right of speaking and reply.

26.—In discussing any question, no Member shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except the Member originating the debate, who shall be allowed to reply, or except in explanation, or upon the discussion of the separate Articles of a Draft of Ordinance.

Liberty of speech.

27.—The Members of the Council of Government shall have freedom

of speech, and shall not, either while they are Members or afterwards, be questioned out of Council for anything they may have said therein.

Liberty to demand information.

28.—Any Member requiring from the Government, on any subject under the consideration of the Council, or a Committee of the Council, further information than that already laid before it, may either move in Council, or apply to the Colonial Secretary, for the same.

COMMITTEES.

Nomination of Committees.

29.—The Members of Committees shall be chosen by the Council, the votes being taken either verbally, or by written lists, as may be determined on a motion to either effect; and every Committee shall elect its own Chairman.

Quorum.

30.—Every Committee shall consist of at least three Members, and no Committee shall be competent to act in any case unless that number be present.

Report.

31.—The Report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the senior Member present.

Committee on expired and expiring Laws.

32.—At the first Meeting of the Council in each year, or as soon after as possible, a Committee of three Members shall be appointed to examine and report upon all Ordinances approved, expired, lapsed, or disallowed during the year just ended, and on those about to expire during the current year.

Ditto on Finance.

33.—In like manner, a Committee of Finance shall be appointed, consisting of five Members, but open to all Members of the Council.

Renewal of Committees.

34.—At the commencement of each year, all other Committees whose functions have not expired shall be renewed.

SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL.

Duty in Council.

35.—The Secretary to the Council shall read aloud all matters brought before the Council.

Order Book.

36.—He shall keep an "Order Book," in which shall be entered and numbered in succession, the subjects intended to be brought under discussion at each sitting.

Journal of Proceedings.

37.—He shall also keep a "Journal of Proceedings", in which shall be entered, in the order of succession, minutes of all subjects brought before the Council, together with the Resolutions thereupon.

Proceedings touching Standing Orders.

38.—All questions arising in the course of the Proceedings, touching the "Standing Orders and Rules", shall, with the decisions thereupon, be noted in the Minutes of the day.

Attendance on Committees.

39.—The Secretary to the Council shall attend upon all Committees, and keep an "Order Book" for the same.

ADMISSION OF STRANGERS.

Number admissible.

40.—The number of Strangers to be admitted into the Council Chamber at any one time shall not exceed ten.

Tickets.

41.—Every admission shall be by a printed Ticket, bearing in writing the Name of the person to be admitted, and the signature of the Member by whom he is admitted; and the Secretary to the Council shall issue the Tickets to Members according to the priority of their applications.

Communication with Strangers.

42.—No communication, while the Boad is sitting, shall be allowed between the Members and Strangers, either verbally or by writing or signs; and should a stranger in any manner express approbation or disapprobation, he shall immediately be required to leave the Council Chamber.

Withdrawal of Strangers.

43.—Strangers shall at all times withdraw on the order of the President, or upon a motion by any Member to that effect.

Passed in Council this 16th day of March 1846.

D. W. RICKETTS,
Secretary to the Council.

The following additional Rule was passed in Council on the 27th day of September, 1849:

Every Member shall, in discussing any question, address the President, and shall stand while so doing. And should he wish to allude to the Speech of any other Member, he must do so without naming him; Official Members may be designated by their appointments.

GEO. DAMERUM.
Acting Secretary to the Council.

ORDINANCE N° 24 OF 1841.

Enacted by Governor Sir Lionel Smith with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

For regulating the Police of the sitting of the Council of Government.

Whereas the admission of the Public into the Council Chamber during

the sittings of the Council of Government, renders it necessary that the same privileges and protection should be assured to this deliberative assembly as are by law accorded to the General Courts of Justice; it is hereby ordered and enacted by His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government:

Interruption of deliberations.

Art. 1.—Every person who during the sittings of the Council of Government shall express his approbation or disapprobation either by words or gestures so as in any way to interrupt, trouble, or disturb the debates or proceedings of the Council, or shall in any way behave himself in a disrespectful, indecorous or improper manner, shall be immediately excluded and conducted out of the Council Chamber by the usher or messenger in attendance.

Penalty.

In case of any refusal or resistance by the person ordered to withdraw, or if he shall return into the Council Chamber, he shall be forthwith taken into custody and committed to prison by order of the Governor or the President for the time being of the Council, and which order shall be signed by the Secretary to the Council. The imprisonment shall not be longer than three days.

Penalty for unfaithfully rendering account of proceedings.

Art. 2.—Every Publication or printed report of the proceedings of the Council of Government, which shall be wilfully untrue or incorrect shall be deemed a defamatory Libel and punished as such conformably to Article 292 of the Penal Code.

The Council after having heard the accused at its Bar or in default of his appearing being previously summoned, shall condemn him, should cause exist, in the Penalties pronounced by Law. The Decision shall be carried into effect upon an order from the Governor or from the officer presiding the Council.

Council to apply the law.

Art. 3.—The Council of itself shall conformably to the preceding article apply the Provisions of Article 291 of the Penal Code relative to defamation or abuse committed towards the Council of Government.

Defamation or abuse towards a member.

Art. 4.—The defamation and abuse defined by Articles 294 & 296 are applicable to every member of the Council of Government, and shall subject the authors thereof to the Penalties mentioned in the said Article, and all such offenders shall be prosecuted according to the ordinary course of Law.

Nevertheless where Defamation or abuse towards one or more of the Members of Council shall be committed during the sitting of the Council the same shall be considered and punished as if such Defamation or abuse had been committed towards the whole of the Council of Government conformably to Article 2 above mentioned. In which case the offender shall be forthwith apprehended and taken to the House of arrest for the purpose of being detained until the matter shall have been determined upon.

Art. 5.—This Ordinance to have effect from the date of its Publication. Passed in Council at Port Louis, Mauritius, this twenty ninth day of November 1841.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SITTING AS A LAND COURT.—FEES OF THE REGISTRAR.

Authority in Despatch of 3rd July 1831.

For registering a deed of Concession	£	1	0	0
If exceeding two folios, for each folio beyond the two first.		0	2	0
For Office copies of every definitive sentence		1	0	0
Do. of interlocutory		0	10	0
If exceeding two folios, for each folio beyond two		0	2	0
For Office copy of Act of Concession or any title deed		1	0	0
If exceeding two folios, for each folio beyond two		0	2	0
For Office Copy of any other paper or document as "Procès Verbaux," Petition, Memorial, &c., if under four folios		0	8	0
If exceeding four folios, for each folio beyond four		0	1	0
For Office copy of every "procès verbal" of survey		1	0	0
If accompanied with a drawn plan... ..		2	0	0
On a search or examination of the Records		0	4	0
On taking the examination of each Witness		0	8	0
For drawing every certificate of non-production of papers		0	4	0
For an act of deposit of documents delivered into the Registry, for each document		0	8	0
For attending any survey or operation ordered by the Court		1	0	0
If exceeding one hour, for each hour after the first		0	4	0
NOTE.—Should it be necessary for the Registrar to go any distance for attending as above mentioned, there shall be paid to him for loss of time and travelling expenses, in addition to the preceding fees, the following :—				
If the distance exceed one and be under four miles	£	1	0	0
Above four and under eight miles... ..		2	0	0
Should the distance be more than eight miles, the allowance to be proportionably increased.				
For receiving, minuting, and presenting to the President every Petition or Requête "introductive d'instance," addressed to the Council, for obtaining an Ordinance of "soit communiqué"		0	10	0

RESIDENCES OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Government House, Port Louis.—During the French administration the residence of the Governors and Captains General was at the building now occupied as the Hotel de l'Europe; but it was found expedient, about the time of the French Revolution, to erect a new edifice on a more spacious and commodious site. For this purpose the Place d'Armes was chosen, and the present building was commenced. It was almost completed on the arrival of the English. Since then it has been considerably augmented, and one of the streets which ran along the east side of it blocked up, to render the grounds more commodious.

The plan is in the shape of an H. The western wing is occupied on the first story by the Council Chamber and Committee room, above which are private rooms of the Governor, in the other wing and central part are, the banquet room, the principal audience room, decorated by a handsome portrait of the Queen, (placed there at the express wish of

the Council and by Her Majesty's consent) and the principal apartments of His Excellency.

Reduit, Moka.—The foundation stone of this establishment was laid by the chevalier de la Brillane, when Governor, and was removed, during its occupation by Sir William Gomm, from its more ungainly site in one of the cellars, to the front of the buildings where it can be inspected by the curious.

Its inscription is still legible.

The creation of its garden is due to the zeal of Governor Desforges who placed the care of its cultivation into the hands of Mr. Oblette. Successive governors have greatly embellished the grounds, and introduced with partial success plants of European and Foreign growth. The main buildings are surrounded on three sides by deep and picturesque ravines, at the bottom of which flow two considerable streams which by their confluence form Grand River. Facing the principal entrance there formerly existed a fortified entrenchment, with a draw bridge, which rendered it possible to prevent any near approach on the part of an enemy.

His Excellency the Governor takes up his residence at Government House, Port Louis, during the cool season, and during the summer months at Reduit.

Every facility is offered for audiences on emergent business any day in the week while at the latter place, and during his residence in Port Louis, all gentlemen desirous of seeing His Excellency can obtain an interview between the hours of twelve and three o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

In addition to the communication with Moka by the Post Office, during His Excellency's stay at Reduit a courier is daily despatched from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

PETITIONS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Government Notice of 6th July 1849.

All Petitions, Applications, &c. addressed to His Excellency the Governor are required to be made on full sheets of paper, and to be put under a separate cover. In all cases where that formality shall not have been complied with, the applications will have to remain unanswered.

Moreover much difficulty having been experienced in forwarding answers to Petitions, and in obtaining the requisite information relative to the applicants, in consequence of their place of residence not being stated, and being unknown to the public Departments; notice is given that, unless the parties specify in their Petitions their places of abode, the answer to their applications cannot, in future, be forwarded, at least until they shall have appeared, either personally, or by an authorized agent at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

Authority for Fees dated 21st May 1847.

In order to obtain Letters of Naturalization, it is required that the party have been for ten years a continual resident in the Island, and that

he address a Petition to His Excellency the Governor, setting forth that circumstance, and enclosing a certificate as to moral character, signed by four persons of respectability, two of whom at least must be Members of Council or Public Officers, and the other two Notables. Upon the receipt of this application, should there exist no objection to granting the prayer of the Petitioner, he is directed to pay over £ 10 into the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenues (which comprize the £ 2 fee for the Secretary to the Council).

On the transmission of a duplicate of the receipt to the Colonial Secretary, the necessary authority is issued for the preparation of the Ordinance. Until, however, the sanction of Her Majesty has been obtained, and the Oaths of Allegiance have been taken before His Excellency the Governor in Council, the party who applies for Letters of Naturalization is considered *bonâ fide* as an Alien, and is required to furnish annual security at the Police Office.

FEES RECEIVABLE IN THE OFFICE OF ARCHIVES,

By order of the Governor dated 16th June 1815.

For searching the Archives, per hour 4 s.

For every page of copy 2 s.

By verbal order of the Governor, 10th Nov. 1816.

For each deed of concession. 6 s.

(The above fees are paid into the Colonial Treasury as Revenue.)

TREASURY,

Payments are made in the Treasury every day in the week, by means of checks on the Commercial Bank, at which place they are cashed from the hours of ten to two only.

SAVINGS' BANK.

EXTRACTS FROM ORDINANCE N^o. 48 OF 1848.

Art 1.—The Savings' Bank established at Port Louis, under the denomination of "the Mauritius Government Savings' Bank," shall continue to receive moneys in deposit, under the guarantee of the Government, bearing interest in the manner and under the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Art. 2.—No person shall be allowed to deposit less than one shilling, nor in the course of any one year, more than fifty pounds, nor altogether more than one hundred and fifty pounds, which sum may be increased by the accumulation of interest to two hundred pounds, but no interest shall be allowed upon any sum exceeding two hundred pounds.

Art. 3.—Deposits of Friendly and Charitable Societies may not exceed one hundred pounds each in any one year, nor on the whole three hundred pounds, and interest shall not be allowed upon any sum exceeding this amount.

Art 4.—Any parent may deposit sums on behalf of any of his children being minors, and any *bonâ fide* trustee or guardian of another person, may be deposit sums on behalf of such person: and any sum so deposited may be withdrawn by either the said Parent, Trustee or Guardian, or by

the person himself for whose benefit the deposit has been made, if such person be for that purpose legally qualified.

Art. 5.—Any minor of the age of fourteen years or upwards, may deposit sums in his own name and may withdraw the same.

Art. 6.—Any person may deposit sums as donations for the benefit of another person, provided the Donee be not already a Depositor to the full amount authorized.

Art. 7.—The rate of interest on deposits shall be five *per centum per annum*, or one half penny *per mensem* on every ten shillings.

Art. 8.—The interest on a deposit shall commence from the first day of the month following that in which the deposit is made, and shall cease at the end of the month preceding that in which the deposit is withdrawn.

Art. 9.—Interest shall not be allowed on any sum less than ten shillings, nor for a period less than one calendar month.

Art. 10.—The interest owing on deposits on 31st of December of each year shall, if not withdrawn in ensuing month, be carried to the credit of the Depositor as principal bearing interest from that date.

Art. 13.—The Bank shall be under the direction of the Treasurer and Pay-Master-General and of a Manager, who shall be appointed by the Governor.

Art. 17.—Every Depositor on opening an account with the Bank, shall state his christian and surnames and other particulars considered necessary to identify him, with shall be entered in a Register to be kept for that purpose; or, if the party cannot attend, in a printed form to be obtained at the Bank; and every such Depositor, if he can sign, shall certify such particulars by his signature, which particulars the Manager, or, in the case of a form, a Magistrate, Notable, Clergyman, Churchwarden, or Medical Practitioner, shall attest by his signature to have been taken and entered as given by the depositor.

Art. 18.—All deposits shall be returned wholly or in part together with interest due thereon, on the demand of the Depositors or other persons duly authorized to receive the same, but no Depositor shall be entitled to claim repayment of the whole or any portion of his Deposits until after seven days' notice of his desire to make such withdrawal, if the Manager see sufficient reason to require such notice.

Art. 19.—All sums deposited by a married woman or by a woman before marriage, shall at her request be refunded to her, unless her husband give notice in writing of such marriage to the Manager of the Bank and prove his title to receive the amount of the Deposit.

Art. 20.—Any Depositor may at any time declare the person or persons in whose favour, conditionally or otherwise, he wishes his deposits to be disposed of at his decease, which declaration shall be recorded in a book to be kept in the Bank for such purpose, and shall be signed by the Depositor, whose signature shall be attested by the Manager, and whose mark, if he cannot sign, shall be attested by the Manager and one other competent person, and every such declaration shall be considered valid and have the effect of a bequest by will, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nevertheless, nothing is hereby intended to be enacted contrary to the law of inheritance in regard to the proportion of property disposable by gift during life, or by will.

Art. 21.—Every person in whose favour such a declaration has been made, may upon producing legal proof of the party entitled to the deposit having been deceased three months, and of the non registration of any subsequent will, otherwise disposing of such deposits, claim the

same, which shall thereupon be paid to him, the said proofs being retained and recorded in the Bank, subject, however, to any order of the Court of First Instance in favour of the lawful creditors of the deceased.

Art. 22.—In the event of a Depositor's account remaining open at the Bank for seven years without any sum having been added, save interest, or withdrawn during that period, by or for the Depositor, such account shall be considered as closed, and shall thenceforward cease to bear interest.

Art. 25.—Any person depositing in a fictitious name with the view of evading the provisions of this Ordinance, shall forfeit the sums so deposited and the interest accruing thereupon.

Art. 26.—No stamped paper shall be required in any transaction with the Bank.

*EXTRACTS from the Regulations of the Mauritius
Government Savings' Bank.*

1.—The Bank shall be open to the public from noon to 2 o'clock every day, except Sundays and public holidays, and except from the 16th to the 31st December, inclusive, to allow time for computing the interest due on the several accounts up to the latter day.

2.—Any person entitled to deposit in the Bank and being unable to attend thereat, may become a Depositor on forwarding to the Manager an application in the form A properly filled up, and a Depositor may make further deposits by any other person producing his deposit-book.

Art. 4.—As soon as an applicant has been registered in the description Register, a Deposit Book, in the form D., shall be filled up, and given to him. It shall contain no further description of the Depositor than the Number of his account, the Initial of his Christian or other names, and his surname.

This book shall be produced at the Bank when ever a payment is required, or a further deposit is to be made, and all the transactions of the Depositor with the Bank shall be entered therein.

5.—Decease of any Depositor being duly notified to the Manager, he shall note in the account in the Ledger, when and where it took place according to the certificate of the Civil Commissary.

6.—In the event of any Depositor's account being closed in conformity with Article 22 of the Ordinance, notice thereof shall be published in the Government Gazette in the month of January following.

7.—On a Depositor making it appear to the satisfaction of the Manager that his deposit book has been lost or destroyed, the Manager may deliver to him a Duplicate Deposit Book on payment of four shillings for the same, and such delivery shall be noted by the Manager at foot of the Depositor's account in the Ledger.

No payment shall be made on a duplicate book until seven days after delivery thereof, without the consent of the Manager.

8.—No payment shall be made to any other than the Depositor personally, or to the Bearer of an Order signed by the Depositor according to form E.

Every person presenting such an Order shall be required to sign a receipt for the amount, at foot of the Order.

10.—Printed forms A and E shall be furnished to Depositors applying for the same.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT

*Of the Transactions of "the Mauritius Government Savings' Bank"
during the year 1849.*

(Published by Government Notice of 13th February 1850.)

The undersigned, in conformity with the 16th Article of Ordinance No. 43 of 1848, has the honour to submit to His Excellency the Governor the following Report of the Transactions of the Savings Bank during the year 1849.

By the changes now made in the Ordinance, and others it is not necessary to specify, the law respecting the Savings' Bank has been more assimilated to that in England, and been rendered more perspicuous and complete, and more applicable to the Bank as a Government Institution.

The frequent applications made at the Bank by artificers, servants, and others, to deposit more than £ 30 per annum, or £ 100 on the whole, arising from the difficulty or impossibility of investing such sums in any other secure and convenient manner, led to the change made by the second Article of the Ordinance.

In 1848, the Management of the Bank was taken out of the hands of "a President and 30 Directors," whose functions were gratuitous, and placed in those of the Treasurer and Pay-Master General and a Manager, it having been found impossible to insure the punctual attendance of Directors. The object in appointing private individuals to act as Directors as previous to the enactment of the above Ordinance, was, by creating confidence, to encourage the lower classes to deposit a portion of their earnings; but the contrary effect, it is believed, was latterly produced. The intervention of private individuals deprived the Bank, to some extent, of its character of a Government Institution, and, consequently, of much of deserved confidence. Besides, the inconvenience Depositors continually experienced from the absence of Directors, and a natural unwillingness in some to appear, with their Deposit accounts before such Directors as might chance to be in attendance, operated strongly to prevent persons from availing themselves of the Bank.

The number of open accounts which fell (in consequence, probably, of the embarrassments in which the Colony was involved by the commercial crisis that occurred at the time,) from 1742 in the year 1847, to 1543 in the year following, rose again during last year to 1767; and the amount of such accounts in 1849 exceeded what it had ever before been, notwithstanding the unusually large number of Immigrants who, in 1849, left the Colony. The new Ordinance increasing the maximum deposit allowed to be made in one year from £ 30 to £ 50, caused, doubtless, an augmentation of the aggregate amount of deposits, but most probably, it also caused the number of £ 30 depositors to be considerably less than it otherwise would have been. The average amount due to each Depositor in 1849 was 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent less than in the preceding years.

Altho' the amount withdrawn in 1849 exceeded that withdrawn in 1848 by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, yet the amount deposited in 1849 exceeded that deposited in 1848 by 80 per cent; and while the accounts opened in 1849 exceeded those opened in 1848 by 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the accounts closed in 1849 were less than those closed in 1848 by 16 $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent, so that on the whole, there was in the operations of that year a marked improvement as compared with those of the preceding one.

The number of Indian Agricultural Labourers who are depositors is very small, when compared with the number in the Colony, and the excess of their earnings over and above their wants; but this may chiefly

be attributed to their wages being paid in metallic rupees at two shillings each, which at the Bank are receivable at the legal rate of 1 s. 10 d. only. If the Government notes represented aliquot parts of a Pound Sterling, instead of 9 s. 2 d. and 18 s. 4 d. each, wages would, probably, for the most part, be paid in notes; and as labourers thus receiving their wages, might deposit them in the Bank without sustaining any loss whatever, it is supposed that, to a considerable extent, they would so dispose of them, rather than leave them, as is now often done, unproductive in the hands of their employers, or keep them in their own—a continual temptation to prodigality; or bury them, for safety, in places where, not unfrequently, they are lost or stolen.

JAMES DOWLAND,
Acting Treasurer.

Government Savings' Bank,
6th February 1850.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Conditions for maintaining in Repair the Roads under annual contract.

1. The surface of the road is to be kept perfectly even and smooth throughout its whole breadth. All ruts or breaches in the surface are to be immediately filled up with clean Macadam, without any admixture of earth, clay, or other Material.
2. The surface of the road must be kept above the level of the adjacent ground and the necessary steps must invariably be taken, either by forming trenches, or raising the road, to prevent water from lodging at the sides at a greater depth than one foot.
3. If any part of the road require to be retailed, the under surface must be properly shaped, and made even, before any metalling is laid on.
4. If any large stones be perceptible above the surface of the ground, they must be taken up, or blasted out, and all inequalities or holes must be filled up with small broken garnis.
5. If any portion of the old metalling remain on the road, it must be carefully lifted and picked, gridiron fashion, and then 6 inches of Macadam must be laid over it.
6. Attention must be given to preserve, as far as possible, the proper slope of the road, so as to allow the water to pass off freely.
7. The metalling is to be of the hard blue basalt, unless special permission be given by the Surveyor General to use some other stone; and in no case is Tufa to be used. The stone is to be broken to such a size that it will pass through a metal ring of 2½ inches in diameter.
8. The ditches on both sides of the road are to be kept thoroughly clean for the purpose of carrying off the water; they are to be levelled and cleared at the bottom, with openings made in the banks to communicate with other water-courses. If any large stones or roots interrupt the line of ditch, they must be removed.
9. The sides of the road must be kept quite clean to the ditches. No grass must be allowed to grow there. If any large stone or other impediments interfere between the road and the ditch, they must be removed. If it be necessary to place heaps of macadam, or to allow any other temporary impediment on the side of the road, openings must be left at short distances, to allow of the water running off freely.
10. All bushes and stunted trees in the ditches, are to be grubbed up, and cleared away.

11. All the pickings and cleanings of the ditches are to be taken away, or thrown on the opposite side of the ditch.
12. Whenever the edges of the road have been built up with stones, they must be kept in order; and if displaced, be immediately restored.
13. All ruts which form any newly-metalled road must be constantly raked in, until the macadam has set perfectly. Grass is to be laid down on such parts of the newly-metalled road as the Surveyor General may order. Cane rubbish shall not be used in its stead.
14. A sufficient quantity of broken stone must be kept stored up along the sides of all the roads, clear of the ditches, at intervals throughout their entire length, to be ready when required for repairs.
15. The Contractor is bound to find all the necessary tools, materials and transport; and if any proprietor of land bordering on the roads should refuse to allow rough stone lying above the surface to be taken off his property, for the purpose of being broken for the repair of the roads, the contractor shall report the same to the Surveyor General, who will serve the notice required by the law, and inform the Contractor when he is authorized to take the stone according to Art. 4 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1839.

CIVIL COMMISSARIES.

The Civil Commissaries were first instituted in Mauritius under the Arrêté of 9 Vendemiaire, An XII, which appointed one for each District.

FEES OF THE CIVIL COMMISSARIES

Under Ordinance No. 10 of 1837.

Nothing shall be due by the parties to the Officers charged with the keeping of the Civil Registers "Etat Civil" for the drawing up of declarations of Births and Deaths, and their insertion in the Registers.

They shall not exact any other Fees or Dues than those hereafter mentioned on pain of being found guilty of peculation.

There shall be allowed to them from the Public Treasury for each declaration of Birth or Death,—Two Shillings.

They are authorized to receive from the parties as follows:—

For each Marriage...	£ 0 6 0
For every copy of Declaration of Birth and Death, of the publication or celebration of a Marriage, not exceeding a folio of 180 words ...	0 2 0
For every 90 words exceeding the first folio ...	0 1 0
For pronouncing a divorce ...	1 0 0
For each copy of the Act...	0 6 0
For researches in the Registers, for each year ...	0 1 0

MARRIAGES.

By Art. 1 of Ordinance No. 29 of 1841, concurrent powers are given to all Ministers of the Christian Religion and to the Officers of the *Civil Status* to celebrate Marriages.

Art. 2.—The publications to take place previously to the celebration of Marriages, shall, in all cases, be made by the Officer of the Civil Status residing in the District either of both or of one of the parties about to be married, after the manner and as prescribed in the Colonial Laws, without prejudice, at the option of the parties, of the publication of banns being made in the Churches or Congregations to which such party shall belong.

[The Colonial Laws above alluded to are contained principally in the Arrêté Supplementary to the Code Civil, of 1 Brumaire, An XIV, Code Decaen, p. 131.]

Art. 3.—No Clergyman or Minister shall be allowed to proceed to the solemnization of any marriage unless there shall have been produced to him a Certificate from the Officer of the Civil Status of the residence of both or of one of the parties, setting forth that the publications prescribed by Art. 2. have by him been duly made and that there exists no civil objection to such Marriage, *the above provision to be observed under pain of nullity.* (*)

Art. 4. Dispensations from second publications and on account of nearness of kin in the cases provided for by the Colonial Law shall continue to be granted by the Governor.

By Art. 5, the Arts. 41, 42, 43, 50, and 53 of the Civil Code are declared applicable to the Marriage Registers kept by Clergymen and Ministers.

MARRIAGES "IN EXTREMIS."

When the usual formalities of banns cannot be waited for, on an application being made to H. E. the Governor, accompanied by a Medical Certificate as to the state of the patient, authority is granted for the Marriage, which can be proceeded with a few hours after the first publication or placarding of the banns.

DISPENSATIONS OF AGE AND RESIDENCE.

The 144th Art. of the Civil Code fixes 18 for the age at which a man may contract marriage; and 15 for a woman; and it is further required under Art. 74 that both parties have been six months resident in the District or Colony before marriage. Dispensations are however granted in both cases, on petitioning His Excellency the Governor, who, in accordance with the old colonial laws, takes the advice of the Procureur and Advocate General on the subject. The cost attending this authority is one pound sterling, for the Governor's signature, and is to be paid at the Internal Revenue Office.

ACT OF NOTORIETY.

Persons not born in the colony are obliged to adduce a certain number of witnesses, to testify that they are not married, and an act to that effect is drawn up, and signed before the "Juge de Paix" of Port Louis

DECLARATIONS OF BIRTH.

By Article 8 Chapter II of the Arrêté Supplémentaire of the Civil Code (Decaen p. 131), the delay of three days mentioned in the 55 Art. of the Civil Code for declarations of birth and the presentation of the child to the Office of the Civil Status is extended to 15 days. Such declaration is to be made by the father of the child, the person in whose house it is born, by the midwife, or relatives, accompanied by two witnesses.

Should there be a substantial reason which has prevented the declaration from being made within the prescribed time, the President of the Court of First Instance, on being satisfied of the cause, can authorize the Civil Commissary to Register the birth.

PENALTY.

There is, however, a penalty for non-declaration under the Penal Code,

(*) In the French, which is not, however, the legal version, it is stated that "le coût de ce certificat ne pourra excéder deux shillings."

(Ord. 6 of 1838, Sec. 6, No. 26), which runs thus: Any person, who, having attended at the delivery of a woman, shall not make the declaration required by Art. 56 of the Civil Code within the time fixed by Art. 55 of the Supplementary Decree of the said Code, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, and by a fine not exceeding twenty five pounds sterling.

DECLARATIONS OF DEATH.

On the Death of an individual it is necessary, when the Civil Commissary cannot go to the place where the person resided, that, to obtain authority to inhumate the body, a declaration be made to that Officer by two witnesses who are of age, near relations, neighbours or friends of the deceased (Arrêté Sup. liv. 1 chap. IV.). The Civil Code ordains that the Civil Commissary cannot receive the declaration until 24 hours after death; but it is found expedient to receive it earlier in Mauritius, from the necessity for early inhumation.

VIOLENT AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Should there be proofs given to the Civil Commissary of a person dying suddenly, or should there be any appearance of a violent death, occasioned by poison or otherwise, he cannot grant permission to bury until he receive a certificate from the Police Surgeon in Port Louis, or a Medical Officer in the Country Districts, testifying the cause of Death.

LEVÉE DE CADAVRE.

On the discovery of a body in the high road or elsewhere, it is necessary, to enable the Civil Commissary to deliver an authority to bury, that when there are signs of violent death, or other circumstances which give rise to the supposition, a Police Officer, assisted by a Medical Practitioner, draw up a procès-verbal on the subject, containing, in addition to the cause, every particular that can be obtained as to the name, age, profession, and place of birth of deceased, (Code Sup. Cap. IV tit. XVIII).

ASSISTANT JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Civil Commissaries and Stipendiary Magistrates of the Country Districts act as Assistant Justices of the Peace under Ordinances 12 of 1836, 10 of 1839, and 7 of 1840.

EXTENT OF JURISDICTION.

They are competent to take cognizance without appeal of Civil actions, relating to personal and moveable property in cases only where the amount of the demand is not more than £5 sterling. To that amount they can take cognizance of the following cases, under Art. 3 of Ord. 76 of 1831, viz: 1o. of parole leases; 2o. of tenantable repairs, as also of dilapidations and losses occasioned by the act of the tenant himself, the inmates of his dwelling or the sub-tenants; 3o. of indemnities claimed by the tenant or farmer for non-enjoyment of the object of lease occasioned by the act of the proprietor; 4o. of the payment of hire and farm rent stipulated in a lease duly executed and acted upon, at a fixed term and exempt from special conditions; 5o. of the desertion of a domicil and the undue removal of its furniture; 6o. of the payment of workmen and servant's wages, of the wages or salary of shop-boys, shopkeepers, clerks and others on yearly salaries; of the mutual engagements entered into between tradesmen, merchants or others, and their clerks, assistants and workmen, as well as those between masters and their apprentices and journeymen; 7o. of actions

brought by carriers and cart proprietors for the payment of their bills for carriage; and of those brought by individuals for delay in the delivery of goods or for losses sustained; 90. of bills of workmen, shopkeepers or providers and artisans; 100. of the payment of promissory notes and obligations without special conditions, at a fixed period, and when the form or substance of the act is not objected to; 110. of slander, quarrels and assaults attended with personal violence for which the parties shall not have had recourse to the Criminal Court.

POWER IN POLICE CONTRAVENTIONS.

The competency of the Assistant Justices of the Peace is the same as that conferred on the "Tribunal de Paix" of Port Louis, as regards all offences and misdemeanours against the Regulations of Police, enumerated in the 4th Book of the Penal Code, or otherwise enacted by Special Laws.

PROCEDURE.

Substance of the Rules of Practice for the guidance of the Assistant Justices of Peace, published on the 5th January 1837.

All proceedings in civil matters before such substitutes shall be simple and summary, and it shall be lawful for any such substitute to receive the demand of a party, together with the particulars thereof in writing, and to issue a notice in writing containing such particulars with a summons, to the opposite party to appear before such substitute upon a certain day and hour to be named therein within not less than 48 hours over and above 24 additional hours for each fifteen miles of distance from the office of such substitute to the place of service. Such substitute can abridge such delay on reasonable cause shown in any case; and the said notice and summons shall be served by any "Agent de la Force Publique," or other person able to read and authorized in writing by such substitute to serve the same, by shewing in person or leaving such copy at his last place of abode.

The person serving such notice shall make oath before the substitute of due service thereof. And it shall be lawful for such substitute to examine any witness upon oath and to call upon any witness to produce any document or other matter which may be legally used in evidence. Any witness duly summoned refusing to attend without lawful excuse, or who attending shall refuse to give evidence may be committed to the nearest goal until he or she submit to do so.

Every party shall appear personally or by Agent empowered in writing. And in case the parties shall appear, the substitute shall proceed to hear them respectively; and in case a party should not appear, the case can be heard ex-parte, a judgment final or other may be pronounced, and a warrant may be issued to levy on the goods and chattels of the party condemned, other than working tools and wearing apparel under the value of forty shillings, sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs.

No counsel, solicitor, attorney at law or other practitioner of law shall be allowed to attend in such capacity before any such substitute, unless by his special permission, in any particular case. In all cases of "contraventions" within the jurisdictions of any such substitute, he may take cognizance thereof on information or complaint or ex-officio, and may proceed to conviction either on his own view or on the evidence of one or more credible witnesses or on the voluntary confession of the party accused, and in such matters, the procedure shall be conformable "mutatis mutandis" to the rules above laid down for civil matters.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

*SCHEDULE of Duties, Taxes, Charges and other Sources
of Warehouse Rent, &c.; showing the Laws and
stood on the 31st.*

IMPORTS FOR

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

Dogs imported from the United Kingdom or from any British Possession
in America

Rum or Arrack, being the production or manufacture of the United
Kingdom or of any of the Possessions in America... ..

(*) Rum or Arrack, being the production or manufacture of any British
Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter into
which the importation of Rum or Arrack, the produce of any Foreign
Country or of any British Possession into which Foreign Sugar or Rum
may be legally imported, is prohibited... ..

Spirits not being Rum or Arrack, the production or manufacture of the
United Kingdom or of any of the British Possessions in America, or of any
of the British Possessions within the Limits of the East India
Company's Charter

British Cordials or Spirits sweetened or mixed with any other article so
that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by
Sykes's Hydrometer

Tobacco being the growth, production or manufacture of the United
Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions in America, or of any of
the British Possessions within the Limits of the East India Company's
Charter, vizt:

Leaf or unmanufactured Tobacco

Manufactured Tobacco

Sigars and Snuff... ..

(*) Cordials the produce of any British Possessions within the Limits of
the East India Company's Charter

(*) Sugar the produce of any British Possessions within the Limits of
the East India Company's Charter into which the importation of Sugar
the produce of any Foreign Country or of any British Possessions into
which Foreign Sugar may be legally imported, has been prohibited

Other articles being of the growth, production or manufacture of the
United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions in America, or
of any of the British Possessions within the Limits of the East India
Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the British Fisheries,
except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined Table of
Exemptions... ..

(*) The Articles marked thus (*) must be accompanied by the Certificate
be admitted, except to be warehoused for Exportation only. See Table ap-

OF MAURITIUS.

of Revenue levied in the Customs Department, with Tables Authorities under which they are levied, as they December 1850.

CONSUMPTION.

STATUTE DUTIES.	COLONIAL DUTIES.
{ Free.....	{ For each Dog £ 2. ... Ordinance No. 26 of 1846.
{ Free	{ 4s. per gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer & the like sum for every gallon which may result from such spirits exceeding the strength of proof.....
{ Free	{ 6d. per gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer and the like sum for every gallon which may result from such spirits exceeding the strength of proof..... Ordinance No. 9 of 1848.
{ Free	{ 3s. per gallon in volume
Free	3d. per pound.....
Free	4d. per pound.....
Free	1s. per pound.....
{ Free	{ 6 per cent ad valorem...
{ Free	{ 6 per cent ad valorem.
{ Free	{ 6 per cent ad valorem. Ordinance No. 56 of 1844.

required by the 7th Section of Act 8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 93, otherwise they cannot pended to the 6th Section of the said Act.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

Sugar, of Foreign growth refined in Bond in the United Kingdom: ...

Goods the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions must appear upon the Caskets or other proper documents to be of such origin, and all such goods imported from any of the British Possessions (except the territories subject to the Government of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay) must be stated in the certificate of clearance, otherwise they will be deemed to be of Foreign Production, see Act 8 and 9 Vict. Chap. 93, Sections 22, 23, 38, 39 and 61 also minute of the Commissioners of Customs dated 4th July 1843.

Goods, wares and merchandise *not* being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British Possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or of any of the British Possessions within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, or the produce of any of the British Fisheries, Videlicet:

Wheat Flour	...	...	...	...
Fish of Foreign Taking	} dried or salted	...	...	...
or Curing		...	...	...
Hams	...	...	...	...
Sausages and Puddings	...	...	...	...
Tongues, salted or cured	...	...	...	...
Bacon	...	...	...	...
Other descriptions of Meat salted or cured, except salted Beef and Pork which are free	...	...	...	...
Butter	...	...	...	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Cacao	...	...	...	...
Tea unless imported direct from China, or unless imported from the United Kingdom, or from any of the British Possessions	...	...	...	...
If imported direct from China, or from the United Kingdom, or from any of the British Possessions	...	...	...	...

Spirits, except Rum or Arrack

Spirits or Cordials, sweetened or mixed with any articles, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's Hydrometer
 Glass manufactures
 Silk Do.
 Spermaceti

* The Statute Duties and Exemptions thus marked * are under Act 8 and 9

† The Statute Duties and Exemptions marked thus † are under Ordinance

STATUTE DUTIES.	COLONIAL DUTIES.
<p>{ 10 per cent ad valorem. Act 8 and 9. Vict. Chap. 93. Section 13.....</p>	<p>{ 6 per cent ad valorem. { Ordinance No. 56 of 1844.</p>
<p>the barrel of 196 lbs. 2s. } the cwt..... 2s. } * the barrel..... 4s. } the cwt..... 2s. 3d. } the cwt..... 2s. 3d. } the cwt..... 2s. 8d. } Free..... } the cwt..... 3s. * " 6s. † " 3s. 9d. † " 1s. * per pound..... 1d. * Free..... per gallon..... 1s. * per gallon..... 1s. * 15 per cent ad valorem..</p>	<p>10 per cent ad valorem. Free..... Free..... 10 per cent ad valorem. Free..... 10 per cent ad valorem. 10 per cent ad valorem. Free..... 10 per cent ad valorem. 10 per cent ad valorem. Free..... 10 per cent ad valorem. 1s. per gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes's Hydrometer & the like sum for every gallon which may result from such spirits ex- ceeding the strength of Proof..... 3s. per gallon in volume 10 per cent ad valorem. { Ordinance No. 56 of 1844.</p>

Vict., Cap. 93.
No. 11 of 1848.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

Wine bottled	...	...	...	...	..
Do. in cask	...	...	...	...	..
Cottons manufactures	...	...	...	...	...
Linen Do.	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Leather Do.	.	..	..	.	..
Paper Do.	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and Watches	.	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, vizt :					
Leaf or unmanufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..
Segars and Snuff	..	..	..	..	..
Soap	..	..	..	.	..
Candles other than Spermaceti	..	..	..	..	..
Corks, Cordage and Oakum	..	..	..	..	..
Oil, Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in sea of Foreign Fishing	..	..	..	..	..
Diamonds	..	..	..	..	..
Tallow and Raw Hides	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	..	..	..	..	..
Biscuit or Bread	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat Meal, Pollard and other kinds of Meal or Flour, except Wheat Flour	..	..	..	..	..
Carriages of Travellers	..	..	..	..	..
Wood and Lumber	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton Wool	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp, Flax and Tow	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs	..	..	..	..	..
Gums & Resins	..	..	..	..	..
Tortoise Shell	..	..	..	..	..
Lard	..	..	..	..	..
Pot and Pearl Ashes	..	..	.	..	..
Vacoa Leaves, or Vacoa Bags	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds intended for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes	..				..
Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined Table of Exemptions	..				..

* The Statute Duties and Exemptions thus marked * are under Act. 8 and 9

† The Statute Duties and Exemptions thus marked † are under Act. 8 and 9

‡ These Exemptions are under Ordinance 11 of 1848.

§ exempt under Order in Council 20th Nov. 1845.

STATUTE DUTIES.	COLONIAL DUTIES.
7 per cent ad valorem. } *	10 per cent ad valorem. }
7 per cent ad valorem. }	6 per cent ad valorem. }
7 per cent ad valorem . *	10 per cent ad valorem. } Ordinance No. 56 of 1844.
4 per cent ad valorem } *	3d. per pound. }
7 " " } *	4d. " }
7 " " } *	1s. " }
7 per cent ad valorem . . *	10 per cent ad valorem. }
15 per cent ad valorem.*	10 per cent ad valorem.
Free *	10 per cent ad valorem.
Free }	1s. per cwt ... }
Free }	10 per cent ad valorem.
Free †	10 per cent ad valorem except Wheat, Meal and Pollard which are Free per Ord. No. 9 of 1848.
Free *	10 per cent ad valorem
Free *	10 per cent ad valorem except Firewood which is free, Ord. No. 9 of 1848
Free *	10 per cent ad valorem.
Free †	10 per cent ad valorem
Free §	10 " "
Free †	10 per cent ad valorem, except those the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which are Free under Ordinance No. 9 of 1848.
4 per cent ad valorem.... *	Free } Ordinance No. 9 of 1848.
4 per cent ad valorem.... *	10 per cent ad valorem. } Ordinance No. 56 of 1844.

Vict. Cap. 93.

Vict., Cap. 92, and Ordinance 11 of 1848.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.

If any of the Goods herein before mentioned as liable to duty by Act of Parliament, except Tea, Hams, Sausages and Puddings, Tongues salted or cured, Butter and Cheese, shall be imported through the United Kingdom (having been Warehoused therein and being Exported from the Warehouse, or the duties thereon, if paid, having been drawn back) such Goods are only to be charged with three fourths of the Statute Duties.

Goods imported from the United Kingdom, being there free of Duty on importation, or after having there paid the duties of Consumption, are imported into Mauritius from thence without drawback of such Duties.

Goods the produce or manufacture of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, when imported from such Islands are admitted to Entry upon payment of the same duties as are payable upon the like Goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British Possessions in America, upon production of the proof required by law, that such Goods are the production or manufacture of the Islands aforesaid. Act 8 and 9. Vict. Chap. 93. Sections 19 and 94 and Ordinance No. 56 of 1844.

Dogs imported from Foreign Possessions in Europe and America

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Act 8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 93 and Ord. No. 56 of 1844.	Coin and Bullion	...	Whether British or Foreign.
	Horses, Mules, Asses, Neat	...	
	Cattle and all other Live	....
	Stock	....
	Hay and Straw	...	
	Rice	....
	Corn and Grain unground..	..	
	Fresh Meat	....
	Fresh Fish	....
	Fruits and Vegetables Fresh.	..	
	Manures of all kinds	..	
	Specimens illustrative of Na- tural History	..	
	Provisions and Stores of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Land and Sea forces	..	
	Beef and Pork salted	..	
	Bran	..	
Ord. No. 56 of 1844 and Nos. 9 & 11 of 1848.	Dholl	..	
	Lentils	..	
	Leeches	..	
	Government Stores and Arti- cles for the Public Service.	..	
	Ice	

* Free under Act. 8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 93, and Treasury Order 16th January

STATUTE DUTIES.	COLONIAL DUTIES.
<p>Free</p>	<p>The same Duties as are levied on the like British Goods, when imported from the United Kingdom. Ordinance No. 9 of 1848.</p> <p>Free..... For each Dog ... £ 2 { Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.</p>
<p>By Custom and Ord.No.56 of 1844.</p> <p>Act 8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 93, and Ord. No. 56 of 1844.</p>	<p>Wearing Apparel and Baggage, Instruments and Books (except such Books as are prohibited to be imported) intended for professional use, the property of and accompanying Persons arriving in the Colony</p> <p>Whether British or Foreign.</p> <p>Flour</p> <p>All Goods the growth, production, or manufacture of Mauritius and its Dependencies and all Goods upon which the full amount of Duty (if any be due thereon) shall have been paid on their first Importation into Mauritius, legally Exported from thence and afterwards returned, provided such goods shall be returned within 3 years from the date of their Exportation, and are stated in the Cocketts, clearance, or other proper Documents, granted at the Port (if it be a British Port) where such</p> <p>The growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of the British Possessions in America or of any of the British Possessions within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter or the produce of any of the British Fisheries.</p>

Act 8 & 9 Vict.
Cap. 93 and Ord.
No. 56 of 1844.

Goods may be reshipped;
and also all such Goods re-
turned from any place within
the Limits of the East India
Company's Charter, either
owing to stress of weather,
or for want of sale, provided
in either cases it be proved
to the satisfaction of the
Collector of Customs that
they are the identical Goods
Exported from Mauritius
and provided the property
of such Goods continue in
the person by whom, or on
whose account the same
were Exported

Meat salted or cured (except
Hams, Tongues & Bacon

(*) Books & School Materials
for the use of Free Schools
and for Religious Instruc-
tions.

Bricks

Files

Lime

Slates

Coals

Books and Maps

Articles of naval uniform

Sal Ammoniac, Salpetre and Phosphate of Soda,
the produce of British Possessions within the Li-
mits of the East India Company's Charter, to be
used for Agricultural purpose only.

Herrings taken and cured by the Inhabitants of the
Isle of Man and imported from thence.

Goods the growth, production or manufacture of
the Dependencies of Mauritius.

The growth, pro-
duction or manufac-
ture of the United
Kingdom or of any of
the British Posses-
sions in America or
of any of the British
Possessions within
the Limits of the
East India Compa-
ny's Charter or the
produce of any of
the British Fish-
eries.

The produce or ma-
nufacture of the
United Kingdom.

Act 8 & 9 Vict.
Cap. 93, and Ord.
No. 9 of 1848.

Act 8 & 9 Vict.
Cap. 93, and Ord.
No. 56 of 1844.

TABLE OF PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTATION.

Gunpowder, Ammunition, Arms or Utensils of War, prohibited to be
imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British
Possession.

Coffee, Sugar, (not being refined in bond in the United Kingdom) Mo-
lasses and Rum, being the produce or manufacture of any British
Possession within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter,
except and subject as hereinbefore is provided (see page 146) or being
of Foreign Produce or manufacture, prohibited to be imported into the
Mauritius, except to be Warehoused for Exportation only.

Base or counterfeit Coin—prohibited to be imported.

(*) Books and School Materials for the use of Free Schools and for Religious
Instructions of Foreign Produce, are Free of Colonial Duty only.

And if any goods be imported or brought into Mauritius contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in the above Table in the respect of such goods, the same will be forfeited and the vessel importing them, if of less burthen than sixty tons, will also be forfeited, Act 8 & 9. Vict. Cap. 93. Section 6.

Books, wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed, or written or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed, or reprinted in any other Country—prohibited to be imported into the Mauritius, provided the proprietor of such copyright, or his Agent, shall have given notice in writing to the Commissioners of Customs that such copyright subsists, and when the same will expire; all books imported contrary to the above prohibition shall be forfeited; Act 8 & 9. Vict. Cap. 93, Section 9.

Articles of Foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles bearing any Names, Brands, or Marks, purporting to be the Names, Brands, or Marks, of any manufacturer resident in the United Kingdom, if imported into the Mauritius, will be forfeited, and cannot be Warehoused for Exportation. Act. 9 & 10. Cap. 102. Section 8.

Dogs, prohibited to be imported, except from Places in Europe and America. Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.

Gunja or Gandia, prohibited to be Imported. Ordinance No. 2 of 1840.

Opium,—Importation of Opium regulated by Proclamations of 10th May 1817—26th August 1824 and 26th September 1827.

TABLE OF DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS.	RATE OF DUTY.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED.
Sugar, the produce of Mauritius	For every 100 lbs. } net Fch. weight 9d }	Ord. No. 3 of 1848.
Coals, the produce of the United Kingdom, re-exported from Mauritius to any Foreign place, in any Foreign Ship	The ton.. 4s 0d }	
		Act 8 & 9 Vict. Cap- 90. Table B, and Act 8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 93, Section 98.

TABLE FOR CHARGES FOR WAREHOUSE RENT, PER COMMERCIAL TARIFF.

	s.	d.
Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Rice and Grain in bags per ton per month.	1.	3
All other goods not being liquids	"	1. 8
Wines and other liquids in casks	"	2.
Piece Goods and other goods	"	3.

When there are odd days, the month is reckoned by sixth parts, one, two, three or four days are counted five days, and so on for any number exceeding five days.

TABLE OF QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE RENT.

All articles introduced for sale, private use, or among Passenger's luggage, when secured in the Queen's Warehouse under the 36th Section of the Act 8 and 9 Victoria Cap. 63, whether so secured for Examination or for the Duties, if not removed within three days after the authorization of their delivery, are charged as follows :

Levied under Government Notice of 8th May 1827.	If not exceeding 15 days.		Above 15 days and not exceed- ing a month.		If exceeding 30 days or a month, for every 30 days	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
If not exceeding one fourth of a ton — — —		6	1		1	
If above one fourth and not exceeding half a ton	1		2		2	
If above one half and not exceeding three fourths of a ton — — — — —	1	6	3		3	
If above three fourths and not exceeding one ton	2		4		4	
If exceeding a ton to be charged at the rate per ton of — — — — —	2		4		4	

TABLE OF DUTIES ON LICENSED BOATS.

On Boats for Flying only, 8s. per month.—Proclamation of 16th December 1823, Art. 5.

On Boats, Barges, Lighters, or other Craft employed in loading or unloading Vessel or in supplying or discharging Ballast, 4s. per ton per annum.—Ordinance No. 12 of 1848, Art. 4.

NOTE.—By Government Notice of 3rd. December 1827, the holders of Annual Licenses to the extent of 100 Tons are privileged to have additional Boats licensed by the month during the rainy season, and the periods during which the Produce of the Island is most extensively shipped.

TABLE OF QUAY DUES,

LEVIED UNDER ORD. No. 10 of 1848.

CLASS 1.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Bags, Mats, Bales, Bundles Trusses and
other soft Packages not exceeding 75 lbs. | } Each one half-penny. |
| 2. Casks, Kegs, Boxes and Parcels not exceed-
ing 25 lbs. | |
| 3. Demijohns, Dubbers, Cases, Boxes and
Casks empty | |
| 4. Jars, Jugs and Tins, not exceeding the
content of 3 gallons. | |
| 5. Segars in single or separate Packages or
Boxes of not more than 500. | |
| 6. Iron Pots and Kettles | |
| 7. Hides raw or tanned | |
| 8. Single or loose Bolts of Canvas | |

CLASS 2.

1. Bags, Bales, Bundles, Mats and Trusses above 75 lbs. and not exceeding 150 lbs.	Each.	One Penny.
2. Casks or Kegs above 25 lbs. and not exceeding 75 lbs.		
3. Half Boxes or Smaller Packages of Tea not exceeding 12 lbs. and Boxes and Parcels exceeding 25 lbs.		
4. Jars, Jugs and Tins above 3 and not exceeding the content of 5 gallons.		
5. Demijohns and Dubbers not exceeding 6 gallons in capacity.		
6. Single or separate Packages or Boxes of Segars, exceeding 500 and not exceeding 1000.		
7. Half Tubs of Sugar Candy and Oars.		
8. Chairs.		
9. Chinaware and Earthenware.	per 25 pieces.	
10. Cocoa Nuts.	per 100.	
11. Salted and Dried Fish.	per cwt.	
12. Gargoulettes.	per 25.	
13. Cheeses not exceeding 12 lbs. each, packed singly.	each.	
14. Cordage, Cables and Hawsers.	per cwt.	

CLASS 3.

1. Bags, Bales, Bundles, Mats and Trusses above 150 lbs. and not exceeding 200 lbs.	Each.	Two Pence.
2. Casks or Kegs above 75 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs. or 25 gallons.....		
3. Boxes, Cases and Baskets not above 2 Cubic Feet in measurement and cases and Baskets containing Wine, Oil, Spirits, or other liquids not exceeding one Dozen Bottles each		
4. Jars of Almonds, Sausages, Biscuits, Preserves, &c. exceeding the capacity of 5 gallons, or not above 100 lbs		
5. Dubbers &c. above the capacity of 6 gallons		
6. Iron and Brass Cauldrons		
7. Tubs of Sugar Candy and Boxes of Tea, exceeding 12 lbs.....		
8. Horns, Slates, Bricks and Tiles	per 100.	
9. Grinding Stones	each.	
10. Cheeses packed singly, exceeding 12 lbs. and not exceeding 30 lbs.....		
11. Carrots of Tobacco	per score.	
12. Turtles		

CLASS 4.

1. Bags, Bales and Bundles above 200 lbs. and not exceeding 250 lbs.	Each.	Three Pence
2. Casks or Kegs above 100 lbs. or 25 gallons in content and not exceeding 300 lbs. or 60 gallons in capacity.		
3. Spars and Masts.		

4. Copper in Sheets	} Per cwt. } Three Pence
5. Cheese in Tubs or in Bulk	
6. Hams and Dried Beef	
7. Wax and Rattans	
8. Shingles	
	per 1000.

CLASS 5.

1. Bags, Bales and Bundles above 250 lbs. and not exceeding 500 lbs.	} Each Four Pence.
2. Casks above 300 lbs. or 60 Gallons in content and not exceeding 500 lbs. or 100 Gallons in capacity.	
3. Boxes, Cases, Trunks and Baskets above 2 and not exceeding 4 Cubic feet in measurement	
4. Jars containing Almonds, Sausages &c., exceeding 100 lbs. in weight	
5. Sugar Pans	
6. Slabs of Marble	
7. Anchors not exceeding 500 lbs. weight	
8. Horses, Mules and Asses	
9. Crates	

CLASS 6.

1. Bales, Bags and Bundles exceeding 500 lbs.	} Each Eight Pence.
2. Casks exceeding 500 lbs. or 120 Gallons in capacity	
3. Boxes, Trunks and Baskets above 4 Cubic feet in measurement, Chests or Cases of Tea, Segars or other goods having inner packages....	
4. Anchors exceeding 500 lbs. weight.....	
5. Piano Fortes.....	

CLASS 7.

1. Wood, Stone, Iron, Lead and other heavy Goods, Machinery, Boilers, Chain Cables, Ordnance, Iron Tanks and Boats.	Per ton One Shilling.
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CLASS 8.

1. Carriages of all sorts	Each Two Shillings.
Goods landed from Ships entering the Port in distress to be charged with half of the above rates.	

The following goods are exempted from the payment of Quay Dues, vizt:

Government Military and Naval Stores.

Passengers Baggage.

Goods landed from or shipped on Coasting Vessels and Vessels trading to the Dependencies.

Goods landed from or shipped on board of Vessels belonging to His Highness the Imam of Muscat.

Ice.

Guano Manure.

TABLE OF DUTIES,

Levied under Ordinances No. 7 of 1842, No. 13 of 1843 and No. 8 of 1848, on account of the Immigration Fund.

Spirits Imported.....	{ 4s. per Gallon of or under the strength of Proof by Sykes's Hydrometer and the like sum for every Gallon which may result from such spirits exceeding the strength of Proof.	
Cordials Imported.....	2s. per Gallon.	
Wine Bottled.....	2s. per Dozen.	
“ not Bottled.....	12s. per Hogshead.	

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF VESSELS.

ORDINANCE No. 38 OF 1844.

Enacted by Governor Sir William Gomm, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

For consolidating the laws relative to arrivals and departures and to Quarantine.

Whereas it is expedient to modify and to consolidate into one and the same Ordinance the different Laws, Decrees, and Proclamations relative to the formalities to be observed on the arrival and departure of individuals and of vessels, and principally the provisions of those same laws, in respect to vessels put under Quarantine and those concerning the interior Police of the Port and Roadstead, His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and does hereby order :

CHAPTER 1.

SECTION 1.

Of the arrival, anchoring and inspection of vessels. Formalities to be observed previously to communication with the shore being granted.

Art. 1. On the arrival at the Island of Mauritius, no other persons but resident Pilots, and in the case hereinafter specified the health officer, shall be allowed to go alongside, under the penalty of a fine which shall not be under ten nor above £ 40 sterling, or of an imprisonment which shall not be less than 15 days nor exceeding two months. These penalties may be cumulatively inflicted, besides which the Boats that may have been made use of may be condemned to be confiscated.

Duties of the Pilot.

Art 2. The Pilot, immediately on his arrival on board, (save and except what shall be mentioned in the third Section) shall put to the Master the questions contained in a printed form conformably to the annexed schedule, with which every Pilot shall be provided. The Master shall himself write in the margin his answers to the said questions. The Pilot shall at the same time deliver to the Master a copy of the present Ordinance and of the Regulations which shall have been made in virtue of the 2nd Article below, as also of Ordinance No. 45 of 1839 relative to the desertion of seamen.

Every Pilot omitting or dispensing with the fulfilment of any of these formalities, shall be liable to a fine which shall not exceed two hundred Pounds Sterling.

Visit of Health Officer.

Art. 3. The Pilot being on board, it shall be lawful for the Health Officer charged with the inspection of vessels (who shall keep to windward and within hearing,) according to the information which he may have obtained from the Pilot or from the Crew, to go on board without waiting for the vessel being brought to anchor; he shall require from the Pilot the answers which this latter shall have taken conformably to the above article; when the Health Officer shall come alongside of a vessel before the arrival of the Pilot, he is hereby authorized, if he shall deem it proper, after having taken all necessary information from the Master of the vessel or other persons of the Crew as aforesaid, to go on board of such vessel without prejudice, however, to the application of article 15 to the Health Officer whenever requisite.

Authority to bring in and anchor the vessel.

Art. 4. The Health Officer, should he find such answers to be satisfactory and to agree with the healthy state of the crew, shall, after having previously caused all persons on board to appear before him, authorize the Pilot to bring the vessel to an anchor within the Port.

Non production of Bill of Health.

Art. 5. In case of a vessel arriving from a Port where there is reason to apprehend there existed at her departure some contagious disease, and the Master not producing to the Health Officer a regular certificate from the competent authority of the place whence such vessel had sailed or of the places into which the said vessel might have put in the course of the voyage and have had communication with the shore, stating that no contagious Disease existed at such places, which Certificate in English Ports is known by the Name of a *Clean Bill of Health*, such vessel, even when no disease shall exist on board, shall perform a Quarantine of observation in such place and during such time as the Governor, upon the Report to him made to that effect by a Health Officer, shall deem it advisable to order.

In absence of Health Officer Pilot can anchor vessel.

Art. 6. In all cases where the Health Officer, either from the violence of the weather or other circumstances of *force majeure*, may have been prevented from going alongside the vessel, the Pilot may, if the answers of the Master in conformity to article 2 indicate that there is no contagious disease on board, bring the vessel upon his own responsibility to anchor in the Harbour.

Port Officer.

Art. 7. The Health Officer shall always be accompanied by a Port Officer, who shall require the Master to report his name, that of the vessel, her tonnage, the flag under which she sails, the force of her armament, number of guns, number and country of the crew, number of passengers, her cargo, the name of the Port from whence she sailed and the motives of the vessel's coming to the Island of Mauritius.

These declarations shall be signed by the master upon the printed form with which the Port Officer shall be provided.

Muster Roll.

Art. 8. The Port Officer, after he shall have taken down these decla-

rations, shall require to be delivered to him : 1st. The Muster Roll of the crew ; 2nd. The list of passengers ; 3rd. The passports of Passengers who may be foreigners ; all of which he shall immediately forward to the Police Office.

All public Despatches, Letters and Mails shall immediately be delivered over to the Post Master or to such person as by him may be named to that effect.

Penalties.

The whole under pain of a fine of £ 20 sterling against the Master who shall not conform to the foregoing enactment.

The Foreigners shall be apprized by the Port Officer that on their landing, after the permission shall have been granted, they shall proceed to the Police Office within the delay hereinafter mentioned.

Communication with the shore.

Art. 9. After the fulfilment of all the above-mentioned formalities, the communication with the shore and with the vessel respectively shall be permitted, and the same shall be announced by means of a Flag hoisted at the fore-top-gallant-mast head, which flag shall be furnished by the Port Officer for that purpose.

All persons other than those mentioned in the preceding articles, who, previously to the hoisting of this signal, shall either have gone on board or have landed from the ship, shall be liable to one of the penalties mentioned in article 1st.

SECTION 2.

Communication with the Shore—Passengers—their Obligations.

Art. 10. All passengers being foreigners arriving in the colony shall be bound within twenty four hours after their arrival to present themselves at the General Police Office, and there to report their names, profession or calling, means of existence, and the persons to whom they may be recommended.

At the expiration of this delay they may be compelled to appear by an order issued by the Chief Commissary of Police.

Art. 11. All persons designated under the name of Foundlings or "enfants trouvés" shall not land without the permission of the Police.

Every Master of a vessel who shall not have reported a foundling or "enfant trouvé" who may be on board his vessel, or who shall have consented to his landing without the permission of the Police, shall be punished by a fine which shall not exceed £ 20 sterling.

SECTION 3.

Precautions in case of contagious disease on board vessels.

Art. 12. When, on demand of the Pilot conformably to Article 2, the master shall report the existence on board of a contagious disease or of one supposed to be such, or in case he shall have come from a place at which there prevailed an epidemic disease, or have communicated, during the passage with a vessel having a contagious disease on board, and also where the Health Officer, upon the information by him obtained alongside of the vessel, shall not have deemed it advisable to go on board, or where, being on board, the answers of the Master or of the Medical Practitioner of the vessel, shall not have appeared satisfactory to him, or where the sanitary state of the crew shall not seem to him to be of a nature safely to permit an immediate communication with the shore, the Pilot, in each of such cases, shall cause a yellow flag to be hoisted at the

fore-topmast head, and shall bring the vessel to the anchorage pointed out in the Port Regulations for vessels placed under quarantine, under pain of a fine which shall not exceed £ 200 Sterling.

During the night, a light shall be hoisted in the most conspicuous part of the vessel, after the manner pointed out in the Port Regulations.

Every Master who shall refuse or neglect to hoist the quarantine flag in the manner above ordered, and to keep it so hoisted from sunrise to sunset, or to make and continue the night signal above prescribed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds sterling.

Art. 13. On the quarantine signal being made, all communication whether between the vessel and the shore or between the shore and the vessel, shall be prohibited, and every person who shall quit the ship put under quarantine and communicate with any individual whatsoever, and every person who, from the shore or from any other part, shall communicate with the vessel, or who shall have aided and facilitated such communications, shall be punished by a fine which shall not be less than £20 or more than £40 sterling, or by an imprisonment which shall not exceed six months.

Those two penalties may be accumulated.

Whosoever shall have communicated either with a vessel before put into Quarantine or with a person, vessel, or place already under Quarantine, shall be bound to remain in or return to the said vessel or place during the whole period of the Quarantine. If not, and in case of refusal or resistance on the part of such persons, the party offending may, upon an order from one of the Judges of the Court of First Instance or from any "Juge de Paix," be arrested and compelled thereto.

Art. 14. The Colonial Secretary, as well as the Chief Medical Officer, shall be immediately apprized by the Health Officer of the causes which may have led to the temporary Quarantine of the vessel, in order that the Governor, upon the report of the Chief Medical Officer, may decide upon the necessity of continuing the Quarantine in respect either to the ship, the individuals on board or the effects and merchandize, and in order, in this case, to fix the temporary or indeterminate duration thereof, and direct all such measures of precaution and safety as shall be deemed necessary.

Art. 15. All persons belonging to the Pilot's boat or to that of the Health Officer who shall be or shall have been on board of the vessel when the Quarantine Flag shall be hoisted, shall be bound to remain there or return thither as the case may be, under the penalties set forth in the 13th Article, the Health Officer, Pilot, and such of the crews of their boats as may have been taken on board by the Master to assist in the service of the vessel, shall be entitled to a proportionate indemnity, for which the Master and owners of the vessel shall be held jointly and severally responsible, and which where the parties shall not come to an amicable understanding, shall be fixed by the Court of First Instance, summarily, and without appeal.

Art. 16. With the view of insuring a rigid performance of Quarantine, there shall be peculiarly set apart and appropriated for the service a portion of land adjoining the sea side and in a situation the most convenient, upon which land, buildings and out houses shall be erected, and all other suitable provisions made for receiving as well individuals as articles subjected to Quarantine.

Art. 17. There shall, whenever circumstances shall require, be made and published in a Proclamation from the Governor, regulations for es-

establishing and insuring the execution of the duties of the Quarantine establishment so as to prevent all communications otherwise than with persons appointed for that service under the conditions and with the precautions which shall have been prescribed by the said regulations.

Art. 18. All infractions of the regulations which shall be made and published in virtue of the preceding article, shall be punished by a fine which shall not be less than Ten nor exceed £200 sterling, or by an imprisonment, which shall not be less than three months nor exceed one year; these two penalties may be accumulated.

Art. 19. Any person attempting to escape from the place destined for the performance of Quarantine shall be repulsed by the public force.

SECTION. 4.

False Declarations.—Penalties.

Art. 20. All Masters and Surgeons of Merchant and other Vessels which have sailed from a place where contagious disease prevailed, or which shall have touched at such place, or which have communicated at sea with a Vessel on Board of which a contagious disease may have existed, shall be bound under pain of a fine which shall not be less than twenty pounds nor exceed three hundred pounds sterling to make a declaration thereof to the Pilot and the Health Officer who shall proceed alongside or on Board such Vessel.

Art. 21. All Masters and Surgeons of Merchant and other Vessels convicted of having knowingly had a contagious disease on Board and of not having made the declaration prescribed, or of having employed, or allowed to be employed, on Board any means for concealing from the inspection of the Health Officer individuals affected with contagion, shall be punished by a fine which shall not be less than forty pounds nor exceed four hundred pounds sterling, or by an imprisonment which shall not be less than three months nor longer than one year; which penalties may be accumulated and without prejudice to costs and damages for the injury sustained by any person either from the neglect in making, or from the falsely making of the declarations prescribed as well by the present article as by the preceding.

Art. 22. Every Surgeon of a Vessel convicted of having concealed from the Master the existence of contagious disease among the persons on Board, and every Health Officer or Pilot convicted of having through connivance between them or with the Master or Surgeon of the Vessel, allowed the introduction into this Port of Vessels having a contagious disease on Board, shall be subjected to the same penalties as those mentioned in the preceding article.

Art. 23. The Master and all persons on Board of a Vessel arriving in the Colony, are bound to answer the questions and inquiries which shall be made to them by either the Pilot or the Health Officer, under penalty, in case of refusal to answer or of falsely or evasively answering, of a fine which shall not exceed two hundred pounds sterling.

CHAPTER 3rd.

Police and Port Regulations.

Art. 42. There shall be made and published by Proclamation from the Governor, as soon as circumstances may require, regulations concerning the Police and the movements of the harbour, the order and Police of the Wharf, as well as all lighters, small craft, plying boats, &c., &c., employed in the Harbour for transporting persons and merchandize, the Tariff for

boats, the keepers, and generally all which relates to the order and safety of the roadstead and Harbour.

All infractions against these Regulations shall be punished by a fine which shall not be less than five nor more than £ 50 Sterling, and by an imprisonment of from 8 days to 3 months, accumulatively or separately.

Art. 43. The produce of the fines and confiscations which shall be pronounced in virtue of the present Ordinance, shall be paid over, the one half to the informer and the person by whom the contravention shall have been proved, and of right wholly to the latter, when there shall be no informer; the other half of the fines shall be deposited in the Colonial Treasury.

Art. 44. The expression *contagious disease*, in this law, shall be taken to mean any and every disease which may be communicated from one person to another through the medium of touch or by near approach, and the word *communication*, as used with reference to Quarantine, shall be taken to mean a touching of any person or thing in or liable to Quarantine.

Art. 45. The Decree of the 27th Pluviose year 12 of the French Republic, the Proclamations of the 20th February 1813, 18th May 1816, 20th March 1820, and 10th August 1825, as also the Ordinances under date 21st July 1825, 14th March 1826, and 10th November 1830, are hereby repealed.

Art. 46. The present Ordinance shall have effect from the day of its publication.

DEPARTURES FROM THE COLONY.

ORDINANCE No. 24 of 1850.

Enacted by Governor Sir G. W. Anderion, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

To amend Ordinance No. 38 of 1844, in as far as it relates to the departure of Vessels and individuals.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Ordinance No. 38 of 1844, as far as it relates to the formalities to be observed on the departure of Vessels and individuals from this Island: His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and does hereby order:

Art. 1. Every person intending to leave the Colony, excepting those whose stay therein has not exceeded two months, shall publish, in an Ordinary Number of the Official Gazette, at least six days before his departure, his surname and Christian or other names at full length, and his profession or calling.

Art. 2. Any person desiring to leave the Colony without giving the above notice shall, before his departure, furnish valid security for any debts or engagements he may have contracted in the Colony, at the Registry of the Court of First Instance in the presence of the Judge of that Court, and after reference to the "Ministère Public," upon the payment of the sum of eight shillings, and of the printer's charges for publication in the Gazette.

Art. 3. The Registrar of the Court of First Instance shall publish in the earliest number of the Official Gazette all the particulars required in the above first and second articles relating to every person furnishing

security at his Office, and to the person or persons who have become his security.

Art. 4. The Printer of the *Official Gazette* shall, under a penalty not exceed £10, receive and publish all notices delivered at his Office before noon of the day preceding that of the publication of the *Gazette*, upon payment of the following sums: for all notices delivered on Monday or Tuesday, one shilling; on Wednesday or Thursday, two shillings; on Friday before noon, five shillings.

Art. 5. Any person having claims against another who is about to leave the Colony, may lodge an opposition against his departure, by presenting to the Court of First Instance a petition stating the grounds of such opposition; and the Judge of that Court shall, upon such petition, summon the parties interested, and in their presence, or in the absence of either, upon proof of the summons having been duly served upon him, decide upon the allowance or rejection of such opposition. Provided that, in urgent cases, he may, upon good grounds shown, make a temporary order allowing such opposition, until he can decide finally thereupon.

Art. 6. The Judge may, in deciding upon such opposition, take into consideration any circumstances of health, as well as any other circumstances which may render the departure of a debtor immediately necessary.

Art. 7. Any person against whom opposition is lodged, may, either before or after the hearing of the case, offer in the Registry of the Court of First Instance valid security for the amount of the opposition in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Art. 8. Any person becoming security under this Ordinance shall be discharged from all responsibility upon the return to the colony of the person for whom he stands security, or at the expiration of one year from the publication in the *Gazette* of the notice of such person's departure; provided that no judicial claim be pending against him as security for such person.

Art. 9. Every order of a Judge of the Court of First Instance under the preceding Articles shall be summarily executed upon the certificate of the Registrar, and be without appeal; but it shall not in any way prejudice the rights of the parties with regard to the merits of the case.

Art. 10. Every such order shall remain in force for six months from the date of its issue; but it may be renewed, in the same manner as an original opposition.

Art. 11. The Court of First Instance shall, upon the demand of the creditor or upon the debtor furnishing valid security, forthwith cancel any order issued upon an opposition lodged under this Ordinance.

Art. 12. All oppositions existing under Ordinance No. 38 of 1844, at the time of the passing of this Ordinance, shall be null and void, unless renewed under this Ordinance, within one month from the time of its coming into force.

Art. 13. The Registrar of the Court of First Instance shall transmit without delay to the Harbour Master, a notice of all securities received, and of all orders of a Judge of that Court allowing or cancelling an opposition, under this Ordinance.

Art. 14. Any Collector of the Public Revenue, having a claim for Taxes or other sums due to the Government against any person about to leave the colony, may lodge an opposition against his departure in the

hands of the Harbour-Master, without being required to obtain an order from the Court of First Instance. Provided that the Collector have, within one week of lodging such opposition, given notice to the said person of his intention of so lodging it.

Art. 15. The Harbour-Master shall keep in the Port-Office, in a place open to public inspection, a Register of all intended departures as published in the *Official Gazette*, and of all departures under security lodged in the Registry of the Court of First Instance, of all orders of the Judges of that Court allowing or cancelling oppositions, and of all oppositions lodged with him by Collectors of the Public Revenue under this Ordinance.

Art. 16. Every Master of a Merchant Vessel about to leave this colony, shall exhibit to the Harbour-Master the Muster-Roll of his crew, and declare in writing that the seamen borne thereon are still on board, or that any one or more of them are left on shore, as the case may be, with the reasons for their being so left; and the Harbour-Master shall not dispatch the Vessel until the Master has complied with the provisions of this article, and shall have furnished security for the reimbursement of any expenses which may have been incurred, or may be incurred by the Government, within one year, for the subsistence, necessary clothing, medical relief, or burial, of any seamen declared to be left behind, except upon the certificate of the Marine Magistrate that such security may be dispensed with.

Art. 17. Every such Master shall also furnish to the Harbour Master before he receive his Port Clearance, a written declaration of the surnames and Christian or other names of all Passengers intending to leave the Colony in his vessel; if all such Passengers have complied with the provisions of this Ordinance, and no opposition exists against the departure of any of them, the Harbour-Master shall certify the same on the Port Clearance; or if otherwise, he shall furnish to the Master a written note of the parties who have not complied with the provisions of this Ordinance, and against whom an opposition exists.

Contraventions.

Art. 18. Any Master of a Merchant Vessel taking away from this Colony any person who is not borne on the Muster Roll of such Vessel or any person not on the list to be furnished to the Harbour-Master, according to the preceding article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100; and any Master knowingly taking away any person against whom an opposition exists, or aiding in, or conniving at, the clandestine embarkation of any person who has not complied with the conditions of this Ordinance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £200, and be held responsible for any debts or engagements which such person may have contracted in the Colony.

Art. 19. Any person against whom an opposition remains in force under this Ordinance, leaving this colony, or embarking on board of a vessel for the purpose of leaving this colony, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Art. 20. The 1st and 2nd Sections of the 2nd Chapter of Ordinance No. 38 of 1844 are hereby repealed (*).

Art. 21. The present Ordinance shall take effect from the 1st December 1850.

(*) These two sections have been omitted in this work.

POLICE OF THE HARBOUR.

Regulations published by proclamation of 4th May 1844, in virtue of Ordinance No. 38 of that year, Art. 42.

1. All vessels above one hundred tons burthen shall take a Pilot, and receive the assistance that may be sent them from the Port Office

2. All British vessels under 100 tons may be allowed to warp in by their own means, but they must be moored in the birth pointed out by the Harbour Master.

3. Vessels of every description are to be moored with two bower anchors forward, and from 1st December to the 30th April two also astern, with buoys and good bouy-ropes on them; during the other months, one bower anchor astern will be deemed sufficient. Captains and owners shall be obliged at all times to take any additional precautions for the safety of their vessels that the Harbour Master may think proper. Pilots, when mooring vessels, must be careful not to overlay other ships' anchora, if possible to avoid it.

4. Pilots are not to bring any vessel above the Forts until the powder has been taken out, and if time will not permit of its being landed, it must be put into a boat and moored outside the harbour; the powder to be well covered with tarpaulins or sails, and a man left in the boat to guard it; this man is not to be permitted to smoke, or have any fire in the boat. During the time he has the powder in charge a red flag is to be hoisted on a staff and kept flying in the bow of the boat.

5. As soon as a vessel is moored and secured in the berth (or before if necessary), the flying and standing jib booms, and also the studding-sails booms on the yards, are to be run in, and no spars serving as guess-warp-booms can be allowed while in the harbour. Captains and officers not complying with this regulation must be answerable for any accident which may happen by other vessels hauling in or out, sailing in or out, or towing in or out by the steamer, changing their berths, or by small craft boarding them, or by any other means whatever.

6. From the first day of December to the 30th day of April, all ships and vessels moored in the harbour are to keep their topgallant yards and masts struck and on deck that they may be in constant readiness to strike their yards and topmasts on the first order from the Harbour Master.

7. It is expressly forbidden to throw dirt or ballast from vessels in the harbour. A boat will be sent round once a week, or oftener if necessary, to receive the dirt from vessels and carry it away.

8. When vessels are laid up, the owners are to provide a competent person to take care of them, in default of which, one will be provided by the Harbour Master at the expense of the said owners.

9. Coasting vessels cannot be allowed to remain in the harbour during the night without two men at least as a guard on board of them.

10. All Captains and officers of vessels moored in the harbour shall be obliged to receive the two ropes from any vessel which may be warping in or out, as ordered by the Pilot in charge.

11. Vessels at anchor or moored in the harbour are not to scale their guns or fire salutes without leave from the Harbour Master.

12. No vessel is to be smoked for the destruction of rats without hav-

ing first acquainted the Harbour Master and obtained permission for that purpose.

13. In the event of an alarm of Fire in the Harbour or on shore, each vessel shall be obliged to send her buckets, axes, maules, and whatever she may have on board which may be useful in such cases, and also as many men, to assist as can be spared.

14. Vessels requiring hay for the purpose of their voyage cannot be allowed to remain the night at anchor or on the warps in the harbour after the hay is on board, and should they not be ready to proceed immediately to sea, they must run out and anchor at the Bell Buoy to wait until they are.

15. Neither hay nor cotton can be allowed to remain on the wharf during the day, unless under a special guard, nor can such be suffered under any circumstances to remain on the wharf during the night.

16. Vessels embarking gunpowder must in like manner proceed to sea immediately, or wait outside the harbour until they are ready.

17. Boats are not allowed to be hauled up or landed on the Government wharfs or ways without leave from the Harbour Master.

18. No vessel can be swung preparatory to going to sea, until the Clearance from the Custom House is produced at the Port Office.

19. Notice of the departure of vessels shall be given in writing by their respective commanders at the Custom House and Port Office 48 hours previous to sailing, and a flag shall be hoisted at the maintopgallant-mast-head from the time such notice is given until their departure. English ships to hoist the Jack, and foreigners the small flag of their country.

20. Vessels that are swung will be allowed to remain 24 hours on the warps belonging to the Port, but no longer; if they do not proceed to sea at the expiration of that time, they will have to pay for the use of each of the four warps by which the vessel is secured the daily charge fixed by the Port Tariff until her final departure. Vessels under 100 tons, which are allowed to make use of their own means in swinging, will be charged 20 shillings per day for the time they remain swung above 24 hours, as allowed to other vessels.

21. Captains and officers of merchant vessels of all nations are strictly prohibited from hoisting at either mast-head of their respective ships, any pendant or anything that can be construed into a pendant, while they remain in this harbour.

22. From the 1st of December to the 30th of April of each year, all vessels, whether English or Foreign, arriving in the harbour of Port Louis, shall be authorized to enter and anchor as far up as the line which, during this season, is destined to form the North-East boundary of the goodstead of Port Louis; ships and vessels thus arriving, and anchoring thus high, shall not be liable to any entries, fees, or formalities, exigible by the Custom-House or Port Office, other than they were formerly subject to when they could only anchor at the Flag of the Bell Buoy.

23. The boundary referred to by the foregoing article, shall be marked out by two flag-staffs, erected upon the beach, on either side of the harbour, indicating a line from the inner point of Isle Tonneliers to the inner point of Port Blanc, and each of them bearing a yellow flag surmounted with the Royal initials surmounted by a Crown.

24. With reference to Art. 9 of Ord. No. 38 of 1844, a red flag with a swallow tail, will be used to indicate that a vessel arriving has been permitted to communicate with the shore.

25. In case any ship or other vessel be sunk, stranded, or run on shore in any part of the harbour, port, or roadstead, the owner or owners or some other person having or pretending to have any property therein, or the commanders thereof, shall clear the said port, harbour or roadstead of such ship or vessel and of all wrecks and parts of the same within the time appointed in a notice under the hand of the Harbour-Master requiring them so to do, and in default by such owner or owners or other persons aforesaid, to obey such order, such ship or vessel, wrecks and part of the same, shall be removed in such manner as the Harbour-Master shall order and direct, and the expenses of removing such ship or vessel, wreck and parts of the same shall be chargeable to and against the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, or other persons aforesaid, independently of the fine and penalties prescribed by the Art. 42 of Ord. No. 38 of the present year.

Bathing.

N. B. All persons bathing or showing themselves in an indecent state, in any place open to Public view, are subject to a fine not exceeding £4 and to three days' imprisonment. Art. 371, No. 19, of the Penal Code.

Masters of vessels to report themselves.

Masters of all ships and vessels arriving at this port are requested immediately after having received Pratique to report themselves at the Port Office to give any information that may be required from them by the Harbour Master.

By Order :

E. KELLY,
Harbour Master.

POLICE OF THE WHARF &c.,

*Published by Proclamation of 10th March 1846, in virtue of
Ordinance 38 of 1844.*

His Excellency the Governor, in virtue of the power vested in him by the above recited Ordinance, has ordered and hereby orders that the following regulations for the wharf and other matters provided by the said Ordinance, shall be published for general information and have force of law, subjecting any offender to the penalty enacted by the above mentioned Art. 42 of the said Ordinance of a fine of not less than five pounds, nor above fifty pounds, and of imprisonment for a time not less than eight days nor exceeding three months, jointly or separately.

REGULATIONS.

On landing of goods, &c.

Art. 1. No Goods shall be unloaded from any Vessel before gunfire in the morning, nor after two in the day, nor from any lighter after 4 o'clock p. m., except by special permission of the Collector of Customs.

Art. 2. No Goods shall be shipped from, nor be landed, (except a

allowed by the Art. 3) on any other place than the Quays at present used for that purpose, except under a special sufferance from the Collector of Customs.

Art. 3. All boilers, heavy pieces of machinery Iron, Timber, Deals, Coals, Lime, Bricks, Stone and other such articles, and also all live stock shall in future be landed at the Jetty on the Trou Fanfaron. Nevertheless large packages and articles which cannot be landed but by the crane may be put on the part of the Quay which has been hitherto used for that purpose, and on these places such goods, packages and articles may remain, if not interfering with the convenience of the public, for a period not exceeding one week; but in other respects the part of the Quay referred to and the place on the Trou Fanfaron allowed for landing machinery, Timber, Live Stock &c. are to be under the same regulation with the other landing places.

Art. 4. Goods imported, when they have been examined and passed by the Officers of Customs, shall immediately, or at the latest within 24 hours, be removed from the Quay or place of Examination; and goods for Shipment shall, after undergoing the necessary examination be forthwith put into the lighter.

Art. 5. Goods which have remained on the Quay or place of examination above one night, or 24 hours after being examined, and passed as aforesaid, may be detained by the Officers of Customs or Police, lodged at the expense of the owners in the Custom-house Warehouse and there sold in default of payment of the fine in which the offending party may have been condemned; all costs thereby incurred being at charge of the owners.

Art. 6. At the expiration of a week after the examination of Goods landed at the Trou Fanfaron or at the Crane, and at the expiration of 24 hours after such examination of Goods which cannot be removed into the Custom House Warehouse, such Goods shall be liable to be detained and sold, as stated in the preceding article.

Art. 7. Goods which have been lodged in the Custom House warehouse under article 5, shall be charged with warehouse rent at the rate of 2s. per package per day, and in the event of such rent not being paid, or if the Goods be not claimed, they shall, after the expiration of 10 days, be sold for payment of expences and warehouse rent.

Art. 8. The gates of the enclosure shall be opened every morning at gunfire and shut every evening at sunset. The wicket gate is to be kept open one hour later, after which it shall not be opened except on the demand of the Tide Surveyor, the Officer of the Guard or a Police Officer.

Regulations respecting Carts and Carters.

Art. 9. All carts shall enter the enclosure of the Quay by one or other of the two central gates and shall go out by one or other of the side gates.

Art. 10. No carter shall bring or leave his cart within that enclosure to wait for or seek employment, but shall remain in the outer space appropriated for that purpose until his load is ready and when loaded he is immediately to remove his cart to the outside.

Art. 11. Carters bringing loaded carts into the inclosure are immediately after their being unloaded to remove them to the outer space.

Art. 12. No person shall leave a Cart or other Carriage, loaded or unloaded so as in any way to obstruct or prevent the easy passage of other Carts or Carriages either on the Quay or in the access thereto or in the streets leading to it.

Art. 13. Carters shall remain at the heads of their horses, Mules or other Animals of draught during the whole time the Carts remain within the gates.

Art. 14. No Carter or other person shall maltreat, overload, abuse or cruelly beat his Horse, Mule or other Animal, nor quarrel nor fight or create disturbance on the Quay or within the enclosure.

Art. 15. No Carter shall ride on his Cart or drive furiously or dangerously on the Quays or streets leading thereto.

Art. 16. Carts unyoked during the hours of meals or when otherwise not in immediate use shall not be left on the Quays or streets leading thereto.

Goods for Exportation.

Art. 17. Goods intended for Exportation shall not be brought within the gates except in a proper state for shipment. No filling up or repairing of Casks or packages, nor any Cooper work except the trimming of (ullaged) wine imported is to be allowed to take place on the Quay.

Prohibition of Fires Gambling, &c.

Art. 18. With the exception of the Charcoal Stoves required for heating the Branding Irons, no fire shall be kindled within the precinct of the Harbour, nor shall any one gamble, nor sell any intoxicating drink within the enclosure of the Quay.

Goods left on the Quay.

Art. 19. Goods left on the quay shall remain at the risk of the owners and shall be watched during the night at their expense.

Watchmen.

Art. 20. The watchmen to be employed in this duty shall be selected by the merchants from 12 persons recommended to and approved of by written certificate under the hand of the Collector of Customs, the Harbour Master or Chief Commissary of Police.

Art. 21. The watchmen shall be visited during the night and surveyed by the Tide surveyor of Customs and by the Police Guard in charge of the Quay and its neighbourhood. The watchmen shall under no pretext leave their station until relieved by the Quay Officers of Customs.

Sheds and Quays.

Art. 22. No Goods shall be exposed for sale or sold by auction, outcry or otherwise, under the shed or on the Quays or landing places, nor within the enclosure, except under special circumstances and by permission of the Collector of Customs.

Art. 23. Articles left under the shed of the quay appropriated for the use of coasting vessels shall be liable to seizure and shall be dealt with according to the 5th Article of these Regulations.

Art. 24. Hay or straw left on the Coasters Quay shall after sunset be thrown into the water.

Art. 25. No Goods shall be landed on that part of the Quay which lies between the Coasters Shed and the slip, that space being reserved for

the exclusiveness of the Boats of Her Majesty's Ships, Boats on public service and Plying Boats.

Art. 26. Timber, bark, firewood and all articles landed on the open space to the N. West of Coaster's Shed shall be removed within 24 hours or paid for at the rate of 4 s. per night for each square yard of surface occupied. After the expiration of 24 hours if the Goods be not removed and all charges paid within 10 days, they shall be dealt with according to the 5th article of these Regulations.

Obstruction of foot path.

Art. 27. The Owner of any Barrow, Cart or other vehicle or Carriage placed or left on the foot paths or on the streets leading to the quay so as to obstruct the passage thereon, and the owners or salesmen of Goods or articles placed on such footpaths or streets, for sale or otherwise, shall be liable to the penalty enacted by Art. 42 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1844. Barrow Goods or articles and such Carts, Carriages &c., if not removed on notice given shall be seized and dealt with as directed in the above 5th Article.

LICENSES FOR FLYING BOATS.

Art. 28. The Licence duty on all Plying Boats and Lighters for which a Licence duty is leviable, shall be paid Quarterly in advance as required by Proclamation of 16th December 1823 Article 5th: and any such Boat or Vessel which shall be in use, and for which the Licence duty shall not have been paid within 8 days after the expiration of the period for which payment has been last made shall be detained and deposited in a place of security and sold after the further expiration of 10 days, on the order of the "Juge de Paix," issued on the complaint of the Collector of Customs.

Art. 29. All applications for Licenses for Plying Boats are to be made to the Colonial Secretary and such Licenses are not to be granted except on the Report on such applications of the Chief Commissary of Police, that the applicant is a respectable and proper person, and of the Harbour Master, that the Boat proposed is fit and suitable for the purpose.

Plying Boats to be numbered, marked, &c.

Art. 30. All Licensed Plying Boats shall have their number and the words "Plying Boat" painted legibly on the bows of the Boat, and the person named in the License shall in all cases be one of the Crew of such Boat and shall on demand produce to persons employing him, a printed list of the fares chargeable. He shall moreover be registered at the Police Office at the time of receiving the Licenses and as often as any change therein takes place; and when employed in the Boat, shall wear on his right arm a badge showing his number as registered at the Police and the number of his boat.

TARIFF OF BOAT FARES.

Art. 31. Fares for the hire of Plying Boats shall be chargeable at the following rates:

For a Boat with a pair of oars. To the inner harbour, (that is within a line supposed to be drawn from the Caudan to the Battery opposite) and returning.

For one person	1s.	0d.
For each additional person	0	3
For Luggage weighing 25 lbs. and under 100 lbs.	0	3
For every additional 100 lbs.	0	2

To the outer harbour (that is between the line above mentioned, and a line supposed to be drawn from the Flag Staff at Fort George to that at Fort William) and returning.

For one person	2	0
For each additional person	0	6
For Luggage weighing 25 lbs. and under 100 lbs.	0	6
For every additional 100 lbs.	0	4
To the outer anchorage and returning for one person... ..	4	0
For each additional person	1	0
For Luggage weighing 25 lbs. and under 100 lbs... ..	1	0
For each additional 100 lbs.	0	8
For a Boat with four oars double the amount allowed above.		

The above rates are applicable for Boats employed from gunfire in the morning till the firing of the evening gun; after which time and until gunfire in the morning, double the above rates are allowed to be charged.

Regulations relative to plying boats.

Art. 32. Plying Boats are to remain in waiting or alongside of a Vessel, for half an hour without any additional charge; but after the expiration of the first half hour, one shilling is allowed to be charged for every half hour during which a two oared boat shall be detained and 1s. 6d. for each half hour during which a four oared boat is detained.

Art. 33. All Plying Boats, with the exception of two which are to be weekly appointed by the Chief Commissary of Police and Harbour Master, and at gunfire in the evening to be placed in a tier alongside of the Quay or at a place to be pointed out by these Officers and fastened by a chain and padlock, the key of which is to be kept by the Porter on duty or by the Police Guard who is to release them at gunfire in the morning.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

TARIFF OF PORT CHARGES.

Authorities dated 7th Dec. 1825, 18th Mar. 1829, 1st Aug. and 22nd Sep. 1841 and 9th Sep. 1846.

For the use of warps and Boats inwards, for each vessel	£	s.	d.
above 100 tons burthen	3	0	0
The same charge if the Steam Tug be employed	1	10	0
For the use of Boats and warps outwards.....	3	0	0
For Pilotage inwards per foot.....	0	6	0
Do. outwards do.	0	6	0
For Anchorage Dues levied on vessels trading to Madagas-			
car and Dependencies at, per ton of Register	0	0	5
Do. do. on British or Foreign vessel, receiving cargo			
or breaking Bulk, per ton	0	0	9½
Do. do. on such vessels as neither receive nor discharge			
cargo, if their stay in Port exceeds 8 days, per ton.....	0	0	5
For Port Clearance of each vessel	1	4	0
For the use of the mooring chains or the anchors placed round			
the Trou Banfaron, as follows: per day.			
For a vessel under 100 tons	0	1	0
Do. 200 do.	0	2	0
For all vessels above 200 do. each	0	3	0

For moving from one Berth to another or to hulks each time	4	0	0
Swinging alongside Hulks each time	2	0	0
Removing	2	0	0
For the use of an Anchor :			
From 4500 to 3500lbs., per day	0	16	0
„ 3500 to 2500 „ do.	0	12	0
„ 2500 to 2000 „ do.	0	8	0
„ 2000 to 1500 „ do.	0	4	0
For the use of a cable :			
From 14 to 16 inches, per day	1	12	0
„ 11 to 13 „ do.	3	4	0
„ 8 to 10 „ do.	1	0	0
„ 6 to 7 „ do.	0	12	0
„ 4 to 5 „ do.	0	8	0

Dredging Service.

On vessels under 350 tons per Register, on the amount collected, 10 per cent.

Do. above 350 do. on the amount collected, 15 per cent.

Steam Tug.

For vessels under 200 tons in or out	5	0	0
Do. above 200 „ per ton.	0	0	6

Charges Preparatory to Departure.

For swinging a vessel on the warps, after 24 hours, when under 100 tons, per day	1	0	0
Do. do. above 100 tons per day	4	0	0

Police Clearances.

For a Police Clearance for British vessels (not Colonial) and Foreign each	0	12	0
Do. for vessels belonging to the Colony and in the Colonial trade	0	6	0

HURRICANE PRECAUTIONS.***SIGNALS.**

Notice is hereby given that the following Signals will in future be made from the Flag Staff at the Port Office, on the approach of bad weather.

Signals to Ships and Vessels in the Harbour. (See engraving.)

1.—A white flag with horizontal blue stripes.	Send down top gallant-yards and masts and prepare for bad weather.
	The Masters of all Ships and Vessels in this Port are required immediately to repair on board their respective Vessels.

* By Proclamation of 26th November 1850, all Masters and Commanders of Ships and Vessels in the Harbour of Port Louis shall, at the approach of, and during bad weather, repair to their several Vessels, when so required by the Harbour Master, under the penalty enacted by Art. 43 of Ord. 38 of 1844.

† The signal to strike Lower Yards and Topmasts, shall be confirmed by a Gun from Fort George.

2.—A white flag with a blue cross. Strike lower yards and top-masts.

Signals to Vessels at anchor at the Bell-Buoy and repeated by the Fort at Tonneliers.

3.—Red pendant over a white flag with horizontal blue stripes. To indicate the appearance of bad weather or of a hurricane.

4.—Red pendant over a white flag with a blue cross. To indicate that the gale or hurricane has begun.

5.—Ball over a white flag with a blue cross. Shall announce to all Vessels outside the harbour that the danger of remaining at anchor has become great, and that their safety requires them to put to Sea.

This signal shall be confirmed by a gun from Tonnelier Fort.

The several Ships and Vessels are required to answer the above Signals by hoisting the Jack of their Nation at the main.

Ships at the Bell Buoy can communicate with the Port-Office by Marryat's Signals; the same to be kept flying till answered by the Pendant at the Port Flag-Staff.

Harbour Master's Office, Port Louis, 11th February 1847.

EDW. KELLY,

Harbour-Master.

N. B.—The Captain of the Port desires to impress upon the minds of the Masters of Vessels arriving at this Port during the Hurricane season, the necessity of prompt obedience to the above Signals, and to refer them to Article 42 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1844 for the Penalties prescribed by Law in all cases of infraction against the Regulations of the Port.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING CARTS AND CARTERS.

AMENDING ART. 9 OF PROC. OF 10TH. MARCH 1846 (SEE PAGE 170.)

Proclamation of Governor Sir William M. Gomm, dated 27th September 1847, in pursuance of Art. 42 of Ord. No. 38 of 1844.

The 9th Article of the regulations published by Proclamations of 16th March 1846, is amended as follows :

And it is ordered that all the carriages, carts, waggons and other vehicles passing into the enclosure of the Quay, shall enter by one or other of the two Side Gates, and all such carriages, carts, waggons, &c., &c., having entered shall go out by one or other of the two Central Gates.

It is further ordered that any person or persons standing in the Gates or in the carriage-way or sitting or lying on the footpaths within the enclosure, or in the ways leading to it, or in any manner impeding the passage shall be liable to the penalty laid down in the above recited Article 42 of Ordinance No. 38 of 1844, for infraction of the above regulations.

DEPOSIT OF BALLAST.

A Proclamation of Governor Sir G. W. Anderson, dated 10th September 1849, prohibits the deposit of Ballast, in any part of the Harbour or Tron Tannery without permission of the Harbour Master.

REGISTRY OF VESSELS.

Tariff of rates payable for papers relating to Registry of Vessels, change of Masters, transfer of Property in Vessels, &c., published under date 6th February 1827.

For every ship or vessel being a Decked vessel above:	Charges for separate forms delivered.				Total charges for a set of papers.		Stamp duty on bond leviable under Colonial Regulations.		Stamp duty on certificate of Registry leviable at the Colonial Secretary's Office.		Surveying Officer's Fee.		Total expense of taking out a certificate.		Registry.		Charge for Endorsing and Registering a Transfer.		Amount of Penalty for which security by Bond is required to be given previous to the granting Registry, or admitting Masters to the command of British Registered vessels.	D.
	Builder's Certificate.	Surveyor's Certificate.	Oath.	Bond.	s.	Pence.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.				
15 Tons and under	1	1	1	3	6	9½	1	10	8	1	12	4	9½	4	100	0	0			
30 "	2	2	2	6	12	9½	4	0	16	2	6	8	9½	4	300	0	0			
50 "	3	3	3	9	18	9½	4	0	4	6	9	4	9½	6	500	0	0			
100 "	4	4	4	12	24	9½	6	0	0	8	11	4	9½	8	800	0	0			
200 "	5	5	5	15	30	9½	8	0	8	11	18	4	9½	10	1000	0	0			
300 "	6	6	6	18	36	9½	8	0	8	12	4		9½	12		0	0			

For every ship or vessel being a Decked vessel above:

15 Tons and under
30 "
50 "
100 "
200 "
300 "
above

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LICENSES.

ORDINANCE No. 27 OF 1845, 4 AND 49 OF 1848.

Penalty for Trading without a License.

Every person trading, dealing or exercising a profession, art or calling in Mauritius is bound to take out a License, and any person acting contrary, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £100.

Persons Exempt.

The following persons are exempt from the obligation of taking out a License.

Every Minister of Religion, Barrister, Advocate, "Avoué Plaidant," Medical Practitioner, Midwife, Professor, Teacher, School-master, Public Functionary or other salaried Officer of the Government.

Every Planter or other person engaged in the cultivation of the soil or in any other agricultural pursuit.

Every Painter, Engraver, Sculptor or other Artist selling only his own works.

Every Washerman or Laundress, Apprentice, Clerk, Servant or other person working for wages in the service of another and not exposing for sale the produce of his industry, nor employing any workman or workwoman.

Every Hawker of fresh fruit, vegetables, flowers, milk, butter, eggs or other fresh provisions, excepting animals, being the produce of his own estate, but only under the conditions hereafter specified.

By Ord. 4 of 1848. These exemptions are extended to Dentists.

GENERAL TRADING LICENSES.

Ordinance No. 27 of 1845 and 49 of 1848.

On every License taken out for the purpose of trading, except Banking, the sum of One Pound Sterling for each member of the firm residing in the colony is levied, together with a proportional duty of 5 per cent upon the annual value of the buildings or parts of buildings used by the parties for the purposes of trade, provided, however that in no case the united amount so fixed and the proportional duties be less than the following sums :

For every Commercial firm (other than Insurance Companies), Merchant, Commission Agent, Wholesale Dealer, Chemist and Druggist £ 20.

For every handicraftman selling only the produce of his own or his servants' hands £ 1.

For every Butcher, Baker, or Fishmonger £ 1.

For every other Retailer or Trader £ 3.

Duty on all other licenses.

There is levied upon every license, on which the duty is not otherwise especially fixed, the sum of £ 3 sterling.

DEFINITION OF WHOLESALE DEALING.

In respect of all goods and merchandise, except spirituous liquors, cordials or sweets, wine and beer, the sale thereof in any quantity not less than one entire barrel, case, bale or other package in which the same were imported, shall be deemed wholesale dealing, and in respect of the above excepted articles, the sale thereof in any quantity, not less than the following, shall be deemed wholesale dealing, viz. :

Spirits imported from abroad :

24 cases of 12 to 15 bottles each, or 24 dozens of jars, or 24 demi-johns.

Cordials and sweets :

24 cases of 12 bottles each.

Beer of all kinds :

In wood, 6 barrels ; in bottles, 20 barrels or cases of 6 dozens each.

Wines :

Madeira, one pipe ; other wines, in wood, 10 barrels ; in bottles, 24 cases of one dozen each.

And any commercial firm, merchant or wholesale dealer selling any goods or merchandise in quantities less than the above without being licensed to sell by retail, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £ 50.

SPECIAL LICENSES.

There shall be levied upon every Licence taken out for the purpose of Banking or by persons pursuing the undermentioned avocations the following sums viz. :

For every Chartered Bank	£ 100.
By every Notary in Port-Louis	" 30.
By every Avoué (excepting those hereinbefore exempted), Proctor in Admiralty admitted to act as an Avoué, or Sworn Broker in Port-Louis	" 20.
By every General Agent (agent d'affaires) not being a Mer- chant, Commission Agent or Trader, nor exercising any pro- fession specially designated or privileged by the law, and every Auctioneer or "Commissaire priseur" in Port-Louis ..	" 15.
By every Huissier, in Port-Louis	" 12.
By every Proctor in Admiralty not admitted to act as an Avoué, in Port-Louis	" 7.
By every Notary, Avoué, Sworn Broker, Auctioneer or "Com- missaire Priseur," and Huissier residing and practising else- where than in Port-Louis	" 7.

Hawkers Licenses.

There is be levied upon every hawker's License the following sums, viz :

For every hawker of fish in the country	" 1.
For every hawker of other goods, selling on his own account or on account of another person	" 3.
For every carrier employed by do	10s.
For every carrier, beast of burthen or carriage of any descrip- tion, employed by and accompanying a hawker for the pur- poses of his trade	" 1.

Hawkers of Agricultural produce.

On every license for the selling of meat, or hawking of Colonial produ-

ce, in districts wherein there is no public market, or for the exercising of ~~any other employment in any public way~~, the sum of £1 is leviable. ~~Nevertheless every person may without such licence hawk or cause to be hawked in all roads, streets or thoroughfares within the Colony, any fresh fruits, vegetables, flowers, milk, butter, eggs, and other fresh provisions, being the produce of his own estate, excepting animals. Provided that such person have made a declaration of his intention in such respect to the Inspector General of Police if he reside in the District of Port Louis, or to the Civil Commissary in any other District wherein he resides; and that he, or the person employed to hawk any of the above mentioned articles provide at his own expence, and carry on some conspicuous part of his person exposed to public view, a wooden or metal badge bearing his name at full length; and the number of such declaration, in legible characters, according to a model to be furnished by the officer so receiving his declaration; provided also that he observe all the regulations of police in this respect.~~

Licenses not Transferable.

Every License, other than a Hawking License, shall be made out in the name of the person about to carry on the trade or calling, therein described, and cannot be transferred, except in case of the death or bankruptcy of the party Licensed, and then only upon the special authority of the Collector of Internal Revenues to be noted on the back of the License; and any Licensed person transferring, or intrust his License without such permission is deprived of his License, or be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, and the person to whom so transferred is also liable to a penalty not exceeding £20; and in default, the goods may be seized and sold under a warrant of the "Juge de Paix" or an Assistant "Juge de Paix," until the penalties pronounced and the costs of proceedings be paid.

Situation of Shops in Country Districts.

No Shop may be established and opened in any Country District except in an open place and at a distance not exceeding one hundred feet from a public highway, and any License at any time granted for premises so situate, shall, upon a complaint from the Civil Commissary of the District be declared to all intents null and void; and upon the declaration of a Civil Commissary that any premises within the district in which he has jurisdiction, for which a License has been asked or granted, are so situate as to be removed from the observation of the Police, and that their occupation as a shop may endanger the preservation of the public peace or the collection of the Revenue, the Collector of Internal Revenues may refuse either to grant, or to renew, as the case may be, the License for such premises.

Term of Licenses.

No License can, when once taken out be rendered by the party taking it without special authority of the Governor, but must be paid up whether quarterly or in advance for the whole year, dating from 1st January.

GRATUITOUS LICENSES FOR SALE OF CERTAIN LIQUIDS.

Ord. 27 of 1845.

The Collector of Internal Revenues can grant an annual licence gratis to any aged or infirm person of good character sufficiently recommended, to sell by retail in moveable stalls or shops only, all kinds of liquids, ex-

cept spirituous liquors, cordials or sweets, wine and beer, in such places and at such hours, and subject to such conditions, as shall be fixed and made public by the Inspector General of Police, with the sanction of the Governor.

Licenses lost or destroyed.

Any person losing his License, and giving satisfactory proof to the Collector of Internal Revenues or the Civil Commissary to whom his Declaration was made that he had not wilfully lost or destroyed the same, may obtain a duplicate thereof upon payment of the sum of £ 1 sterling.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF SPIRITS.

Under Ord. 27 of 1847, 49 of 1848 and 14 of 1850.

Any person selling or exposing for sale, any spirituous liquors, cordials, sweets, wine or beer without a license as hereafter mentioned, or after expiration of license, shall be liable to the confiscation of the same, and be subjected to a penalty as far as £ 20 for first offence and £ 50 for any subsequent offence.

Any person having a license, allowing spirits &c. to be consumed in his shop or sold on a Sunday, is liable to a fine not exceeding £ 20.

No retailer can sell by the glass, without a special licence, under a penalty as high as £ 20 for first offence, and £ 50 for each subsequent offence.

Licenses for the sale of spirits are granted in Port Louis by the Licensing Committees (see page 102, and the District Establishments, &c).

RETAIL LICENSES.

For a license for the sale of spirituous Liquors imported, Cordials and Sweets, Wine or Beer in retail :

In the Town, Suburbs and precincts of Port Louis	—	£	30	0	0
In any other District of the Island—	—	—	24	0	0

For a marine Tavern or public house to be kept in Port Louis for the lodging or entertainment of Seamen and seafaring people and for the consumption of spirituous liquors imported, cordials or sweets, beer and wine in such premises only, but exempted from the proportional duty	—	50	0	0
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A licence to keep a Tavern, Inn or Hotel having accommodation for lodging, and serving liquors only to persons who lodge or habitually take their meals on the premises in Port Louis	—	40	0	0
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For the same serving liquors to any person	—	60	0	0
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For every table d'hôte or eating house in Port Louis, not having accommodation for lodging and not being licensed for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors	—	5	0	0
and 5 per cent on the locative value, which in no case shall be less than £ 2.				

For every coffee house in Port Louis not being a "table d'hôte" or eating house	—	20	0	0
and 5 per cent on the locative value, which in no case shall be less than £ 2.				

For each and every billiard table kept in any of the above houses, an additional sum of	—	20	0	0
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For every public billiard table in the said premises open to any person upon payment for each game — —	50	0	0
For every Tavern, Inn or Hotel elsewhere than Port Louis and on the same conditions but exempt from proportional duty — — — — —	20	0	0
For one or more billiard tables kept by any club or society subscribing for or contributors to the maintenance of such billiard table or billiard tables, each— — — —	10	0	0

FISHING LICENSES.

Under Ord. 18 of 1841, 51 of 1848, 32 of 1850.

To fish on the coast in boats or canoes without nets, each boat	£	0	10	0
To fish with a "seine", or net without boats or canoes —		2	0	0
To fish with a "seine" or net, with three boats — — —		5	0	0
Do. for each additional boat $\frac{1}{2}$ of the License duty.				

Fishing for sprats.

The fishing for sprats "prêtres" or other fish of a small description which appear on the coast periodically is authorized during such periods but only however with nets, the meshes of which must not be less than six lines asunder.

For each permit 10s. is levied.

Permissions.

Such Permissions are granted to licensed fishermen only, and for the town of Port Louis, by the Municipality.

The powers and attributions given by Ordinance No. 18 of 1841 to the Chief Commissary of Police, as far as the town of Port Louis is concerned, have been transferred to the Municipality of Port Louis, which exercises the same in the manner provided for in that Ordinance.

Place for sale of fish in Port Louis.

No fish can be sold at Port Louis, in any other place than the Market, under a penalty not exceeding £ 2, except with a permission from the Municipality, which can only be granted to licensed fishermen.

LICENSES FOR SALE OF TOBACCO.

Ord. 6 & 7 of 1850.

License for the manufacture of tobacco... ..	£5.	0.	0.
Separate and special license for retail of segars, tobacco snuff and manufactured tobacco, or unmanufactured or leaf tobacco	5.	0.	0.

GAME LICENSES.

Ord. 4 of 1836, & 17 of 1842.

For a game License for Master to shoot over private property	£2.	0.	0.
Do. for Servant	1.	0.	0.

Season for killing Game.

All persons, even land owners and their tenants on their own Estates, are prohibited from taking, killing, destroying or going in pursuit of game within the following periods, under penalty of £5, and damage for trespass.

Every person condemned for a second time will forfeit his privilege for a Game License for a period not more than three years.

DEER, from the 1st September until 15th May exclusive.

PARTRIDGES AND QUAILS, from 1st October to 1st April exclusive.

HARES are not considered as game.

DISTILLERY LICENSES.

Ord. 11 of 1846.

The period for which Licenses are granted under the above Ordinance dates from 30th June to 30th June; and no license is allowed unless the premises be reported upon as offering security against fraud or plunder.

No distillation is allowed on Sundays, nor on other days can any distilling take place except between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., unless authorized by the Collector of Internal Revenues, under a penalty not exceeding £ 50, or imprisonment.

Officers officiating under the law are subject to imprisonment, if they connive at a contravention of it; and any temptation offered to them, subjects the parties to a fine not exceeding £ 300. The Superintendents and Inspectors can enter distilleries at any hour; and, if provided with a warrant, can search private houses.

Distilleries for Manufacture of Rum.

Previous to the granting of a license for the manufacture or distillation of rum, the sum of £ 300 must be paid for each still or apparatus used for the purpose, and a bond must be entered into under two sureties, stipulating the forfeiture of £ 500 should the Ordinance be infringed by the Distiller.

The most rigid penalties are imposed on illicit distillation.

Distilleries for Rectifiers and Compounders.

Previous to granting a license to Rectifiers and Compounders, the sum of £ 100 is to be paid for each still or apparatus, not exceeding 25 gallons in extent; and a bond of £ 200 is to be entered into under the same conditions as for Distillers of rum, with a special provision that the still is to be used for no other purpose than that intended by the law.

The Distillers are bound to keep a book of the quantities daily distilled; and Inspectors may refuse demands for rum, if the quantity exceeds what the still can rectify during the month.

Any Distiller using any spirits not re-distilled, for the concoction of cordials, is liable to a penalty of £ 50 and forfeiture of license.

No other building can be used than that authorized, under a heavy penalty.

Pharmacopelists, Chemists and Druggists, are, under certain restrictions, exempt from payment of license duty.

Duty on Rum.

On each gallon of rum delivered for consumption from the legalized warehouses, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer or the corresponding degree by Cartier's areometer — — — — — 30° 3' 30"

When above 21 degrees of Cartier, for each degree additional, per gallon — — — — — 6° 8' 6"

Duty on Spirits sweetened.

On spirits mixed or sweetened with sugar or any other substance so that their strength cannot be ascertained, an additional duty is charged of per gallon — — — — 0 3 0

Drawback.

On allowance of 3d. per gallon for all rum exported not under syker's proof or 21 ° of Cartier.—Bills are drawn for the amount, and after passing the Customs and Internal Revenue Office, the amount is drawn from the Treasury and paid at the Internal Revenue Office.

CANTEENS.

Ordinance No. 27 of 1847.

The number of canteens in Port Louis for the exclusive sale of rum by the glass, is limited and the collective privilege of the farm is hired out yearly, on public tenders being called.

In the Rural District the canteens are also hired out separately each year.

The contractors are subject to the payment of duty on rum, levied under Ordinance No. 11 of 1846.

IMMIGRATION TAX, AND STAMPS.

ORD. 25 OF 1848 & 5 OF 1849.

Tax on unemployed Immigrants.

Every able bodied New male Immigrant, not employed under a stamped contract to labour for hire, during any part of the term of his industrial residence, and not specially exempted, must pay a monthly tax of 4s. if he be 14 years of age or above, or of 2s. if he be 10 years of age and under 14 years; which tax becomes due on the first day of each calendar month, and is leviable in advance.

Duty on Contract of Service.

Stamp-Duty, on each engagement of a New Immigrant of 14 years of age, and upwards.

For the first year 20 shillings.

For the second and every subsequent year with the same employer. 10 shillings.

For less than one year and not less than six months at { 2 shillings.
the rate of { per mensem..

And under six months at the rate of ... { 3 shillings
..... { per mensem.

On each Engagement of a New Immigrant of 10 and under 14 years, of age half of the above rates.

DIRECT TAXES.

Carts, Carriages, &c.—Ord. No. 18 of 1843 and 14 of 1850.

The annual Taxes on carriages, carts, waggons, horses, faulcs and asses throughout the Colony, except those employed exclusively on the proprietor's own Estate are fixed and levied at the following rates :

For each carriage on 4-wheels excepting stage coaches... £ 2 0 0

For the same on 2 wheels	1 4 0
For each cart or waggon on 4 wheels	0 10 0
For the same on 2 wheels... ..	1 4 0
For each small cart on springs or covered or in any manner, used with seats or chairs	1 0 0
For each small market cart	0 16 0
For each horse or mule used wholly or occasionally for the saddle or in a carriage	0 12 0
For the same used only in a cart or waggon... ..	0 8 0
For each ass	0 4 0

Dog Tax.

The tax on Dogs established by Ordinance No. 26 of 1845 is fixed for the year 1851, at 5 shillings for each Dog, and every person failing to make the declaration prescribed by that Ordinance, and in the delay therein fixed, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £ 2 and not less than 10 shillings.—Ord. 14 of 1850.

General Ordinance on dogs, No. 14 of 1843.

STAMPED PAPER.

Authority: Arr. 28 Vend. an XII and 30th Dec. 1808; Proc. of 29th Mar. 1813, not published.

Letter paper, half sheet	£ 0 0 3
Foolscap do., do.	0 0 5½
Do. whole sheet, on first page only	0 0 8
Do. not above demi Royal size, and furnished by the party... ..	0 0 9½
Registers, or loose sheets of paper above demi Royal size, each half sheet	0 1 1½

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Letter paper, full sheet, cut lengthwise into four, for promissory notes.

Bills not exceeding 200 drs.	£ 0 0 5½
Do. do. 200 " and under 400 drs.	0 0 9½
Do. do. 400 " " 600 "	0 1 1½
Do. do. 600 " " 800 "	0 1 6
Do. do. 800 " " 1000 "	0 1 10½
Do. do. 1000 " " 1200 "	0 2 8
Do. do. 1200 " " 1400 "	0 2 7

On Bills exceeding 1400 drs. the duty is in proportion to the above rates.

Should bills, and documents which have not been duly stamped, require that formality for the courts, or otherwise, on affixing the stamp, a fine is exacted, which varies from 12s. to £ 4.

On Bills under £ 24, £ 1 4s.—Above £ 24, 5 per cent.

STAMP FEES.

Ord. No. 4 of 1848.

On each oath of allegiance	0 2 0
Except in any case in which the signature of the Governor is required, in which case the Duty is... ..	1 0 0
On each legalization of Signatures	0 2 0

On each dispensation of age or residence	1	0	0
On each Commission of Appointment by the Governor.	2	0	0

The stamp fee on patents for inventions are fixed according to the nature of the discovery and its value. Ord. No. 11 of 1845.

BEARERS OF NOTICES AND COMPULSORIES.

Tariff of Fees,—Ord. 2 of 1836.

This tariff is the same as that of the Ushers, (see Index).

POOR TAX.

Proclamation of 25th April 1845.

Every person residing in the Town of Port Louis, occupying a public situation, or exercising a profession, carrying on a trade or business; all heads of families, proprietors and persons living upon the revenue of their property, or on the produce of their industry, are liable to the poor tax, and are classed and taxed according to their means.

Port Louis.

Rates fixed by the Municipality, (see Index).

Country Districts.

1st class — — —	£ 2	8	0	—	2nd class — — —	£ 1	4	0
3rd do. — — —	0	16	0	—	4th do. — — —	0	8	0
5th do. — — —	0	4	0					

EXEMPTIONS.

Proclamation of 10th Nov. 1817.

Persons receiving relief from the Charity Funds, and Military men on service, unless possessed of real property.

The Tax Rolls are under revision.

Charity Committees.

The Country Districts are now charged with the distribution of the funds for their own poor, under Ordinance No. 20 of 1841, put in force on 1st March 1846 by Proc. of 11th April of that year. The position of the Funds of the District Committees is, in many cases, so unfavorable, that they could not meet the most urgent wants of their poor, were the Government not to make advances for the purpose.

While on this subject it may be observed that, until the last five years, mendicity was unknown in the Island, whereas now Port Louis can scarcely be traversed without meeting with some one who seeks charity.

ALIENS, PERMISSIONS OF RESIDENCE.

Governor's Minute of 20th Feb. 1826.

Permissions of Residence are obtained on application to His Excellency the Governor, should no objection exist; but the period is only allowed to date to the end of the year in which granted, and thenceforth; on a renewed application, from year to year. The following are the fees, payable, on authority given by the Police, into the Internal Revenue Office. After payment, a temporary certificate is given by the Police, which must be presented to the Colonial Secretary's Office, where a permit is given, without charge, under the signature of the Colonial Secretary.

For a first year 15s.—Six months longer	7s. 6d.
A renewal for six months 7s. 6d.—Renewal for one year	5s.

ROYAL COLLEGE FEES.

Paid into Internal Revenue Office under Ord. 9 of 1841.

Government Boarders (paid by Government) each per month.	....	....	....	£5. 0. 0.
Half Boarders	....	do.	....	3. 12. 0.
Day pupils, Senior school.	....	per month.	....	1. 4. 0.
Junior.	....	do.	....	16. 0.
Do. with drawing	....	do.	....	1. 0. 0.
If three pupils be sent by the same party, the above fees are reduced for each pupil.	....	....	....	4. 0.

ACTS OF NATURALIZATION, (See page 136.)

Authority dated 21st May 1847.

For expenses attending the preparation of letters of Naturalization in duplicate.	8. 0. 0.
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HOSPITAL DUES.

All public Departments have the power of sending patients to the Civil and Bagne Hospitals, but are responsible towards Government for the Hospital dues for persons so sent, with the exception of those sent from the Police. The Accountant and purveyor is liable for the recovery of the charges, and also for the dues for Private Patients.

Tariff of Hospital Dues for Patients.

Europeans, per diem	—	—	—	—	£ 0 2 0
Natives and Indians, do.	—	—	—	—	1 0
Itch patients, do.	—	—	—	—	6
Police Serjeants and 1st class guards per day	—	—	—	—	1 0
Second class constables and peons—	—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ of pay.
Third class do.	—	—	—	—	8
Overseers of Convicts $\frac{1}{2}$ of their pay, when it is under £4 per month, but at that rate	—	—	—	—	2 0
Peons employed in the Public Offices, $\frac{1}{4}$ of their pay.					

Patients sent by Municipality.

The dues of all sick persons sent by the Municipality have been fixed as follows, from the 1st January 1851 :

Europeans per diem	—	—	—	—	£ 0 1 4
Natives, Indians and others	—	—	—	—	8
Itch patients—	—	—	—	—	4
Special guards are charged the same of Police guards, agreeably to their rank and rate of pay.					

The dues for Lascars attached to the Port Department, Convicts, Prisoners, and newly arrived Immigrants are paid by Government.

Engaged Immigrants.

The Hospital dues on all engaged Immigrants are paid by their Masters.

Admission Tickets.

The Police and Chief Medical Officer can grant admission Tickets in cases of extreme urgency, on reporting the same within twenty four hours.

Any person may be admitted as a private patient on undertaking to pay the Hospital expenses.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JUDICIAL NOTICES, &c.

*Government Notice of 20th March 1820, Proc. of 11th May 1825, Ord.
50 of 1848 and 24 of 1850.*

On Judicial Notices and Advertisements, required by law to be inserted in the Government Gazette, per hundred letters — £ 0 1 0

If the Notice be not sent two clear days previous to publication, the rates are doubled.

If on the day preceding publication, the amount is to be determined by the Printer.

Notices of departure delivered on Monday or Thursday — 0 1 0

Do. do. do. on Wednesday or Friday — 0 2 0

Do. do. do. on Friday before noon — 0 5 0

On every other Notice, per hundred letters — — — 0 1 6

N. B.—The Privilege of printing the Government Gazette has been hired out for 1851—2 at a premium, the Contractor receiving the tax on Judicial and other Notices.

REGISTRATION AND MORTGAGE TARIFF, &c.

Terms used in the Explanatory Remarks.

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What, required to be registered within prescribed delays, and consequences of allowing delay to expire		12
For which no delay, cannot be used before Courts, &c., until registered		13
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Explanatory Remarks. ()*

1. *Registration* in English Books, generally speaking answers to *Transcription* and *Inscription* at Mauritius.
2. *Registration* is a formality designed to assure the date of *Private Acts* and the levying of a Duty; and consist in a summary account or description of the Act, with sufficient detail to shew on what account the duty is levied.
3. *Inscription* applies to Mortgage claims, and consists in a summary statement of the claim, which is written on the Registers of the Office, and is the same as the *Memorial* of England.
4. *Transcription* consists in the copying *verbatim*, Acts containing Transfers of Immoveables on the Registers of the Mortgage Office.
5. *Act* is a general term which is applied to every description of writing (Dic. p. 55).
6. *Extra-Judicial Acts* are Acts drawn up by Ushers of the several Courts.
7. *Minutes*, originals of acts which remain in the hands of Notaries and Registrars of the Courts.
8. *Brevets*, Acts of which no Minutes remain in the hands of the Notary or Registrar.
9. *Originals*. This term applies to Private Acts.
10. *Civil* and *Extra Judicial Acts* are required to be registered on the Minutes, Brevets or Originals, (16 Frim. an XII, Art. 7).
11. *Judicial Acts* are required to be registered on the Minutes, or the *Expeditions* (†) according to their nature, (Art. 7).
12. Most Acts are required to be registered within certain delays which will be found specified under Art. 20 to 26 of the general law. Should they not be presented within those delays, some are declared null and void, and the Officer through whose fault it has occurred, is subjected to a Fine,—the amount of Duty the Act would have given rise to had it been presented in time to receive the formality,—and to all the consequences that may attend the act being null and void, Art. 34. Such as are admitted to the formality after the delay are subjected to *double* the rate of Duty whatever the amount of that may be; and heavy Fines are imposed on Public Officers who neglect to present the Acts they are answerable for within the prescribed delay, Art. 33 to 38; except, however, in the case of successions, for which the Fine is only half the amount of the Duty leviable, Art. 39. But should omissions in the declarations be detected, then the Fine is equal to the full amount of the Duty, (same Article).
13. Others, although not restricted to a delay for the registration, can-

(*) To avoid repetition, whenever the Article only of the law is mentioned it refers to the law of 16 Frimaire an XII Code Decret, page 27.

(†) *Expeditions*, i. e. copies authenticated by Public Officers.

not be made, use of in any public Act, or before the Courts or any constituted authority until they have received that formality, Art. 23.

14. Some Acts are authorized to be registered "en debet," that is, without the Duty being paid at the time the formality is given to the Act. In addition to those enumerated under Art. 70, § 1. are the following :—all Acts of the *Ministère Public* in cases of Interdicts, Ordinance 20 of 1835, Art. 65. Acts or Judgments presented by, or furnished by the Registrar of the Court of First Instance to the Government Attorney, in which Government is concerned, letters of Col. Sec. 29th November 1844 and 3rd June 1846; and the *Procès Verbaux* of Revenue Officers for contravention of the Revenue Laws, letter Col. Sec. dated 17th Jan. 1845.
15. Other Acts are authorized to be registered *gratis*: these will be found specified under § 2 of the same Article and law; and
16. Others are exempted from the formality. In addition to those mentioned under § 3 of the same Article are the following :
 10. Acts, Inventories and Writings relating to deceased Immigrant Labourers, Ordinance 3 of 1845 No. 3.
 20. Acquittances of Contractors, Workmen, Schoolmasters and others of the same description, when produced as supporting vouchers to an account, "Code de Procedure Civile," (Art. 537).
 30. Warrants and other Acts of the Stipendiary Magistrates in certain cases, letter Col. Sec. 9th March 1846.
17. No Notary, Usher, Registrar, Secretary of any administration replacing those of a central and Municipal character can deliver the Breve, Duplicate, or copy of an Act required to be registered on the Minute or Original, nor draw out any Act relating thereto (Acte en conséquence) until it has been registered under pain of a Fine of £2. and the Duty leviable thereon Art. 41.
18. No Notary, Usher, Registrar or other Public Officer can make or draw up an Act, in virtue of an Act under private signature or drawn up out of this Island, annex it to his Minutes nor receive it in Deposit, nor deliver an Extract, Duplicate or copy thereof if it has not been previously registered in the Registration Office, under pain of £2. and of becoming personally responsible for the Duty, Art. 42.
19. Judges and Arbitrators are forbidden to deliver any Judgment on unregistered Acts, under pain of being held personally responsible for the Duties, Art. 47.
20. The Fundamental Law on Registration is dated 16 Frimaire An XII. This Law has undergone various modifications which will be found in the following Laws: Arrêté 30 Pluviose An XII (Code Decaën p. 64), 1 Brumaire An XIV (Code Decaën p. 143), Proclam. 30th March 1825, Ordinances No. 20 of 1825, No. 9 of 1837, No. 3 of 1838, No. 5 of 1839, No. 8 of 1840, No. 3 of 1835, No. 23 of 1845, and No. 16 of 1848, and in letters from the Colonial Secretary's Office dated 29th November 1844, 17th January 1845, 9th March 1846, 3rd June 1846, 24th August 1846 and 11th December 1850.

The Fundamental Law on Mortgages are the Code Civil, Title 18,

Art. 2092 to 2281, Code de Procédure Civil Art. 677 to 696, and Arrêté 1 Brumaire An XIV.

21. The Duties taken on the Acts enumerated under § 1 and 2 of Article 68 of the general Law have been reduced since 1st May 1848 under Art. 3 of Ord. No. 16 of 1848. That under § 3 has been augmented, whilst those levied under § 4, 5, and 6 have been reduced, as also the proportional Duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent leviable under Nos. 5, 9 and 11 of § 2 of Art. 69, and that of one per cent under No. 3 of § 3. All under the last mentioned Ordinance.
22. *Stamps*, Generally speaking, all the Acts required to be registered are written on Stamped paper obtained by the parties from the Stamp Office. The fixed Stamp-Duties range from 3d. to 1s. 2d. The proportional Stamp Duty on Deeds subject to it is levied at the rate of 5 pence for every 200 Dollars or £40, Arrêté 28 Vendémiaire An XII, Art. 3 and 8. The Stamp is additional to the Registration and other Duties levied.
23. No Public Authority, the Governor, nor Head of Department ("aucune autorité publique, ni la régie, ni ses préposés") can remit or reduce the rates of Duty fixed by the Law, nor the amount of Fine imposed, without becoming personally responsible for the same, Art. 59.
24. Under Art. 70 to 72 are set forth the circumstances under which Duties once levied are acquired without being liable to be refunded: and also when the claim for Duties overlooked or short-levied becomes barred.
25. Should difficulties present themselves as to the Duty to be levied they are to be submitted to Government for solution before an Action is commenced, Art. 63.
26. The mode of proceeding for the recovery of Duties and Fines under the Registration Laws is set forth under Art. 64, 65 and 66. The pleadings are required to be in writing and the intervention of an Attorney is not necessary. Arrêté 30 Pluviose an XII, Art. 1, No. 15.
27. Appeals from the decisions of the Court of First Instance are permitted under Ordinance No. 8 of 1840.
28. The *Registration Duties* are either Fixed or Proportional, Art. 2.
29. The *Fixed* are applied to such Acts (whether Civil, Judicial or Extra-Judicial) as contain neither obligation, condemnation, nor the transmission of the property—usufruct—or usage of Moveables or Immoveables, Art. 3. The Fixed Duty is also applied to Copies of Judgments ordering the distribution or liquidation of Moveables, or of sums arising from the sale of Immoveables and of Interests and of Costs thereupon in suits between private parties, and to "Bordereaux de Collocation" (Ord. 16 of 1848, Art. 1 No. 1), also to all acquittances, repayments, the purchasing of Rents and Tenures of every Description,—Redemptions, when agreed for in the Deed, and to all other Acts containing liberation of sums and "Valeurs Mobiliaries," same Law and Arrêté No. 2. Acts or Judgments granting an alimentary provision are also liable to a fixed Duty, same Law and Art. No. 4.
30. The *Proportional Duty* is applied to Acts (of what description soever) which contain obligation or the transmission of the property, usu-

fruct or usage of Moveables and Immoveables whether during life or after death, Art. 4.

31. The manner in which the sums liable to the Proportional Duty are determined will be found set forth under Art. 14 to 19.

REGISTRATION DUTIES.

Fixed Duties.

Rate prior to 1st May 1848.			Rate.
s.	d.		s. d.
2½		On the Service of Acts relating to suits pending before the Courts, when served on the attornies concerned (Arr. 30 Plu. an XII, Art. 1 No. 14)	3
6		On Acts proceeding from and Cognizable by the Justice of the Peace when the object or condemnation does not exceed £ 3 in value (Ord. 9 of 1837, Art. 11 and 12.)	6
9½		On 60 descriptions of Acts enumerated under	
1	7½	§ 1 and 2 of Article 68 and on Contracts of Service	
9½		Also on Donations and Legacies to the Romish Church, (Ord. 16 of 1848 Art. 2, Proc. 30th March 1825 Art. 57 and Letter of Col. Sec. 11th December 1850)	9
9½		On searches on the Registration Registers, for each year (16 Frim. an 12, Art. 58)	9½
5		For Each Extract from the same, in addition to the stamp, which seldom exceeds 3d. or 6d. (16 Frim. an 12, Art. 58)	5
1		On definitive sentences of the Justice of the Peace in matters from £ 3 to £ 25 (Ord. 76 of 1831 Art. 1) in value, and on promissory notes and Bonds of same value (Ord. 9 of 1837 Art. 11 and 12)	1
½ per cent		On "Bordereaux de Collocation," acquitances, repayments or purchase of Rents and Leases of all kinds.—Redemptions and other Acts containing liberation of sums and values of moveables, and on Acts or Judgments granting alimentary allowances enumerated under Art. 69 § 2 Nos. 5, 9, 11 of Arrêté 16 Frimaire an XII (Ord. 16 of 1848, Art. 1 Nos. 1, 2, 4)	1
2	5	On 15 Descriptions of Acts enumerated under	
4	0	§§ 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Article 68 of the same law	
8	0	(Ord. 16 of 1848 Art. 2)	2 6
12	0		
½ p. 100.		On Copies of Judgments ordering the distribution or liquidation of Moveables, or of sums arising from the sale of Immoveables or of Interest and Costs thereupon in suits between private parties. (Ord. 16 of 1848, Art. 1, No. 1.)	4

Proportional Duties.

No change. On Leases for a limited time (when unlimited the

Rate prior to
1st May 1848.

Rate.

s. d.

s. d.

Duty is 2 p. o/o. See further on) "à Ferme" or
"à loyer $\frac{1}{2}$ p. o/o on the first 2 years and 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ per
cent on the amount of the succeeding years, and
half of these rates for the surety. (Arr. 30 Pluv.
An XII, Art. 1 Nos. 7 and 8.

No change.	On leases for the pasturage and feedings of animals..... "A Cheptel and reconnaissance de Bestiaux." On Mutations, from death, in the propriety or usufruct of moveables, when in the direct line..... (16 Frimaire, An XII Art. 69 § 1.).....	} 1 p. o/o.
	On acts of abandonment on account of Insurance or Bottomry Bonds No. 1..... —Policies of Insurance No. 2 and Bottomry Bonds No. 10..... —Adjudications on Tenders and Contracts for Buildings, repairs, supplies &c. on account of Government No. 3 (when on account of other parties see further on.)..... —Acts granting delay and terms to Debtors No. 4..... —Cessions of shares in companies and other "effets négociables" of private individuals or companies No. 6..... (16 Frimaire An XII Art. 69 § 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and Ord. 16 of 1848, Art. 1, No. 3.).....	
1 p. o/o.	On Bills to Order (when not for the price of Moveables or Immoveables, which pay 2 p. o/o.) Bills of Exchange the Endorsements and Acquittances are exempted from Registration under Art. 70 § 3, No. 14, Arrêté 16 Frimire an XII. On Deeds of apprenticeship No. 7. Guarantees of sums and moveables No. 8. Half this rate only is charged on the securities of public accountants No. 8..... (16 Frimaire, An XII, Art. 69 and Ord. 16 of 1848, Art. 1, No. 3, § 2 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10.).....	} 1 p. o/o.
No change.	On Copies of Judgments containing condemnation (2 p. o/o is levied on the Costs and damages, see further on); but the Duty cannot be less than 2s. 6d. which is the smallest Duty there can be taken on a definitive Judgment, should the condemnation be pronounced on a claim that has not been registered or that is required to be registered, the Duty to which such claim, had it been based on a Public Act, would have given rise, is to be levied in addition to the duty of	

Rate prior to
1st May 1848.

Rate.

s.	d.		s.	d.
		condemnation. (Arr. 16 Frim. An XII Art. 69, § 2 No. 9.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	p. o/o.
1 p. o/o.		On Contracts, Transactions, Promises to pay, Balances of Accounts, Bills, Checks, Transports, Cessions and Delegations of Credits, delegations of sums stipulated for in contracts for the discharge of credits with delays due to third parties, when the Title is not registered. Recognizances—those of Deposits of sums with private parties and on all other acts or writings containing obligations for sums above £ 25 without liberality, and without the obligation having been incurred for Moveables or Immoveables (which pay 2 p. o/o see further on.) (Ord. 16 of 1848 Art. 1 No. 3)	$\frac{1}{2}$	p. o/o.
No change.		On adjudication on Tender, and Contracts for building, Repairs and Keeping, in repair and all other moveables ("objets mobiliers") between private parties (those in which Government is concerned are liable to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent only see above) and which contain neither the sale nor promise to deliver merchandize, wares or other moveables No 1	1	p. o/o.
		On Mutations of Immoveables in the propriety or usufruct by death when in direct line, No. 4, (Donations and Legacies to the Romish Church pay only 9d. see above) (Arr. 16 Frim. an XII Art. 69 § 3 Nos. 1 and 4)		
		Donations and Abdications (Démissions) "entre vifs" in the propriety or usufruct of moveables in the direct line § 4 No. 1 and 30 Plu. an XII, Art. 1 No. 9		
		Only $\frac{1}{2}$ this rate is to be taken when by marriage Contract § 4 No. 1.		
		On Mutation in the propriety or usufruct of moveables, between Collaterals and others not of Kin, whether by inheritance, will or Act of liberality occasioned by death § 4, No. 2.		
		Only $\frac{1}{2}$ this rate is to be taken when between spouses § 4 No. 2.		
		On Donations &c, in favor of the Romish Church see above (Arr. 16 Frim. an XII Art. 69, § 4 Nos. 1 and 2)		
		On Adjudications, Sales, Re-sales, Cessions, Retrocessions, Bargains, Agreements, Redemptions, when made after the delay agreed upon and other Acts, whether Civil or Judicial by which is transmitted "à titre onéreux" (i. e. not gratuitously) the propriety or usufruct of moveables or immoveables, standing	2	p. o/o.

Rate prior to
1st May 1848.
s. d.

Rate.

s. d.

	<p>crops, the right of felling timber or other moveables or immoveables of what description soever, and whether by the Government or private persons, § 5 No. 1 and § 7 Nos. 1 and 6.....</p>	
No change.	<p>On Annuities, whether in perpetuity or for life only, "Pensions à titre onéreux," Cessions, Transports and Delegations of the same, and Leases of moveables and immoveables when or unlimited periods, §§ 5 and 7 No. 2....</p> <p>On exchanges of immoveables § 5 No. 3 the Duty is leviable only on one of the properties, that which is of the greater value</p> <p>On Elections or Declarations of command or friends, on Adjudications or Contracts of Sale of moveables and immoveables when made, in case of a private person, <i>after</i> 24 hours, §§ 5 and 7 No. 4 and 3; or <i>after</i> 3 days in the case of an attorney, "Code de Procédure Civile" Art. 709, or when the right of declaring a command has not been reserved in the Act of Adjudication or the Contract of Sale, (16 Frimaire an XII Art. 69 §§ 5 and 7 No. 1 and 1 Brum. an XIV Art. 68 and 23rd March 1810).....</p> <p>On Acts by which Immoveables are given as security § 5 No. 5.....</p> <p>On shares and Portions acquired on the licitation of Moveables and Immoveables held in common § 5 No. 6 and § 7 No. 4.....</p> <p>On the sum given to boot on the division of Moveables and Immoveables § 5 No. 7 and § 7 No. 5.....</p> <p>On the costs and damages awarded by the Courts § 5 No. 8 and arrêté 30 Pluviose An XII.....</p> <p>(16 Frimaire An XII, Art. 69, § 5 and 7 No. 1, and 1 Brumaire An XIV, Art. 68..</p> <p>On Donations "entre-vifs" in propriety or usufruct of Immoveables by Collaterals and others not of kin.</p> <p>Only half this rate is leviable when by marriage contracts No. 1.</p> <p>On Donations in propriety, usufruct and demissions of Immoveables when in the direct line</p> <p>Only half this rate when by marriage contracts No. 2.....</p> <p>On the Mutation in the propriety or usufruct if Immoveables on the decease of spouses No. 3.</p> <p>On Donations and in favor of the Romish Church, only 9d. is leviable (see above.) ...</p> <p>(16 Frimaire, An XII, Art. 69 § 6 No. 1 to 3.)</p>	<p>2 p. 0/10.</p> <p>2½ p. 0/10.</p>

Rate prior to
1st May 1848.

Rate.

s. d.

s. d.

No change.	On Donations "entre-vifs" of Immoveables in propriety or usufruct by collaterals and others not of kin. One half when by marriage contract No. 1.....	
	On Mutations of Immoveables in propriety or usufruct occurring from the deaths of collaterals and others not of kin, whether by inheritance, will or other liberality on account of death.....	5 p. 0/10.
	On Donations &c. to the Romish Church only 9d. is leviable (see above.) (Arrêté 16 Frim. An 12, Art. 69, § 8, No. 1 and 2.)	

MORTGAGE DUTIES.

No change.	For inscriptions (the Deed in virtue of which made having been previously registered at the proportional Duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per 0/10) 2s. p. 0/10 and 1s. 7½d. as Fee, Arrêté 1 Brumaire, An XIV, Art. 57 No. 2 and Art. 60.	
1 p. 0/10.	For transcriptions (same Remark, at a Duty of 2 p. 0/10.) under Ordinance No. 29 of 1847 1/20 p. 0/10. and 9½d. per Roll of 450 syllables. (Arrêté 1 Brumaire an XIV Article 57 No. 2.	
No change.	For every declaration of change of domicile (1 Brumaire an XIV Art. 57 No. 2).....	9½
	For each Radiation of Inscription	
	For each Extract of Inscription or certificate that none exist, (1 Brumaire an XIV Art. 57 No. 2)	1 2½
	For Collated Copies of Acts deposited or transcribed at the Mortgage Office per Roll, (1 Brumaire an XIV Art. 57 No. 2	9½
	For the Inscription of every "Procès-Verbal" of the posting up of Placards, (1 Brumaire an XIV Art. 57 No. 2)	2 5½
	The Fees are paid into the Treasury with the other collections conformably to Regulations of 15th April 1829, and are in addition to the Stamp-Paper on which written.	

POST OFFICE.

ORDINANCE No. 1 OF 1850.

Enacted by Governor Sir G. W. Anderson with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

For providing for the conveyance and postage of Letters.

Whereas it is expedient to revise and constitute the Laws on the con-

veyance and postage of Letters ; His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and does hereby order :

General Post Office and branches.

Art. 1.—The Governor may establish for the receiving and despatching of Letters, Newspapers, and packets within the Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies, one General Post Office at Port Louis, and, from time to time, so many Branch Offices in the different parts of the said Island and its Dependencies, and so many receiving Officers in the said town of Port Louis, as he may deem fit, and may appoint a Post Master General and so many Deputy Post Masters, letter carriers or deliverers, and other requisite officers for the conducting of the same, with such reasonable salaries and allowances respectively, as he may think fit.

Persons employed, security.

Art. 2.—No person shall be capable of holding the office of Post Master General, or of Deputy Post Master, or of being an officer, clerk, or letter carrier, or deliverer in the Post Office, unless he has first given security, with two sufficient sureties, for the due and faithful performance of the duties of his office :—The Post Master General in the sum of £ 300 each Deputy, Post Master in the sum of £ 50, and each officer, clerk, or letter carrier or deliverer, in the sum of £ 20 ; nor until he have made and subscribed a declaration in the form A of the Annexed Schedule, before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the district Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

Letters not transmittable except by Post.

Art. 3.—No letter shall be conveyed within the Colony for reward or hire, otherwise than by the post, except in the following cases, viz. :

Letters sent by any person concerning his affairs by a friend or special messenger

Letters accompanying goods, and letters addressed by or to Owners, Freighters, or Consignees of vessels, or goods received or sent by their own vessels, and not exceeding 20 ounces in weight.

And every person not employed in the Post Office conveying any letters contrary to the above provisions shall be subject to a penalty of not less than £ 2, nor more than £ 10f or each offence.

Postage inwards and outwards.

Art. 4.—The Post Master General and his Deputies, are hereby authorized to claim postage according to the following rates, upon all letters and sealed packets passing through the Post Office, and likewise upon all newspapers, price-currents, catalogues, pamphlets, periodical publications and samples or patterns of merchandise, provided they be in a cover open at both ends, or be opened or the inspection of the Post Master General or his Deputy at the time of receipt or delivery, that is to say :

If arriving from beyond the seas, and delivered at the principal Office.

Ship postage inwards.

Art. 5.—For every letter or sealed packet not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. 6d.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 1s. 0d.
and one shilling additional for every ounce or fractional part thereof beyond that weight.

For every price-current and catalogue, one penny

For every periodical publication and pamphlet, four pence.

For every packet of samples or patterns of merchandize not exceeding 6 ounces in weight, 6d., and for every ounce beyond that weight, one penny additional.

Newspapers shall be free of postage, provided that they are in a cover open at each end, and that they do not contain any letter, note, memorandum, or anything in writing therein or thereon, excepting only the direction on the outside thereof, but every newspaper, or packet containing newspapers, transmitted by post in any way contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be charged as a letter according to its weight.

Ship Postage outwards.

Art. 6.—If received at the Principal Office for transmission beyond seas :

For every letter or sealed packet, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce..... 4d.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce 8d.
and four pence additional for every ounce or fraction thereof beyond that weight.

For every price-current or catalogue, one penny.

For every pamphlet or periodical publication, two pence.

For every packet of samples or pattern of merchandize not exceeding one pound in weight, four pence, and for every quarter of a pound or fraction thereof, beyond that weight, two pence additional.

Newspapers shall be free of postage, subject to the conditions before stated.

Packet postage.

Art. 7.—If transmitted or received by packet,

For every letter or sealed packet not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce..... 1s. 0d.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce and not exceeding 1 oz..... 2s. 0d.
and for every ounce or fractional part thereof beyond that weight, two shillings additional.

For every periodical publication and pamphlet, 6d.

For every packet of samples, pattern of merchandize not exceeding 6 oz., 8d. ; and for every ounce or fraction thereof, beyond that weight, 2d. additional.

For every newspaper, one penny.

For every price-current and catalogue, two pence.

Inland letters.

Art. 8.—If posted within the Island of Mauritius for transmission between Port Louis and the rural districts or between any two branch offices :

For every letter or sealed packet, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce 2d.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce 4d.
and for every ounce thereof beyond that weight, 4d.
additional.

For every pamphlet, periodical publication and packet of samples or pattern of merchandize not exceeding 6 ounces, 3d., and for every extra ounce or part thereof, one penny additional, provided that the same shall not exceed 9 ounces.

Price-currents and Catalogues, one penny each.

Newspapers shall be free.

The above rates of Inland Postage shall be charged in addition to the Sea or Packet Postage.

Town Delivery.

Art. 9.—There shall be a daily delivery of Letters within the town of Port Louis by Letter Carriers or Deliverers. The limits of the Town for the purposes of this Ordinance shall be the same as for the Municipality.

Town Delivery, Rate.

Art. 10.—The charges for Town Postage shall be as follows :

On every Letter, Sealed Packet, Pamphlet, Periodical Publication and Packet of Samples or patterns of Merchandize if received from beyond Seas or from a Branch Office, one penny in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon. On the same if posted at the General Post Office for delivery within the said Island and not exceeding one ounce, one penny, and for every three ounces or part thereof beyond that weight, one penny in addition.

On every Newspaper, Price Current, Periodical Publication or Pamphlet, one penny in addition to any charge thereon.

Soldiers or Sailors Letters.

Art. 11.—On every letter addressed to a non-Commissioned Officer, Private, Petty Officer, Seaman or Marine actually employed and serving on full pay in the Army, Navy, or Marine within this Island and its Dependencies, whether received from or forwarded to places beyond the Seas, or to or from any Branch Office within the Colony and its Dependencies,—there shall be charged one penny and no more, provided that such Letter be on his own private concerns, and does not exceed half an ounce weight, and that there be written on the same the words "Soldiers" or "Sailors" letter, with the name of the Corps, Regiment, Detachment, or Ship to which he belongs, and be endorsed by his Commanding Officer ; but no reduction on any Foreign rate of Postage shall be allowed on any such letter.

Public Officers authorized to frank.

Art. 12.—The Governor may, by a notice published in the Government Gazette, authorize certain Officers, under certain restrictions and regulations, to receive and to send Letters upon the Public Service free of Postage, and may, from time to time as he shall see fit, withdraw and renew such authority.

Letters, &c, passed post-free.

Art. 13.—Every Letter, Newspaper or Packet of any kind liable to postage under this Ordinance, if posted within the Colony or its Dependencies, and having a Stamp or Stamps affixed thereto, and appearing on the outside,—Stamps being provided by the Government, and being of the value or amount required in each case according to the preceding tariff—and not having been used before, shall pass by the Post, free of Postage.

Letters prepaid by Stamps.

Art. 14.—Every Inland and Town Letter, &c., shall be prepaid by postage stamps according to the scale laid down in this Ordinance, or in

default of such prepayment,—the person to whom the letter is addressed shall be charged a double rate of postage.

Stamps not sufficient.

Art. 15.—If the number of postage stamps affixed to a letter be not sufficient to clear the postage thereon, the letter shall be forwarded, and the party to whom it is addressed shall be charged double the amount of the deficiency.

Refusal of Unpaid Letters.

Art. 16.—If any unpaid letter, &c., be refused by the party to whom it is addressed, it shall be returned to the writer, who shall be responsible for the postage due thereon, and from whom the amount of postage may be recovered by summary process in due course of Law.

Forging Stamps and dies.

Art. 17.—Any person forging, counterfeiting, causing or procuring to be forged or counterfeited a die, plate, stamp, mark, or impression, provided, made or used upon any paper or other substance or material whatever by the Post-Office under this Ordinance, or knowingly having in his possession any such stamp, plate, or die as above recited, or any counterfeit paper so stamped, or uttering, selling, or exposing for sale such paper, with intent thereby to defraud the Post-Office, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting any person in committing such offence, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of felony and be liable to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years.

Fraud on Post-Office Stamps.

Art. 18.—Any person fraudulently removing from any Letter or Cover, the stamp or impression of any die, stamp, or plate used by the Post-Office, and using, fixing, or placing such stamp or impression of any letter or cover, with intent thereby to defraud the Post-Office, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £ 20, with full costs of suit and all expenses attending the same.

Post-Office "employés" opening letters, delaying them, &c.

Art. 19.—Any person employed by or under the Post-Office, opening or procuring to be opened a post letter, newspaper or other packet, or wilfully detaining or delaying or procuring or suffering to be detained or delayed, contrary to his duty, a post letter or packet, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ 25, and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Art. 20.—Any person employed by or under the Post-Office, embezzling, secreting, or destroying a Post-Letter, Newspaper or other packet, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding three years; and if any such letter, newspaper or other packet so stolen or embezzled, secreted, or destroyed, contained any chattel, or money whatsoever, or any valuable security, every such offender shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not less than five years.

Delivery of Mails by Vessels.

Art. 21.—On the arrival of any vessel at the anchorage of Port Louis, the Master thereof shall immediately deliver to the Post Master General or the Officer authorized by him to receive the same, all post office Mails, packets, letters, and newspapers placed in his charge for delivery

in Mauritius, whether in packages or loose, with the exception only of the letters addressed to owners, freighters or consignees of the vessel, and, if letters addressed and to be delivered with goods brought by the vessel, to the consignees of such goods.

And such vessel shall not be entered and reported at the Custom House until the Master thereof shall have made and signed a declaration in presence of the Collector of Customs, setting forth that all the Post Office Mails, Packets, letters and newspapers placed in his charge for delivery in Mauritius have been duly delivered within 24 hours after his arrival at the said anchorage.

Art. 22.—And any such Master refusing to make such declaration, or knowingly or negligently detaining, or keeping on board his vessel beyond the aforementioned period any Post Office Mail, packet, letter or newspaper addressed to any person in this Colony or its Dependencies, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of £20, and shall further be liable to imprisonment until payment of the same.

Payment for sea postage.

Art. 23.—The Master of every vessel bringing letters to Mauritius shall receive from the Post Master General as sea postage, the sum of two pence for each letter addressed to a person in this Island delivered immediately from such vessel to the Post Master General or the Officer authorized by him to receive the same, and one penny for every letter sent afterwards by the said Master to the General Post, if delivered within 24 hours after his vessel has anchored. Provided that no payment shall be made for Government despatches, soldiers, and sailors' letters, nor for any letter delivered at the Post Office after the lapse of 24 hours.

Fine for delivering or receiving letters except per post.

Art. 24.—Any unauthorized person under any pretext whatever delivering, or causing to be delivered or receiving except through the Post Office, any letters or packet liable to Postage, shall incur a penalty not exceeding £ 10 for every such offence.

Letters conveyed on board by stealth, &c.

Art. 25.—Any unauthorized person sending conveying or causing to be sent or conveyed on board an outward bound vessel, any letter or packet liable to postage, shall incur a penalty not exceeding £ 10. And the Post Master General or any Officer authorized by him may take possession of any letters or packets found in any vessel, and having been illegally conveyed on board thereof. If any letter should be presented at the Post Office after the closing of any Mail, the Post Master General, on payment of a double rate of postage, may affix the Post Office Stamp to the said letter, which shall be received by the Master of any Vessel carrying the Mail as part of the same.

Art. 26.—Every person fraudulently described on the address of a letter or packet as an owner, freighter, or consignee of the vessel conveying the same or as an owner or consignee of goods consigned by such vessel, shall incur a penalty not exceeding £10.

Masters bound to take Mails.

Art. 27.—Every master of a British vessel about to leave the Harbour of Port Louis shall be bound to receive on board his vessel and convey any Mails or packets of letters which shall be delivered to him by the Post Master General or Officer authorized by him to that effect,

and the Master of such vessel having received the same on board and refusing to give or sign a receipt for them shall incur a penalty not exceeding £25.

Hour of Sailing to be Notified.

Art. 28.—Every Master of a British vessel about to proceed to sea shall be and is hereby required either by himself or his Agent to give notice thereof in writing to the Post Master General at least 24 hours before the time of departure, and every such Master or other person acting contrary to the provision of this clause shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £25.

Duties of Police on clearing out Vessels.

Art. 29.—The Marine Officer shall give sufficient notice at the Post Office of every vessel about to depart, one hour at least before he proceeds to clear out the same; and such notice, in the case of vessels about to sail early in the morning, shall be given before the closing of the Post Office on the preceding day: and in case of all other vessels, during office hours, and further before the Marine Officer proceed on board any vessel with the intention of clearing out the same, he shall call at the Post Office, and take into his charge and deliver on board any mails to be forwarded by such vessel, and shall require a receipt for the same from the Master or Mate thereof, which receipt he is hereby required to transmit forthwith to the Post Office.

Letters, not recallable from Post Office, &c.

Art. 30.—No letter, newspaper, or packet, once delivered into any Post Office, can be recalled by the sender, or delivered to him, under any circumstance whatever, and any Post-master offending against this provision shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

Unclaimed Letters.

Art. 31.—Every three months a List of all Letters and Packets which have been detained or unclaimed during the period of two months shall be published in the Government Gazette, and, if not claimed during one month after such publication, they shall be treated as dead Letters.

Dead Letters.

Art. 32.—Dead letters, if received from beyond seas, shall be returned to the Post Offices whence received, and if posted within the Colony or its Dependencies shall be opened in the presence of a Committee, consisting of the Post Master General and two other Government officers to be appointed once in every quarter by the Governor: and shall, after the name and address of the writer have been transcribed on a fresh envelope, be resealed and returned to the writer, who shall be liable for the full postage thereupon.

Payment of Rates.

Art. 33.—The rate of postage marked on any letter, newspaper or packet shall, if not already prepaid, be paid at once on delivery, and any claim for over charge shall be addressed to the Post-Master General within ten days from the date of delivery.

Over rates of Postage.

Art. 34.—In every case of over charge in which at any time within the ten days next following the delivery of the letter, newspaper or packet it be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Post-Master Ge-

neral that the same was not in fact liable to postage, or had been charged an excessive rate of postage, the said Post-Master General shall refund to the party claiming the same, the amount of the surcharge or excess of postage so overpaid, after an examination of the said letter, newspaper or packet in the presence of the claimant.

Suspicious Packets, Letters, &c.

Art. 35.—Whenever the Post-Master General or any Deputy Post-Master has reason to suspect that any letter, newspaper or packet put into the post office marked “newspaper only” or “patterns” contains any paper, or note or other thing or writing which would subject such letter, newspaper or packet to extra postage, the Post-Master General or Deputy Post-Master may mark thereupon the amount of such postage and may require the payment of such amount before the same be delivered or forwarded, unless the same be opened before him and he be satisfied that it does not contain any such paper, note or other thing or writing contrary to the law.

Registered Letters.

Art. 36.—Any letter may be registered at the time of delivery into a post office upon payment to the Post-Master General or Deputy Post-Master thereof of a fee of three pence upon every such letter, applicable to the revenue of the Post Office, in addition to the postage, in which case the address is to be specially noted on the back of the letter bill accompanying the mail, and receipt taken for the same when delivered; and any letter intended for any port beyond sea may also be registered upon payment of a similar fee, and the receipt of the party to whom it is addressed, shall be returned by the first opportunity on the voucher accompanying every such letter. But in no case shall the Post Office be answerable for money, jewels or any other valuables forwarded.

Post Stamp Receipts.

Art. 37.—Every deputy Post-Master shall, when required, give a receipt marked with the Post-Office stamp for any letter or packet posted at his office, noting the postage thereon if pre-payment be made, provided that the party demanding such receipt present a book or slip of paper containing ready written, the date and address of such letter or packet and for such receipt, payment of one penny shall be made.

Rates to be paid on Delivery.

Art. 38.—No postman shall deliver any letter, newspaper or packet without immediate payment of the charges due thereon, nor shall he be required to give change, and if he be subject to detention he may proceed with the delivery of the other letters and return those in his possession to the General Post Office for future delivery.

Carelessness or neglect of Carriers.

Art. 39.—Any person employed to convey or deliver a post letter bag or a post letter who shall be guilty whilst so employed of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct whereby the safety of a post letter bag or a post letter shall be endangered, or who shall collect, or receive, or convey, or deliver a letter otherwise than in the ordinary course of the post, or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey a post letter bag or a post letter, according to the Regulations of the post office for the time being, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.



Detention of Mails.

Art. 40.—It shall be unlawful for any person on any pretence to open a mail box or a packet, in transit, from one post office to another within this Colony, and any person so doing, whether he take any letter from such packet or not, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 pounds.

Postage Regulations.

Art. 41.—The Post Master General may, with the approbation of the Governor, make all Regulations requisite for carrying this Ordinance into operation, and may from time to time alter, annul, or renew such regulations as he may deem expedient, subject to the same approbation.

Postage Debts.

Art. 42.—All duties of Postage under this Ordinance shall be sued and recovered at the instance of the Post Master General before the competent Courts, and shall have the same privileges as any other taxes due to Her Majesty.

Official Letters, extra Postage, &c.

Art. 43.—It shall be lawful for the Governor, from time to time, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make such rules as shall appear expedient for the transmission and payment of all official letters and parcels, and for regulating the hours during which the several Post-Offices in this Colony shall be kept open for the reception of letters, newspapers, and parcels, and to direct that any or all such Post-Offices shall be open for the reception thereof, out of such regular hours, upon payment for every such letter, newspaper, or parcel, so posted out of the regular hours, of such extra charge, as to the said Governor with the advise aforesaid, shall from time to time appear expedient.

Private Letters under Official Covers.

Art. 44.—Any person sending, and any public officer permitting to be sent by post under colour or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing, or other enclosure of a private nature, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Fines and Penalties how to be sued for.

Art. 45.—All penalties, fines, and forfeitures under this Ordinance, shall be sued for and recovered by public prosecution, before the Competent Courts.

Application of Penalties.

Art. 46.—The amount of penalties levied under this Ordinance, shall be paid, divided, and applied as follows, that is to say, after deducting the charges of the prosecution, one moiety of the net produce thereof to the Colonial Treasury, and the other may be awarded to the informer, if any, and if there should be no informer, the whole to the Colonial Treasury.

Abrogation of Anterior Laws.

Art. 47.—Ordinances No. 13 of 1846, and No. 42 of 1848 are hereby repealed.

Promulgation.

Art. 48.—This Ordinance shall take effect from the 1st March 1850.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this thirteenth day of February 1850.

D. W. RICKETTS,
Secretary to the Council.

FRANKING LETTERS.

Government Notice of the 6th June 1850.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following list of Public Officers, Civil and Military, who have been authorized to frank and receive all Letters on the Public Service, free of Postage, which may be dispatched from or addressed to their respective Departments.

CIVIL.

His Excellency the Governor,
Colonial Secretary,
Auditor General,
Treasury and Pay-Master General,
Collector of Customs,
Collector of Internal Revenues,
Receiver of Registration Dues,
Surveyor General,
Post-master General,
Procureur and Advocate General,
Procureur de la Reine,
Inspector General of Police,
Senior Civil Chaplain,
Chief Medical Officer,
R. Rev. the Vicar Apostolic,
Civil Commissioner Seychelles,
Superintendent of Gov. Schools,
Civil Commissary, Port Louis.

MILITARY.

The Commander in Chief,
The Assistant Military Secretary,
The Deputy Quarter Master General,
The Commanding Officers of Regiments,
The Deputy Commissary General,
The Commissariat Officer in charge of the Military Chest at Mahébourg,
The Officers of the Ordnance Department,
The principal Medical Officer,
The Pay-Masters of the Regiments,
Officers in Command of Military Posts.

C. J. BAYLEY,
Colonial Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF INLAND MAILS.

The Inland Mails arrive at the General Post Office at 8 o'clock A. M.
are delivered at 9 o'clock A. M.
are closed at 4 do. P. M.
are despatched at 4½ do.

(Every day, Sundays excepted.)

OVERLAND: DEPARTURE OF GOVERNMENT PACKETS.

The Government Packets are Despatched to Pointe de Galle on or about the under mentioned dates.

January, March and December on the 14th,
February and April on the 16th,
May and June on the 20th,
July, August, September and October on the 22nd,
November on the 18th of the month,

Dates of the arrival of the Overland Mails during the year 1850.

Date of Arrival.	Date of Mail.	No. of Days on transit.
January 19.	November 24.	56.
February 22.	December 24.	60.
March 22.	January 24.	57.
May 1.	February 24.	66.
" 16.	March 24.	53.
June 15.	April 24.	52.
July 14.	May 24.	51.
August 17.	June 24.	54.
Septem. 11.	July 24.	49.
October 14.	August 24.	51.
Nov. 18.	September 24.	55.
Decem. 12.	October 24.	50.

Averaging 54½ days.

Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

The Overland Mail is despatched and received at the undermentioned ports, upon the dates specified :

CEYLON.—The Steamer *leaves* for Suez on the 17th of each month, except May, June and July, when it departs on the 12th.

The Steamer *arrives* from Suez on the 25th or 28th of each month, except March, when it arrives three days later on account of the shortness of the preceding month.

BOMBAY.—The Steamer leaves on the first and fifteenth of each month from 1st October to 30th April; during the other months, May 20th, June and July 19th and August 27th.

Do. arrives on the 10th or 11th of each month.

CALCUTTA.—The Steamer leaves on the 10th of each month, except May, June, July and August when it departs five days earlier.

Do. arrives about the 5th or 6th of each month, except April when it is three days later.

ADEN.—The Steamer leaves on the 10th or 11th with the Bombay Mail for Europe.

Do. do. on 26th or 28th with Calcutta do. for do.

Do. arrives on 30th or 31st with the Mail for Bombay.

Do. do. 16th or 17th with the mail for Calcutta.

From the month of September to May there is a Steam Communication between Colombo and Bombay. The Steamer *leaves* Bombay on or about the 9th, and Ceylon on or about the 19th, of each month.

OVERLAND RATES FROM ENGLAND.

General Post Office Notice, March 1849.

A monthly packet communication having been established between Mauritius and Ceylon, by the Government of the former Colony, all letters for Mauritius will, in future, be transmitted from this country by the Overland Mail made up at the General Post Office on the 24th of each month, unless specially addressed to be otherwise forwarded. The postage on letters so transmitted to Mauritius will be :

Under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. weight	1s. 10d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 3
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and under 1 oz.	4 1
$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	4 6

Letters, if specially addressed "via Southampton," may be forwarded to Mauritius on the 20th of each month, and will be chargeable as follows:

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	2 0

and so on according to the scale for charging inland letters.

Newspapers will be forwarded via Southampton free of postage, but will liable to a charge of 3d. each when sent via Marseilles. The foregoing rates of postage, both on letters and newspapers, must be paid in advance.

PASSAGE FARES.

To or from Ceylon, Pointe de Galle, by Government Packet £ 30.

From Pointe de Galle to England, by regulations of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, dated 24th February 1849.

In the months of October, November and December:

Berth in General Cabin, for a gentleman ...	£ 94.
Do. Do. for a lady	101.

During the other months.

For a gentleman, berth in General Cabin	£ 113.
For a lady, do. do.	122.

N. B.—A gentleman and his wife, occupying a whole cabin throughout, pay, without distinction as to season, £ 290; and for a reserved cabin £ 335.

The above rates include expence of transit throught Egypt.

STEAM PACKETS TO THE CAPE.

General Post-Office Notice, December 1850.

On and after the 15th instant, mails will be made up monthly for the Cape of Good Hope, to be conveyed from Plymouth by the packets of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, under contract with Her Majesty's Government. All letters and newspapers addressed to the Cape of Good Hope, as well as those for Sierra Leone, which have hitherto been sent, as a general rule, by one of Her Majesty's ships despatched at the beginning of each month to the West Coast of Africa, will be forwarded, on and from the 15th instant, by the contract packets from Plymouth, unless specially addressed to be otherwise sent. Letters and newspapers for the Cape de Verd Islands, also, will be forwarded by these packets, as well as by the new line of Brazil packets, about to commence running next month, according as such correspondence may be posted in time for either line of packets. The mails to be conveyed by the General Screw Steam ships will be made up in London on the evening of the 14th of each month, and in Plymouth on the morning of the 15th. Those post-masters whose instructions direct them to send their letters for Plymouth by cross post, will of course forward the correspondence intended for these mails in the same manner. The postage chargeable on letters and newspapers, which must in each case be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		Newspapers.
Cape of Good Hope	1s 0d	.... Free
Sierra Leone.....	1 0	.... Free
Cape de Verd Island....	1 10	.... 2d

Directions have been given to the Officers of the General Post Office, to enclose in a separate mail addressed to the Post-Master General of Mauritius, any letters for that Island which may be especially directed to be forwarded by the Cape of Good Hope Packets.

JUDICIAL.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, GENERALLY KNOWN UNDER THE TITLE OF CHARTER OF JUSTICE.

Proclamation of Governor Lieutenant General, the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, dated 16th August 1831.

Whereas, His Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in a dispatch to His Excellency the Governor bearing date the 16th of April last, No. 26, having transmitted an Order of His Majesty in Council, dated at the Court at St.-James's the 13th of April 1831, being "to make provision for the better administration of Justice in His Majesty's Island of Mauritius and its Dependencies," and His Lordship having at the same time signified the Commands of His Majesty for the immediate promulgation and execution of the said Order.—It is hereby published accordingly for general information: and His Excellency the Governor directs that a copy thereof shall without delay be forwarded to His Honor the Chief Judge, by whom it will be duly recorded in the Courts of Justice of this Colony—and it is hereby declared and notified that the said Order of His Majesty in Council shall have effect from the first of September next.

Upon the publication of the above mentioned Order of His Majesty in Council, His Excellency the Governor has directed that it may be made known for general information, that instructions have been received from the Authorities at home to prepare and publish a Criminal Code better adapted to the existing State of Society than that which is at present in force in this Colony.—In reference to this important work the Secretary of State, (ever anxiously alive to the interests of the Colony,) has been pleased to observe, that, there does not exist any necessity for the assumption by the Ministers of the Crown of the arduous office of framing this Code themselves, since, both in England, and in almost every part of the Continent of Europe, but more especially in France, the revision of the Criminal Code has of late years occupied the attention of the most eminent Jurists and Statesmen.

Their labours, continues the Secretary of State, have removed the greater part of the difficulties in which the subject was formerly involved; and it would be in the highest degree irrational if any feelings of national rivalry were permitted to obstruct the adoption of any of those improvements in the Criminal Code for which Europe is indebted to the profound wisdom and research of the authors of the French Digest.

In conclusion, the Secretary of State has further signified to His Excellency the Governor, that, however desirable the gradual assimilation of the Colonial to the English Code may be as a firm bond of union

between the two Countries, His Majesty will not sacrifice to this uniformity of system, the more important object of treating with respect either the habits and inclinations of his faithful subjects in the Colony, or even those honest prejudices, which the Colonists of French origin may cherish in favor of the institutions of the Country under the dominion of which they formerly lived.—And moreover, that His Majesty's Government having with great regret and reluctance found themselves obliged to oppose the wishes of many of the free Inhabitants of Mauritius upon some important questions, are the more anxious to gratify them upon every occasion on which an opposite course is not dictated by an imperious sense of duty.

In compliance with these instructions His Excellency the Governor may immediately take measures for carrying into effect the paternal wishes of his Sovereign, by securing to the Inhabitants of this Colony the blessing of a well digested and enlightened Code of Criminal Jurisprudence.

At the Court at St.-James's, the 13th April 1831.

PRESENT

The King's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord Chancellor, Marques of Winchester, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Althorp, Lord Chamberlain, Earl Albemarle, Viscount Palmerston, Duke of Richmond, Earl Grey, Lord Tenterden, Viscount Goderich, Sir James Graham.

Whereas it is necessary to make provision for the better administration of Justice in His Majesty's Island of Mauritius and its dependencies, His Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, order, and it is hereby ordered, that His Majesty's Supreme Court of Civil and Criminal Justice within the said Colony called the Cour d'Appel, shall henceforth be holden by and before three Judges only and no more, and that the Chief or Senior Judge of the said Court shall henceforth bear the title of Chief Judge and First President; and that the second of the said Judges shall henceforth be called and bear the title of Vice-President; and that the third of the said Judges shall henceforth be called and bear the title of Assistant Judge of the said Court.

And it is further ordered, that His Majesty's Court in the said Island, called the Tribunal de Première Instance, shall henceforth be holden by and before, and shall consist of one Judge, to be called the President of the said Tribunal, and one other Judge to be called a Juge Suppléant.

And it is further ordered, that in case any Judge of either of the said Courts should by reason of any such lawful recusation as hereinafter mentioned, or by sickness, absence, suspension, resignation or any other cause, be unable to perform the duties of such his office, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony to complete the number of Judges of such Court by appointing, in His Majesty's name and on his behalf, some proper person to act as and be a Judge of such Court during such vacancy, or until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

And it is hereby further ordered, that if in any criminal case the law which is now, or hereafter shall be enforced within the said Island and its dependencies, shall require the presence, in either of the said Tribunals, of a greater number of Judges than are hereinbefore mentioned, then, and in every such case, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said Colony, in His Majesty's name and on his behalf, to appoint such an additional number of Judges for any such special occasion, as may

be necessary to complete the whole number of Judges so required by law. But all appointments which may be so made shall endure so long only as may be necessary to provide for any such emergency, and shall be removed from time to time as occasion may require.

And whereas on the seventeenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the Governor of the said Island of Mauritius, with the advice of the Council of Government thereof, made an Ordinance bearing date on the day and year last aforesaid, entitled "An Ordinance for the establishing of a Court composed of His Excellency to Judge certain *Prises à partie et récusations* directed against the Court of "Appeal in this Colony."—Now it is further ordered, that the said Ordinance shall be, and the same is hereby confirmed and allowed and that any recusation which may hereafter be made of any Judge of either of the said Tribunals, shall be heard, tried, adjudged and determined in the manner provided by the said Ordinance and not otherwise.

And it is hereby further ordered, that all and every the powers, authorities and jurisdictions heretofore vested in the Judges of the said Tribunals respectively, or in a majority of them, shall continue and be vested in the Judges hereinbefore mentioned or in the majority of them.

Provided nevertheless, and it is further ordered, that in all cases in which the Court of Vice Admiralty of the said Colony hath jurisdiction, whether by virtue of any Act of Parliament, or by virtue of the commission of the Judge of the said Court, such jurisdiction shall be exclusive, and that it shall not be competent for the said Cour d'Appel, or for the said Tribunal de Première Instance, to hear, decide or take cognizance of any such case; and that if any suit or action, or other proceeding depending in the said Cour d'Appel, or in the said Tribunal de Première Instance, it shall be made to appear that the question arising in any such action, suit or proceeding, is within the jurisdiction or competency of the said Court of Vice Admiralty, then, and in every such case, the said Tribunal de Première Instance, or the said Cour d'Appel, as the case may be, shall declare itself incompetent.

And it is further ordered, that the Office of Grand Juge, Commissaire de Justice of the said Island of Mauritius, is and shall be abolished.

And it is further ordered, that in all civil cases depending before the said Cour d'Appel, or the said Tribunal de Première Instance, the Procureur Général of the Island, or his Substitutes, are and shall be relieved from the duty heretofore incumbent on them of making their conclusions for the assistance of the said Tribunals.

And it is further ordered, that no Judge of the said Cour d'Appel, nor the Judge of the said Tribunal de Première Instance, nor the Suppleant of the said Tribunal, nor the Procureur General of the said Island, nor the Advocate General thereof, nor the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, nor any surrogate of such Judge, shall be the owner of any Slave, nor be the proprietor of, or have any share or interest in any land cultivated by the labour of Slaves, either directly or by any person or persons as a trustee or trustees for him, and each of the said several Officers is hereby declared incompetent to be or act as the Manager, Overseer, Agent or Attorney of, for or upon any Plantation or Estate within the said Island or its Dependencies.

Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any such Officer as aforesaid, from hiring for, and employing in the domestic service of himself or any members of his family any number of Slaves, if

it shall be first made to appear by such Officer to the satisfaction of the Governor of the said Island, that it is not in his power to hire free persons to perform such domestic services.

And it is further ordered, that there shall be in the Town of Port-Louis in the said Island, a Petit Court to be holden by a Single Judge to be called the Juge de Paix of the said Town, for the decision of all civil causes of small amount arising within the said Island, and for the Trial of all crimes and offences of a low degree committed therein, and that from the Judgments, Sentences and Orders of the said Petit Court, no appeal shall lie to any other Tribunal or Judge in the said Island or elsewhere; and that there shall also be, in any one or more of the Dependencies of Mauritius, which the Governor of the said Island, with the advice of the Council of Government thereof, may select, a Petit Court to be holden in like manner by a single Judge to be called the Juge de Paix of such dependency for the decision of all civil cases of small amount arising therein, and for the trial of all crimes and offences of a low degree which may be there committed; and that the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government of the said Island, shall, by any Ordinances to be from time to time for that purpose made, define and limit the extent of the jurisdiction both civil and criminal of any such Petit Court, and fix and regulate the forms of proceeding, the Rules of practice and the nature of the process to be observed therein respectively.

And it is hereby further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, being a party or parties to any civil suit or action depending in the said Cour d'Appel of the said Island of Mauritius, to appeal to His Majesty in Council, his Heirs and Successors, in his or their Privy Council against any final judgment, sentence, or decree of the said Court, or against any rule or order made in any such civil suit or action having the effect of a final or definitive sentence, and which appeals shall be made subject to the Rules, Regulations and limitations following, that is to say; in case any such Judgment, Decree, Order or Sentence shall be given or pronounced for or in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £1,000 sterling, or in case such Judgment, Decree, Order or Sentence shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand or question to or respecting property or any civil right amounting to, or of the value of £1,000 sterling, or in case the same shall affect the right or alleged right of any person to freedom, the person or persons feeling aggrieved by any such Judgment, Decree, Order or Sentence of the said Cour d'Appel may, within fourteen days next after the same shall have been made, pronounced or given, apply to the said Cour d'Appel by petition for leave to appeal therefrom to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in his or their Privy Council, and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money or perform any duty, the said Cour d'Appel shall and is hereby empowered either to direct that the Judgment, Decree, Order or Sentence appealed from shall be carried into execution, or to direct that the execution thereof shall be suspended, pending the said appeal, as to the said Court may in each case appear the most consistent with real and substantial justice; and in case the said Cour d'Appel shall direct such Judgment, Decree, Order or Sentence to be carried into execution, the person or persons, in whose favor the same shall be given, shall, before the execution thereof, enter into good and sufficient security, to be approved by the said Court, for the due performance of such Judgment or Order as His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors,

sors, shall think fit to make thereupon ; or in case the said Cour d'Appel shall direct the question of any such Judgment, Decree, Order or Sentence to be suspended pending any such appeal, the person or persons against whom the same shall have been given, shall, in like manner, and before any order for the suspension of any such execution is made, enter into good and sufficient security to be approved by the said Court for the due performance of such Judgment or Order as His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors shall think fit to make thereupon.

And it is further ordered, that in all cases security, shall also be given by the party or parties appellant to the satisfaction of the said Court for the prosecution of the appeal, and for the payment of all such costs as may be awarded by His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, to the party or parties responded ; and if such last mentioned security shall be entered into within three months from the date of such petition for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Cour d'Appel shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her or their appeal to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in his or their Privy Council in such manner ; and under such Rules as are observed in appeals made to His Majesty in Council from his Plantations and Colonies.

Provided nevertheless, and it is further declared and ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to take away diminish or derogate from the undoubted power and authority of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors in his and their Privy Council, upon the humble petition, at any time, of any person or persons aggrieved by any Judgment or determination of the said Cour d'Appel to admit his, her, or their appeal therefrom upon such other terms, and upon and subject to such other limitations restrictions and regulations as His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, shall, in any such special case, think fit to prescribe.

And it is further ordered that in all cases of appeal allowed by the said Cour d'Appel, or by His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, the said Court shall certify and transmit to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in his or their Privy Council, a true and exact copy of all proceedings, Judgments, Decrees, and Orders had or made, and of all evidence received or given in such causes so appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matter of appeal, such copies to be certified under the seal of the said Court.

And it is further ordered, that the said Cour d'Appel shall, in all cases of appeal to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, conform to and execute such Judgments and Orders as His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors shall think fit to make therein in such and the same manner as any Judgment, Decree, or Order of the said Cour d'Appel could or might have been executed.

And the Right Honorable Viscount Goderich, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(SIGNED) Wm. L. BATHURST.

True copy :

J. SMITH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PLACE.

The 25th of February 1841.

PRESENT

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
The Royal Highness Prince Albert,

Lord President,	Lord Chamberlain,
Lord Privy Seal,	Viscount Palmerston,
Marquis of Normanby,	Viscount Melbourne,
Lord Steward,	Viscount Morpeth,
Earl of Albemarle,	Mr. Macaulay,
Earl of Minto.	

Whereas in the Island of Mauritius the Ordinances of the Governor and Council, the Proclamations of the Governor for the time being, and other public acts or notices of the Executive Government have been usually promulgated in the English and French Languages, and doubts have arisen whether in such cases the English or French version thereof is to be considered as the original and authentic version, it is for the avoidance of such doubts hereby ordered and declared by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council that all ordinances of the Governor and Council of the Island of Mauritius, and all Proclamations of the Governor of the said Island for the time being, and all Public Acts or Notices of the Executive Government of the said Island, shall henceforth be made and promulgated in the English Language only, and that any versions in the French Language of such Ordinances, Proclamations, Acts and Notices which may be published by the Executive Government of the said Island for the information of the Inhabitants thereof shall be reputed and taken to be translations only, and not original documents, and that in the administration of the laws of the said Island reference shall be had by all Courts, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, and other officers to the English versions of such Ordinances, Proclamations, Acts and Notices, and to such English versions only.

And the Right Honorable Lord John Russel, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

*Order of Her Majesty in Council published by Government Notice
of 22nd January 1845.*

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 13TH OF
SEPTEMBER 1845.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lord Chancellor,	Lord Stanley,
Lord President,	Mr. Sydney Herbert,
Duke of Wellington,	Sir Robert Peel, Bt.,
Earl of Lincoln,	Sir James Graham, Bt.,
Lord Chamberlain.	

Whereas by an Order made by Her Majesty in Her Privy Council bearing date the 25th day of February 1841, it was ordered and declared that all Ordinances of the Governor and Council of Mauritius, and all Proclamations of the Governor of the said Island, should thenceforth be made and promulgated in the English Language only, and that in the administration of the Laws in the said Island, reference should be had by all Courts Judges, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, and other Officers to the English version only of such Ordinances, Proclamations, Acts and Notices.

And whereas it is desirable that the exclusive use of the English Language in all Judicial and public proceedings and records in the said Island should be further extended, Her Majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, Order, and it is hereby ordered that from and after the 15th day of July 1847, all proceedings in the Superior Tribunals of Justice of the said Island, that is to say, in the Court of Appeal, the Courts of Assize, the Court of First Instance, the Court of Vice Admiralty and the Court of the Commissioners for the Trial of offences committed on the High Seas, shall be had and made in the English Language only and all records of Judicial or other proceedings of what nature or kind soever to be made and kept therein, shall be so made and kept in the English Language only, and the Judges of the Court of Appeal of the said Island shall from time to time by any rules of Court to be by them for that purpose made, fix and establish the time when all oral pleading in the said courts, shall also take place in the English Language only, due regard being had to any reasonable claims to exemption on the behalf of any particular person or persons who may have been admitted as an Advocate or Avoué in the said Island at the time of, or within 15 years next after the surrender of the said Island to the arms of his late Majesty King George the third.

And the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. GREVILLE.

NOTICES RELATIVE TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

While on the subject of the English Language it is thought advisable to insert the following extracts relative thereto, the first setting forth the necessity of its adoption in correspondence with the Secretary of State; the other two fixing a knowledge of that tongue as a "*sine qua non*" qualification for employment in the service of Government:

From Minutes of Governor Colville dated 28th April 1882.

Whenever individuals communicate papers relating to their private affairs, for transmission to the Colonial Department, the parties must be called upon for translations—public documents must be translated by the proper Officer;—and the time has fully arrived for confining all official correspondence with Mauritius to the language of Great Britain.

From Government Notice of 25th June 1888.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be intimated that no person will be considered eligible hereafter for employment under Government unless he be able to speak and write English, excepting under very peculiar circumstances.

Government Notice of 28rd November 1840.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that he has received instructions from the R. H. the Secretary of State to intimate to the public that, after a further period of seven years, no person will be eligible for any employment whatever under this Government, who is not competent to carry on the duties of his office, both in writing and verbally in the English Language.

GENERAL TARIFF OF FEES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS AND IN MATTERS OF CORRECTIONAL AND SIMPLE POLICE.

(The English version, published for the first time below, is the only legal version, of this Ordinance, and has been carefully corrected with the original law at the Registry of the Court of Appeal. The French version is also inserted in this work for convenience, the proceedings of the Petty Court being still carried on in that tongue).

ORDINANCE No. 20 OF 1835.

*Enacted by His Excellency Governor Sir William Nicolay, by and with
the consent of the Council of Government.*

FOR ESTABLISHING A GENERAL TABLE OF FEES IN CRIMINAL MATTERS
AND IN MATTERS OF CORRECTIONAL AND SIMPLE POLICE.

Whereas the want of a Tariff in Criminal Matters is a defect in the Colonial Legislation which it becomes necessary to remove, especially as regard the interest of the Public Treasury, so as to fix with certainty the law charges which the Treasury ought to defray, and the mode of recovering those which it shall have advanced, His Excellency in Council has decreed and decrees :

General Dispositions.

Art. 1.—The Treasury shall make, as heretofore, advances for costs in Criminal matters for acts and process ordained ex-Officio or on the requisition of the Ministère Public; with reservation to sue by all lawful means for the re-imbusement of such of these costs as ought not to be borne by the state; the whole in conformity to the rules and form established by the present Ordinance.

Art. 2.—There shall be included under the denomination of costs in Criminal matters, without distinction in suits in matters of Correctional and simple Police.

10. The cost of the removal of persons arraigned or accused, the transport of proceedings or articles serving to convict or acquit.

20. The cost of the delivery up, from abroad (extradition) of persons suspected, accused or condemned.

30. The fees and attendances of Physicians, Surgeons, Midwives, Arbitrators, Interpreters and Translators.

40. Expenses granted to witnesses.

50. The costs of the keeper of seals (*garde des scellés*) and those of pounding cattle (*de mise en fourrière*).

60. The costs of copies and other expenses allowed to the Registrars.

70. The allowances to the Huissiers.

80. The indemnity granted to the Officers of the Law, on occasion of their proceedings to the locality of the crime or misdemeanour.

90. The costs of travelling and of residence to which the instruction of the procedure may give rise.

100. The carriage of letters and parcels for the instruction of Criminal process.

110. The cost of printing sentences, judgments and orders of justice.

120. The expense of executing judgments, and the wages of the executioners.

130. The costs assimilable to these of criminal process, which shall follow the same rule, and are as follows :

Process of Interdiction ex-officio.

Process ex-officio in Civil matters.

The inscription of Mortgages on the demand of the Ministère Public.

The Transport of any thing from the Registries.

140. Expense of placarding notices of Sentences, Judgments or Judicial orders.

150. Expense of burial of persons condemned, and of all bodies found in the high way or elsewhere, with remedy against whom it may concern.

160. Expense of Prisons, Houses of correction, Houses of detention, of confinement and of Justice.

TITLE THE FIRST.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

On the fees and attendances of Physicians, Surgeons, Midwives, Arbitrators, Interpreters and Translators.

Art. 3.—The fees and attendances of Physicians, Surgeons, Midwives, Arbitrators, Interpreters, and Translators for labour performed at the requisition of the officers of Justice, or of the Judicial Police, shall be regulated as follows :

Art. 4.—Every Physician or Surgeon shall receive as follows :

1. For every visit or report made by him including the first dressing if need be £ 16 0

2. For the opening of bodies or other operations of a more difficult nature than a first visit.

Before Burial 2 0 0

After Burial 5 0 0

Art. 5.—Visits of Midwives shall be paid each 10 0

Art. 6.—Independently of the above fees, the cost of the necessary articles supplied for the operations shall be reimbursed.

Art. 7.—The cost of disentering bodies shall be taxed by the Officer of Justice of the spot where the disinterment shall take place.

Art. 8.—No additional fee shall be allowed for care and medical treatment, either after the first dressing, or after the first visit ordered ex-officio.

(*) Art. 9.—Every arbitrator or Interpreter, shall receive for an atten-

(*) The Fees of Interpreters as fixed in this Article have been modified by Ord. No. 1 of 1849, as follows :

Art. 1.—Any Interpreter duly attending in such capacity any Court, Judge or Magistrate, shall be entitled to claim and receive the Fees specified in the following Schedule :

Before the Superior Courts.

For each attendance of 3 hours 15s. 0d.

And, further, for each language, exceeding one, interpreted by him during the same attendance 7s. 6d.

dance of three hours, and for every report made in writing £ 15 0
Night attendances shall be paid one half more.

Art. 10.—Written translations shall be paid at the rate of two shillings per Fo. of 90 words.

(†) Art. 11.—Whenever the Physicians, Surgeons, Midwives, Arbitrators, Interpreters and Translators shall be called upon to go beyond the limits of their residence, they shall be allowed, over and above the foregoing fees for travelling expenses and detention as follows :

	£	s.	d.
For a distance of three miles...	1 0 0
Above 3 miles and not exceeding 9 miles.	1 10 0
Above 9 miles and not exceeding 18 „	2 0 0
Every distance beyond 18 miles.	3 0 0

When this expense is to be borne by the Public Treasury, it shall be reduced one third.

Art. 12.—Whenever Physicians, Surgeons, Midwives, Arbitrators, Interpreters, and Translators shall be called, either before the Instructing Judge or at the trial, on account of their declarations, visits or reports ; the indemnity to be paid for such appearance shall be the same as that accorded to witnesses, provided that they shall require it.

CHAPTER II.

Of the indemnity which may be given to witnesses.

(†) Art. 13.—In conformity to the 56th Article of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, the witnesses heard on the information of instruction and at the trial of Criminal and Police causes, shall receive, should they demand it, an indemnity, to be fixed as follows :

For every day that a witness may be deranged from his office or usual occupation he shall be allowed a fee as follows :

If a free person not subject to the act for the abolition of slavery...	..	..	..	..	..	20 6 0
To the masters of apprentices. ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 0
For travelling expenses beyond three miles ; to the first class of persons per mile..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 0
To the apprentice. ....	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 4

For attendance during the night, over and above the said Fees, one moiety of the same.

Provided that, in each of the aforesaid cases, the Registrar of the Court certify the correctness of the claims presented.

For every attendance before the “Juge d'Instruction,” and the Petty Court, or before any Magistrate, a Fee to be fixed by the Judge or Magistrate, according to the duration of the attendance, or other circumstances connected with the case under trial, not exceeding ten shillings.

Art. 2.—The 9th Article of Ordinance No. 20 of 1835 is hereby repealed, in so far as it is inconsistent with the above provisions.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty first day of March 1849.

(†) The Indemnity allowed to Physicians, Surgeons, and Medical Officers for their attendance as witnesses in Criminal Prosecutions as mentioned in this Article has been amended as follows by Art. 1 of Ord. 4 of 1843 :

Art. 1.—There shall be henceforth allowed to all Physicians, Surgeons and Medical Officers called as witnesses either during the informations or on the trial of all criminal prosecutions, an indemnity or remuneration of one pound sterling for every such attendance in addition to their travelling expenses and maintenance during their detention from home as witnesses, as fixed by Art. 11 of Or-

(†) *Art. 14.—Witnesses of the female sex, and children under the age of 15 years, shall receive as follows, women $\frac{1}{2}$ and children $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sum fixed by the preceding article.*

Art. 15.—Witnesses who shall appear in Court in a state of sickness or infirmity, duly authenticated, shall be entitled to an increase of the fee, to be fixed by the Judge, but which shall not exceed double the amount of such fee.

Art. 16.—The officers of Justice shall not allow any fee to soldiers, in actual service, whensoever they shall be called upon to give evidence.

Art. 17.—All witnesses who receive any salary whatsoever on account of any Public service, and all military men shall only be entitled to the following travelling expences, in case they should be incurred and be demanded, viz.:

Officers and Government servants at the rate of one shilling per mile.

Non commissioned officers and soldiers at the rate of four pence per mile.

Art. 18.—The indemnity granted to witnesses shall only be advanced by the Colonial Treasury in cases where they shall have been summoned on the demand of the Ministère Public, or by virtue of a judicial order, decreed ex-officio, in the cases pointed out by the articles 55, 174 and 196 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

Art. 19.—Witnesses summoned, whether at the request of the accused, in conformity to the 196 article of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, or by the Civil parties, shall receive the foregoing indemnities which shall be paid by the persons calling upon the witnesses to give evidence.

Art. 20.—The Officers of Justice shall set forth, in the orders which they shall deliver for the benefit of the witnesses, that the fee has been demanded. Such demand shall be made within three days from their examination.

dinance No. 20 of the year 1835, and that without any deduction even when the costs of the prosecution are at the charge of the Colonial Treasury, and every provision to the contrary in the said Ordinance is therefore hereby expressly repealed.

(†) These Articles Nos. 18 and 14, relative to the mode fixed "for payment of an allowance for loss of time and travelling expences to witnesses on Criminal Trials, having been so enacted under the system of apprenticeship of the former slaves, since abolished" have been thus changed and amended by Ordinance No. 8 of 1840:

Art. 1.—The rate of allowance for every day's attendance of a witness who shall have been called from his work or business, as provided for by article 18 of Ord. 20 of 1835 is fixed as follows:

For every man working on his own account	£ 0 4 0
For every servant of every description hired monthly or by the year	2 0
For travelling expences above three miles.	
For persons included in the first class	8
For persons of the second class	8
Any thing contained in Art. 18 of the said Ordinance to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.	

Art. 2.—The age at which children admitted to give evidence may receive a portion of such allowance to witness is fixed at 12 years instead of 15 years, as mentioned in Art. 14 of the aforesaid Ordinance; any thing contained in the said Article 14 to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Art. 3.—Every order for allowance of expences of witnesses shall expressly state therein that such order was made at the request of the witness.

CHAPTER III.

On the cost of fixation of seals and of pounding or sending to forage.

Art. 21.—In the cases provided for by Articles 24, 26, 27, 73 and 74 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, there shall only be allowed a fee for the safe custody of seals, when the instructing Judge shall not think proper to confide the custody to the occupants of the house where the seals are affixed.

In this case there shall be allowed for every day's custody to the guardian appointed ex-officio, as follows :

In Port Louis...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	0	4	0
In the country districts .	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..		6	3	0

Art. 22.—In criminal and correctional matters, women are incompetent to be constituted the custodians of seals.

Art. 23.—Animals and all perishable articles, for whatever cause they may have been seized, shall not remain pounded or at forage, or under sequestration for more than eight days.

After this period their return or restitution may be pronounced.

If they ought not, or cannot be restored, they shall be exposed to sale, and the expense of pounding or foraging as the same shall be determined by the Judge with reference to the customs of the spot, shall be levied on the produce of the sale, in preference to all other claims.

Art. 24.—The provisional release of animals seized, and perishable articles put in sequestration, shall be ordered by the Justice of Peace, or the instructing Judge, under security, and subject to the payment of forage and cost of sequestration.

If the said articles are to be sold, the sale thereof shall be ordered by the above magistrate.

The sale shall be by auction, at the suit of the Receiver of the Registry duties, and shall be made by the Registrar of the [Tribunal] which shall order the sale.

The day of the sale shall be made known by notices posted up 24 hours before it takes place ; unless, from the trifling value of the article, the magistrate shall order the sale without this formality ; mention of which shall be made in the order.

The produce of the sale shall be paid into the chest of the Receiver of Registration duties, to be disposed of as shall be determined by the definitive sentence in the cause.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Fees for office copies and other charges allowed to the Registrars.

Art. 25.—There shall be due to the Registrars of the Court and of the Courts of Police Correctionnelle and simple Police, as the case may be, fees for copies and other established fees and indemnities, independently of the fixed salary allowed to them.

Art. 26.—Fees for the delivery of all copies are due on the acts and documents mentioned in the Code d'Instruction Criminelle under the articles 20, 47, 49, 50, 52, 65, 70, 93, 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 113, 120, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 149, 186, 189, 209, 225, 231, 351, 271, 276, [289], 291, 292, 293, 301, 308 and 317.

Art. 27.—Charges for copies shall only be made when their delivery

shall be demanded either by the parties requiring them at their own cost, or by the Ministère Public; in this latter case the advance shall be made by the Treasury, if there be no Civil party intervening, or such Civil party be in a state of pauperism duly certified.

Except in the above cases nothing shall be due to the Registrars for the aforesaid acts when the notification, communication or service shall be made on the original minutes in manner as hereinafter set forth.

Art. 28.—There shall only be paid to the Registrar the established fee on the extracts, which he is required to deliver in conformity to the 149 and 308th articles of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

Art. 29.—There shall be allowed to the Registrars a charge for their attendance at the acts pointed out by the 240th article of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, and for the fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by the 83rd article of the Civil Code.

Art. 30.—The fee due to the Registrar of the Courts and Tribunals for office copies is fixed at one shilling six pence per fo. of 90 words.

Art. 31.—The established fees for extracts are fixed at three shillings whatever number of folios the extract may consist of.

Art. 32.—The statement, or bill of fees and costs, shall be drawn up by the Registrar, and the copies which he shall deliver of the same shall be paid for, at the rate of 2½d. per item.

Art. 33.—Whensoever the execution of Criminal sentences shall take place, the Registrar of the Assize Court, of the Correctional Police Court, or of the Justice of Peace of the place of execution, shall be bound to assist thereat, and to draw up a statement of the same; and in case of capital punishment, he shall forward to the officer charged with the Civil Branch of the Judicial administration (l'Etat Civil) the information required by the Civil Code.

Art. 34.—There shall be allowed to the Registrar in full of all fees for attendance, redaction of the procès-verbal, at the foot of the sentence and declaration to the Civil Officer, the sum of two pounds sterling.

Art. 35.—Persons accused shall pay for, at the rate established by the present tariff, all copies or acts which they shall demand, save such as are directed to be delivered to them gratis by the 189th Article of the "Code d'Instruction Criminelle."

Art. 36.—In case of sending a prisoner before another Instructing Judge, there shall not be delivered to him, at the public cost, new copies or documents of such acts as shall have already been delivered to him, by virtue of the aforesaid Article 189 of the "Code d'Instruction Criminelle."

Art. 37.—Whensoever it shall be necessary to forward the proceedings in a cause, whether Criminal, of Police Correctionnelle, or of simple Police, to any Court or Tribunal whatsoever; or to the Chief Judge; the documents of the process shall be sent in original, and without excepting any, unless the Chief Judge shall desire copies only, or extracts, to be forwarded.

Art. 38.—In all cases where a transport of the documents in a process shall take place, the Registrar shall accompany the same by an Inventory to be drawn up by him gratis.

Art. 39.—Sentences and judgments and orders of Court shall only

be expedited in an executory form, when the parties, or the Ministère Public, shall require them in that form.

Art. 40.—Whensoever the Officer of the Ministère Public shall take out the gross of a sentence or judgment, pronouncing fine or confiscation, he shall deliver such gross to the person charged with the recovery of pecuniary condemnations.

Art. 41.—There shall not be allowed to the Registrars any charge for writings, which they shall make under the dictation or superintendence of the Magistrate; nor for the original minute of any act whatsoever; nor for any simple information, which shall be required of them by the Ministère Public for transmission to the Governor.

Art. 42.—It is expressly prohibited to the Registrar and their clerks to require or demand any higher fees than those allowed by the present Law; either on account of despatch, gratification, or under any other cause, or pretext whatsoever.

Art. 43.—In cases of contravention, they may be dismissed from their employments and condemned to pay a fine of not less than £ 50, nor exceeding £ 300, without prejudice to the application of the penal dispositions of the law, in cases of a grave nature.

The officers of the parquet are hereby ordered to denounce ex-officio, or to prosecute at the request of the parties interested, any offences which may come to their knowledge.

CHAPTER V.

Of the fees and emoluments of the Huissiers.

Art. 44.—The duties of the Huissiers before the Courts shall be determined by the Procureur General.

All the Huissiers may be called upon indiscriminately and by rotation to perform the civil service, and criminal service of the Courts.

Art. 45.—The Huissiers have no fixed salary. They shall only receive fees on the acts entrusted to their ministry.

Art. 46.—Whensoever there shall not have been delivered to the Ministère Public the gross of acts or sentences to serve, the service shall be made by the Huissiers on the original minutes which shall be confided to them by the Registrar on their recepisse, and on condition that they be brought back to the Registry within 24 hours after the service, under pain of compulsion thereto by personal arrest, in case of delay.

When the gross of the act or sentence shall have been delivered to the Ministère Public, the service shall be made on such gross, without the delivery of another, for that purpose.

The copies of all acts, sentences, judgments and documents to be served shall be made by the Huissiers, or their scribes.

Art. 47.—The emoluments of the Huissiers, for all acts of their ministry under the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, shall be regulated and determined as follows:

1o. For all summonses, services of acts, notices, communications and subpoenas in the cases, provided for by the 23, 56, 65, 76, 77, 94, 96, 108, 109, 112, 113, 116, 118, 120, 126, 129, 132, 137, 139, 139, 140, 150, 152, 154, 162, 163, 164, 173, 174, 186, 202, 214, 226, 226, 231, 254, 260, 272, 275, 283, 289, 291, 293, 299, 301, 302, 315, 316, 318, and 321st Articles of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

1. For the original alone	£ 0 4 0
2. For every copy of the above acts	0 1 5
3. For executing warrants to bring up, in the cases provided for by the 29, 45, 64, 75, 76, 174, 225, 237, 299 and 316th articles of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, including the certificate of service and copy.. .. .	0 16 0
4. For the execution of the warrants of commitment provided for by the 23, 29, 45, 70, 144 and 163rd articles of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, including the service and copy	0 8 0
5. For the capture of every person, accused, suspected or condemned by virtue of a warrant of arrest, ordinance, decretal of arrest, sentence or judgment whatsoever authorizing the arrest of the person, including the service; the copy and procès-verbal of search, even when it refers to the execution of a single warrant of arrest, ordinance, sentence or judgment condemning several individuals, and in the cases provided for by the Articles 64, 77, 89, 90, 124, 144, 163, 225, 237, 289, 291, 293 and 326 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle	2 0 0
6. For bringing up every prisoner from the prison, conducting him before the Judge and taking him back again to prison	0 2 0
7. For the procès-verbal of search which is made mention of in the 89th article of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, and which shall not be followed up by capture, including certificate of service, and the copy of the warrant, ordinance, sentence, or judgment which directed the search	0 16 0
8. For posting up of the Ordinance which, agreeably to the 301 and 302nd articles of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, ought to be pronounced and made public against contumacious persons accused, including the report of posting	0 12 0
9. For the special emolument of the scribes employed for the copying of all the acts of which mention is made as above, and of all other documents of which a copy is requisite one shilling per folio of 90 words.	
10. For attendance to inscribe the warrant of commitment when the accused is already in prison, and for the cancelling of the warrant of commitment	0 3 0

Art. 48.—No emolument shall be allowed to the persons of the public force, on account of the summonses, notices and notifications with which they shall be charged by the Officers of the Judicial Police and the Ministère Public.

Art. 49.—If the warrant to bring up and the warrant of commitment shall be decreed within the space of 24 hours against the same individual by the same magistrate; or if the warrant of commitment be not preceded by a warrant to bring up; the two fees above established for the execution of warrants shall not be accumulated, but in such case there shall be allowed to the Huissier the sum of... .. £ 1 0 0

Art. 50.—Whensoever the individuals against whom a warrant or order of arrest shall be decreed, or judgments or sentences rendered decretal of personal arrest, shall be already under detention for any cause whatsoever, the execution of the above acts, with regard to such persons, shall be paid to the Huissiers at the rate fixed by number 1 of the 47th article for summonses, notifications and services. £ 0 4 0

Art. 51.—The Huissiers shall only draw up a Procès-verbal of search in cases when it is made by virtue either of a warrant of arrest, order to arrest, sentence or judgment of condemnation to an infamous or afflictive punishment, or to imprisonment.

Art. 52.—There shall only be paid for, in one and the same affair, one Procès-verbal for the same individual, whatever may be the number of searches made on the same spot.

Art. 53.—The agents of the Public Force, and of the Police, are hereby required to lend their aid and assistance to all Huissiers when and as often as they shall be required, without demanding any recompense for the same, under pain of prosecution and punishment, according to the nature of the case.

Art. 54.—Nevertheless in cases where the agents of the Police, bearers of a Judicial warrant, shall discover, out of the presence of the Huissiers, the parties suspected, accused, or condemned, they shall arrest them and conduct them before the competent magistrate, and, in that case, the fee for capture shall devolve to them.

Art. 55.—The Huissiers may, in case of need, employ assistants, the expense of whom shall be reimbursed them on proof of the necessity which existed for the employment of the same.

Art. 56.—To facilitate the verifications of the fees of the Huissiers, there shall be kept at the parquet of the Courts and Tribunals, a register of the acts of those officers; a summary of each affair shall be inserted therein; and in the margin, or at the foot of the summary shall be set forth, in order of date, the object, and nature of the services rendered by them, as the same occur, as also the amount of charge to be paid for the same.

The Officers of the Parquet shall at the same time examine the writings and they shall reduce to the proper rate the price of those writings which shall not be in the proportions established by the present Tariff.

Art. 57.—Every huissier who shall refuse to act in a process prosecuted at the suit of the Ministère Public, or to perform this required duty before the Court or Tribunal, and who, after remonstrance made to him by the competent officer, shall persist in his refusal, shall be dismissed; without prejudice to any costs and damages and other punishments to which he may be liable.

Art. 58.—The dispositions of the foregoing 42nd Article shall extend to and be common to all Huissiers, who in case of contravention, shall be prosecuted in the same manner, and subject to the same punishments, as those set forth in the 43rd Article.

Art. 59.—There shall be allowed to the attendant Huissiers, on duty at the Court, in Criminal matters, or of Police Correctionnelle at each sitting of the Court as follows:

Before the Court.

To the attendant Huissier... .. 20 16 0

In First Instance.

To the attendant Huissier... .. 0 10 0

Art. 60.—The Huissier shall receive per mile for travelling into the districts :

One shilling eight pence per mile beyond the first 3 miles... 0 1 8

Beyond nine miles, two shillings more per mile, including the return... .. 0 2 0

CHAPTER VI.

Of the travelling expenses, &c. of Magistrates.

Art. 61.—The Judges of the Supreme Court shall receive, in full of all travelling expenses and detention in places other than Port Louis, when they shall hold a Court of Assize, an indemnity of £2, per diem, which shall be paid to them from the Treasury, on the order of the Chief Judge and First President of the Court, issued at the requisition of the Procureur General..

Art. 62.—In the cases provided for by Articles 21, 25, 36, 43 and 46 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, the Judges and Officers of the Ministère Public shall receive the following indemnities :

If they shall travel more than three miles from their residence, they shall receive, independently of the expense of the journey, an indemnity of one pound sterling per day. £1 0 0

If they shall go beyond nine miles, the indemnity shall be one pound, ten shillings sterling.. .. 1 10 0

Art. 63.—The indemnity of the Registrar, or sworn Clerk, who shall accompany the Judge or the Officer of the Ministère Public shall be :

In the first case 12 shillings per day. 0 12 0

In the second 16 do. 0 16 0

TITLE SECOND.

Of those expenses which are assimilated to charges in the Instruction o Criminal Matters.

CHAPTER I.

Of Interdiction ex-Officio.

Art. 64.—Independently of the prosecutions instituted against those who shall suffer madmen to escape, in order to condemn the delinquents in the penalties pronounced by law, the Ministère Public, whensoever the interdiction shall not be sought for by the parents, shall prosecute it *ex-officio*, not only in case of madness, but also in case of demence or imbecility (provided that the individual have neither husband or wife or known parents), in conformity to the 491st Article of the Civil Code.

Art. 65.—The cost of this proceeding shall be advanced by the Treasury agreeably to the tariff fixed by the present law ; and the acts to which the process shall give rise, shall be marked for stamp and registration *in debita*.

Art. 66.—If the party interdicted be solvent, the expense of interdiction shall be at his cost ; and the recovery thereof shall be prosecuted by privilege and preference on his estate ; and, in case of insufficiency, on those of the party's father, mother, husband and wife.

Art. 67.—If the party interdicted, and the relations mentioned in the preceding Article, are in a state of poverty duly certified by the Civil Commissaries in the districts and the Chief Commissary of Police in Port Louis; no other charge shall be allowed than the emoluments of the Huissiers and the indemnity due to witnesses, who shall neither be related or allied to the party interdicted.

CHAPTER II.

Of Prosecutions ex-officio in Civil Matters.

Art. 68.—The expense of acts and proceedings made on the prosecution ex-officio of the Ministère Public, in the cases provided for by the Civil Code and especially the 50, 53, 191 and 192nd Articles relative to the acts of the Civil Office (État Civil) shall be paid, taxed and recovered in the manner set forth in the preceding chapter.

Art. 69.—The same proceeding shall take place, when the Ministère Public shall prosecute ex-officio, the rectification of the acts of the Civil Branch of the Judicial administration (l'État Civil), and generally in every case where the Ministère Public shall act in the interest of the Law, and to assure its execution.

CHAPTER III.

On the Inscription of Mortgages at the request of the Ministère Public.

Art. 70.—The expense of inscribing mortgages, when they shall be taken by the Ministère Public in conformity to the 101st Article of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, shall be advanced by the Receiver of Registry dues, who shall be reimbursed the same in the cases and in the form pointed out by law.

Art. 71.—The same proceeding shall be followed in all cases, where the Ministère Public is bound, in conformity to the law, to take Inscriptions in the interests of wives, minors, the Public Treasury, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the recovery of Fines and Securities.

Art. 72.—The expense of the recovery of fines pronounced in the cases provided for by the Code d'Instruction Criminelle shall be taxed in conformity to the established tariff for Civil Process.

The advance of these expenses shall be made by the Receiver of Registry Dues, who shall recover the same in conformity to law from the parties condemned.

In case of insolvency of the party condemned, the expense of prosecution shall be passed to the Receiver in his accounts.

He shall keep a separate and distinct account of the receipt of fines.

Art. 73.—The same proceeding shall take place for the recovery of securities furnished for the purpose of obtaining the provisional liberty of a person accused; and in the cases provided for by the 101 and 102nd articles of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

CHAPTER V.

On the Removal of any thing from the Registries.

Art. 74.—Whensoever it shall be necessary to remove from the Registry any registers, original documents or other papers, the expense of packing and carriage shall be paid under the item of general law expenses, subject to the formalities prescribed by the present law.

TITLE THE THIRD.

CHAPTER I.

On the payment and recovery of costs under Criminal Law.

Art. 75.—The mode of payment of these costs differs according to their nature and their immediate necessity : it is regulated as follows :

Art. 76.—Urgent expenses are to be paid on a simple taxation and order of the judge, inscribed at the foot of the requisitions, copies of convocations or summonses, statements or memorials of the parties.

Art. 77.—Are deemed urgent expenses :

- 1o. The indemnity paid to witnesses ;
- 2o. Every expense relative to supplies or operations in which the parties capturing are not usually employed.
- 3o. The expense of the delivery up from abroad (extradition) of persons suspected, accused or condemned.

Art. 78.*—*In case the Instruction of a Criminal proces shall require or occasion any extraordinary expense, unforeseen by the present law, it shall only be incurred with the motived authority of the Procureur General, under his personal responsibility.*

Art. 79.—Expenses, not deemed of an urgent nature, shall be paid on the statements or bills of the parties capturing, with the taxation or order of the Judge annexed.

Art. 80.—Judges who shall issue orders or decrees for payment, and the Officers of the Ministère Public who shall subscribe the same, shall be responsible for any abuse or excess of taxation, in solido with the parties receiving, with remedy over against the latter.

Art. 81.—The decrees for payment, which shall not have been presented for the visa of the Chief Judge and First President of the Supreme Court and to the President of the Court of First Instance, within the delay of six months from their date, or of which the payment shall not have been claimed within three months from the date of the visa, shall not be paid, until proof shall be given that these delays are not imputable to the party named in the decree.

CHAPTER II.

On the Payment and Recovery of Costs.

Art. 82.—Condemnations in costs shall be pronounced in all cases against the principals and accomplices in the same act, and against the persons civilly responsible for the misdemeanor in solido.

Art. 83.—Those who shall constitute themselves civil parties in a suit, whether they fail or not, shall be personally responsible for the cost of instruction, gross and service of the judgments, with remedy over against the parties suspected or accused who shall be condemned, and against the persons civilly responsible for the misdemeanor.

Art. 84.—Whenever there shall be a civil party in the cause, and such party shall not prove his poverty in the manner prescribed by the 67th Article of the present law ; the orders or decrees for the costs of instruction of the gross and service of the judgment shall issue against them.

(*) This article has been disallowed, vide Proclamation of 20th March 1837.

Art. 85.—In matters of simple or Correctional Police, the party civil, who has not justified his poverty, shall be bound, before the commencement of process to deposit in the Registry, or in the hands of the Receiver of Registry Duties, the supposed amount required to pay the expence of the process.

No remuneration shall be required, on account of this deposit, under pain of the penalties for extortion.

Art. 86.—In the decrees for payment, from the Chest of the Receiver of Registry Duties, for costs which are not to be borne by the state; mention shall be made therein that there is no civil party to the suit, or that such civil party has proved his indigence.

Art. 87.—The Registrar shall deliver, with as little delay as possible, to the person of the Registry Office charged with the recovery of fines, an extract of that part of the Ordinance, sentence or judgment which relates to the liquidation or condemnation, or reimbursement of costs.

Art. 88.—The Huissiers charged with the execution of the acts relating to the recovery of costs, &c., may receive the sums which the parties may offer to pay into their hands, on condition that they make mention thereof on their Repertory and pay the same forthwith to the Chest of the Receiver of Registry dues, under pain of prosecution and punishment according to Law, if they shall delay the same more than three days.

Art. 89.—The Receiver of Registry Dues shall keep an account of the sums recovered, in like manner as of all his other receipts.

In case of the insolvency of parties against whom decrees shall be issued, the Receiver shall be discharged from the recovery of the sums with respect to such parties, on proof that he has used every diligence, or on production of certificates of indigence duly granted; without prejudice however to ulterior proceedings in the event of the said parties becoming solvent.

Art. 90.*—*In the course of every quarter, the Receiver shall forward to the Procureur General a Statement of the recoveries made during the preceding quarter, drawn up in the form to be by him the Procureur General determined on.*

At the end of each quarter, or of each term the amount of the sums recovered shall be balanced concurrently with the advances made by the Receiver during such term on account of general law expenses, and deduction thereof shall be made on his account.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

Art. 91.—All regulations relative to the Tariff and mode of payment and recovery of Law charges in Criminal matters, are repealed.

Art. 92.—The present Ordinance shall come into force from the date of its publication.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, the 16th day of November 1835.

* This article has been disallowed, vide Proclamation of 20th March 1837.

GENERAL TARIFF IN CRIMINAL AND POLICE MATTERS.

Ordonnance No. 20 de 1835.—Arrêtée par le Gouverneur de l'Île Maurice, Sir W. Nicolay, de l'avis et avec le consentement du Conseil du Gouvernement.

POUR ÉTABLIR UN TARIF GÉNÉRAL DES FRAIS EN MATIÈRE CRIMINELLE, DE POLICE CORRECTIONNELLE ET DE SIMPLE POLICE.

Dispositions Générales.

Art. 1.—Le Trésor continuera de faire l'avance des frais de Justice criminelle pour les actes et procédures qui seront ordonnées d'office, ou à la requête du Ministère Public, sauf à poursuivre, ainsi que de droit, le recouvrement de ceux desdits frais qui ne sont point à la charge de l'Etat; le tout selon les règles et la forme établies par le présent.

Art. 2.—Sont compris sous la dénomination de frais de Justice Criminelle, sans distinction de la poursuite en matières de Police Correctionnelle et de simple Police.

1. Les frais de translation des prévenus ou accusés, de transport des procédures ou objets pouvant servir à conviction ou à décharge.
2. Les frais d'extradition des prévenus, accusés ou condamnés.
3. Les honoraires et vacations des médecins, chirurgiens, sage-femmes, experts interprètes et traducteurs.
4. Les indemnités qui pourront être accordées aux témoins.
5. Les frais de garde des scellés et ceux de mise en fourrière.
6. Les droits d'expédition et autres alloués au greffiers.
7. Les salaires des huissiers.
8. L'indemnité accordé aux officiers de Justice, dans le cas de transport sur le lieu du crime ou délit.
9. Les frais de voyage et de séjour auxquels l'instruction de la procédure peut donner lieu.
10. Les ports de lettres et paquets pour l'Instruction Criminelle.
11. Les frais d'impression des arrêts, Jugemens et Ordonnances de Justice.
12. Les frais d'exécution des Jugemens et les gages des Exécuteurs.
13. Les dépenses assimilées à celle de l'instruction criminelle et qui résulteront, savoir :
Des procédures d'office pour l'interdiction.
Des poursuites d'office en matière civile.
Des inscriptions hypothécaires requises par le ministère public.
Du transport des Greffes.
14. Les frais d'apposition d'affiches, d'arrêts, Jugemens ou Ordonnances de Justice.
15. Les frais d'inhumation des condamnés et de tous cadavres trouvés sur la voie publique, ou dans quelque autre lieu que ce soit, sauf le recours contre qui de droit.
16. Les dépenses des prisons, maisons de correction, maisons de détention, d'arrêt et de Justice.

TITRE PREMIER.

Chapitre 1er. des Honoraires et Vacations des Médecins, Chirurgiens, Sage-Femmes, Experts, Interprètes et Traducteurs.

Art. 3.—Les honoraires et vacations des médecins, chirurgiens, sage-femmes, experts, interprètes et traducteurs, à raison des opérations qu'ils

feront sur la réquisition des Officiers de Justice ou de police Judiciaire, seront réglés ainsi qu'il suit :

Art. 4.—Chaque médecin ou chirurgien recevra, savoir :

	£	S.	D.
10. Pour chaque visite ou rapports y compris le premier pansement, s'il y a lieu	16	..	..
20. Pour ouvertures de cadavres ou autres opérations plus difficiles que la simple visite :			
Avant l'inhumation	2	..	..
Après l'inhumation	5	..	..

Art. 5.—Les visites faites par les sage-femmes seront payées 10 0

Art. 6.—Outre les droits ci-dessus, le prix des fournitures nécessaires pour les opérations sera remboursé.

Art. 7.—Les frais d'exhumation des cadavres seront taxés par l'officier de Justice du lieu où l'exhumation se fera.

Art. 8.—Il ne sera rien alloué pour soins et traitemens administrés soit après le premier pansement, soit après les premières visites ordonnées d'office.

(*) Art. 9.—Chaque expert ou interprète recevra par vacation de trois heures, et pour chaque rapport lorsqu'il sera fait par écrit 15 0
Les vacations de nuit seront payées moitié en sus.

Art. 10.—Les traductions par écrit, seront payées à raison de 2s. par 90 mots.

(†) Art. 11.—Dans les cas de transport hors de leur résidence, les méde-

(*) Les frais de vacations des interprètes comme ils sont fixés par cet article ont été amendés par l'Ordonnance No. 1 de 1849, ainsi qu'il suit :

Art. 1.—A compter du jour de la publication de la présente Ordonnance, tout Interprète, dûment appelé en cette qualité devant toute Cour, Juge ou Magistrat, aura droit aux honoraires indiqués dans la cédule suivante, savoir :

Devant les Cours supérieures :

Pour chaque vacation de trois heures,	15s. 0d.
Et, de plus, pour chaque langue différente de la première, interprétée par lui pendant la même vacation,	7s. 6d.
Pour toute vacation de nuit, moitié en sus des frais ci-dessus.	

Pourvu toutefois, que, dans chacun de ces cas, l'exactitude des frais réclamés soit certifiée par le Greffier de la Cour.

Pour chaque vacation devant le Juge d'Instruction ou le Tribunal de Paix, ou devant un Magistrat, un droit qui sera fixé par le Juge ou le Magistrat lui-même, selon la durée de la vacation, ou toutes autres circonstances de l'affaire en instruction, et qui ne pourra, toutefois, excéder dix shillings.

Art. 2.—L'article 9 de l'Ordonnance No. 20 de 1835 est et demeure rapporté, en ce qu'il contient de contraire aux dispositions précédentes.

Passé en Conseil, au Port-Louis, Ile Maurice, le 21 Mars 1849.

(†) L'indemnité allouée aux médecins, chirurgiens et officiers de santé appelés comme témoins dans les affaires criminelles, dont il est fait mention dans cet article, a été amendée comme suit, par l'article 1er de l'Ordonnance No. 4 de 1843 :

Art. 1.—Il sera, à l'avenir, alloué aux médecins, chirurgiens et officiers de santé qui seront appelés comme témoins, dans leurs dites qualités, dans l'instruction et lors du jugement des affaires criminelles et de police, une indemnité d'une livre sterling pour leur comparution, indépendamment de leurs frais de voyage et de séjour, tels qu'ils sont fixés par l'article 11 de l'Ordonnance No. 20 de 1835, et sans aucune déduction lors même que ces frais devront rester à la charge du Trésor Colonial dérogeant quant à ce dit article 11 de la sus-dite Ordonnance.

ciens, chirurgiens, sage-femmes, experts, interprètes et traducteurs, outre la taxe ci-dessus fixée pour leurs vacations, seront indemnisés de leurs frais de voyage et de séjour dans les proportions suivantes :

Pour une distance de trois miles	£1	0	0
Au-delà de trois miles jusqu'à 9 miles...	1	10	0
Au-delà de 9 miles jusqu'à dix-huit miles.....	2	0	0
Au-delà de dix-huit miles.....	3	0	0

Lorsque ces frais devront rester à la charge du Trésor Public, ils ne recevront que les $\frac{2}{3}$ des sommes ci-dessus fixées.

Art. 12.—Dans tous les cas où les médecins, chirurgiens, sage-femmes, experts, interprètes et traducteurs seront appelés, soit devant le Juge d'Instruction, soit aux débats, à raison de leurs déclarations, visites ou rapports ; les indemnités pour cette comparaison leur seront payées comme à des témoins s'ils requièrent taxe.

CHAPITRE II.

Des indemnités qui peuvent être accordées aux Témoins.

(*) Art. 13.—Conformément à l'article 55 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, les témoins entendus dans l'instruction et lors des Jugemens des affaires criminelles et de Police, recevront, s'ils le demandent, une indemnité qui demeure fixée ainsi qu'il suit :

Pour chaque jour que le témoin aura été détourné de ses affaires ou de son travail, il lui sera alloué pour taxe, savoir :

Aux personnes libres, autres que les Apprentis soumis à l'Acte d'Abolition.....	6	0
Aux maîtres des Apprentis.....	3	0
Pour frais de voyage au-delà de trois miles.		
Aux premiers par chaque mile en plus.....	1	0
A l'Apprenti.....	4	

(*) Art. 14.—Les Témoins du sexe féminin admis à déposer et les enfans au-dessous de 15 ans recevront, savoir : les femmes, les $\frac{2}{3}$, et les enfans la $\frac{1}{2}$ de la taxe fixée par l'article précité.

(*) Ces articles Nos. 13 et 14, concernant le paiement des indemnités allouées aux témoins entendus dans l'instruction et lors des jugemens des affaires criminelles et de police, "l'ayant été sous le régime de l'apprentissage des anciens esclaves, aujourd'hui aboli," ont été modifiée comme suit, par l'Ordonnance No. 8 de 1840 :

Art. 1.—Le taux de l'indemnité qui pourra être allouée pour chaque jour que le témoin aura été détournée de son travail ou de ses affaires, ainsi qu'il est prévu par l'article 13 de l'Ordonnance No. 20 de 1835, est et demeure fixé comme suit, savoir :

Pour toute personne du sexe masculin, travaillant pour son compte	£	s.	d.
Pour tout serviteur de toute dénomination, engagé au mois ou à l'année	2	0	0
Pour frais de voyage au-delà de trois milles :			
Aux personnes comprises dans la première classe			8
Aux personnes de la seconde classe			8

Dérogant à toute disposition contraire de l'article 23 de la dite Ordonnance.

Art. 2.—L'âge auquel les enfans admis à déposer pourront recevoir une quotité de l'indemnité accordée aux témoins est fixé à douze ans au lieu de celui de 15 ans porté dans l'article 14 de l'Ordonnance précitée ; dérogeant, quant à ce seullement, aux dispositions dudit article 14.

Art. 3.—Il sera fait mention expresse, dans l'Ordonnance de taxe, que la taxe a été requise par le témoin.

Art. 15.—Les Témoins qui comparaitront en Justice dans un état de maladie ou d'infirmité dûment constaté, auront droit à une augmentation de taxe qui sera fixée par le Juge, mais qui ne pourra en excéder le double.

Art. 16.—Les Officiers de Justice n'accorderont aucune taxe aux militaires en activité de service, lorsqu'ils seront appelés en témoignage.

Art. 17.—Tous les Témoins qui reçoivent un traitement quelconque à raison d'un service public, et les militaires, n'auront droit qu'au remboursement des frais de voyage, s'il y a lieu et s'ils le requièrent, savoir :

Les officiers et employés du Gouvernement, à raison de 1 Shelling par chaque mile de distance.

Et les sous-officiers et soldats, quatre pence pour la même distance.

Art. 18.—L'indemnité accordée aux témoins ne sera avancée par le Trésor Colonial, qu'autant qu'ils auront été cités soit à la requête du ministère public, soit en vertu d'ordonnances rendue d'office dans les cas prévu par les articles 55, 174 et 196 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

Art. 19.—Les témoins cités soit à la requête des accusés, conformément à l'article 196 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, soit à la requête des parties civiles, recevront les indemnités ci-dessus déterminées, lesquelles leur seront payées par les personnes qui les auront appelés en témoignage.

Art. 20.—Les officiers de Justice énonceront dans les mandats qu'ils délivreront au profit des témoins, que la taxe en a été requise : elle devra l'être dans les trois jours de leur audition.

CHAPITRE III.

Des frais de Scellés et de ceux de mise en Fourrière.

Art. 21.—Dans les cas prévus par les articles 24, 26, 27, 73 et 74 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, il ne sera accordé de taxe pour la garde des scellés, que lorsque le Juge d'Instruction n'aura pas trouvé à propos de confier cette garde à des habitants de la maison où les scellés ont été apposés.

Dans ce cas, il sera alloué pour chaque jour au gardien nommé d'office, savoir :

Au Port-Louis.....	4 0
Dans les Quartiers.....	3 0

Art. 22.—En matière Criminelle et Correctionnelle, les femmes ne peuvent être constituées gardiennes des scellés.

Art. 23.—Les animaux et tous les objets périssables, pour quelque cause qu'ils aient été saisis, ne pourront rester en fourrière et sous le séquestre plus de huit jours.

Après ce délai, la main levée provisoire pourra être ordonnée.

S'ils ne doivent ou ne peuvent être restitués, ils seront mis en vente et les frais de fourrière, tels qu'ils seront fixés par le Juge selon l'usage des lieux, seront prélevés sur le produit de la vente par privilège et préférence à tous autres.

Art. 24.—La main levée provisoire des animaux saisis et des objets périssables mis en séquestre, sera ordonnée par le Juge de Paix ou le Juge d'Instruction, moyennant caution et le paiement des frais de fourrière et de séquestre.

Si lesdits objets doivent être vendus, la vente sera ordonnée par les mêmes magistrats.

Cette vente sera faite à l'enchère à la diligence du receveur de l'enregistrement, par le Greffier du Tribunal qui aura ordonné ladite vente.

Le jour de la vente sera indiqué par affiches, 24 heures à l'avance, à moins que la modicité de l'objet détermine le magistrat à en ordonner la vente, sans cette formalité, ce qu'il exprimera dans son ordonnance.

Le produit de la vente sera versé dans la caisse du receveur de l'Enregistrement, pour en être disposé ainsi qu'il en sera ordonné par le Juge-ment définitif.

CHAPITRE IV.

Des droits d'expéditions et autres alloués aux Greffiers.

Art. 25.—Il est dû aux greffiers de la Cour et des Tribunaux de Police Correctionnelle et de Police, suivant les cas, des droits d'expédition, des droits fixes et d'indemnité, indépendamment du traitement fixe qui leur est accordé.

Art. 26.—Des droits d'expédition sont dus pour tous les actes ou pièces dont il est fait mention dans le Code d'Instruction Criminelle sous les Articles 20, 47, 49, 50, 52, 65, 70, 93, 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 113, 120, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 149, 186, 189, 225, 231, 251, 271, 276, 289, 292, 293, 301, 308 et 317.

Art. 27.—Les droits d'expédition ne sont dus que lorsque les expéditions seront demandées soit par les parties qui en requièrent la délivrance à leurs frais, soit par le ministère public; dans ce dernier cas le Trésor en fait les avances s'il n'y a pas de partie civile, ou si la partie civile est dans un état d'indigence dûment constaté.

Hors les cas ci-dessus, il n'est rien dû aux Greffiers pour les actes sus-énoncés lorsque la notification, communication ou signification en seront faites sur les minutes ainsi qu'il sera dit ci-après.

Art. 28.—Il n'est dû qu'un droit fixe aux Greffiers pour les extraits qu'ils seront tenus de délivrer en conformité des Articles 149 et 308 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

Art. 29.—Il leur est accordé une indemnité pour leur assistance aux actes désignés en l'Article 240 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle et pour l'accomplissement des formalités prescrites par l'Article 83 du Code civil.

Art. 30.—Les droits d'expédition dus aux Greffiers des Cours et Tribunaux, sont fixés à un shelling et six pence pour 90 mots.

Art. 31.—Les droits fixés pour les extraits sont réglés à trois shellings, quelque soit le nombre de rôles de chaque extrait.

Art. 32.—L'état de liquidation des frais et dépens sera dressé par le Greffier, et les copies qu'il en délivrera seront payées à raison de deux pence et demi par Article.

Art. 33.—Lors des exécutions des arrêts Criminels, le Greffier de la Cour, du tribunal ou de la Justice de paix du lieu où se fera l'exécution, sera tenu d'y assister, d'en dresser procès verbal, et dans le cas d'exécution à mort, il fera parvenir à l'officier de l'Etat Civil les renseignements prescrits par le Code civil.

Art. 34.—Il est alloué aux Greffiers pour tous droits d'assistance,

transcription du procès verbal au bas de l'arrêt et déclaration à l'officier de l'état Civil, deux Livres Sterling.

Art. 35.—Les accusés paieront au taux réglé par le présent tarif, les expéditions ou copies qu'ils demanderont, outre celles qui leur seront délivrées gratuitement aux termes de l'article 189 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

Art. 36.—Dans le cas de renvoi d'un accusé devant un autre Juge d'Instruction, il ne pourra leur être délivré aux frais du Trésor, de nouvelles copies des pièces dont ils auront déjà reçu une copie, en exécution du susdit Article.

Art. 37.—Toutes les fois qu'une procédure en matière Criminelle, de Police Correctionnelle ou de simple Police, devra être transmise à quelque Cour ou Tribunal que ce soit, ou au Chef Juge, les pièces de la procédure seront envoyées en minute sans en excepter aucune, à moins que le Chef Juge ne désigne des pièces pour n'être expédiées que par copies ou par extraits.

Art. 38.—Dans tous les cas où il y aura envoi des pièces d'une procédure, le Greffier sera tenu d'y joindre un inventaire qu'il dressera sans frais.

Art. 39.—Ne seront expédiés dans la forme exécutoire, que les arrêts, Jugemens ou ordonnances de Justice que les parties ou le ministère public demanderont dans cette forme.

Art. 40.—Toutes les fois que l'officier du ministère public aura pris une expédition d'un arrêt ou d'un jugement portant peine d'amende ou de confiscation, il remettra cette expédition au préposé chargé du recouvrement des condamnations pécuniaires.

Art. 41.—Il n'est rien alloué aux Greffiers pour les écritures qu'ils seront tenu de faire sous la dictée ou l'inspection des Magistrats, ni pour la minute d'aucun acte quelconque, non plus aussi que pour les simples renseignemens qui leur seront demandés par le ministère public, pour être transmis au Gouverneur.

Art. 42.—Il est défendu très expressément aux Greffiers et à leurs commis, d'exiger d'autre ou plus forts droits que ceux qui leur sont attribués par la présente loi, soit à titre de prompt expédition, soit comme gratification, ni pour quelque cause et sous quelque prétexte que ce soit.

Art. 43.—En cas de contravention, ils pourront être destitués de leurs emplois et condamnés à une amende qui ne pourra être moindre de £ 50, ni excéder £ 300 ; sans préjudice toutefois suivant la gravité des cas, de l'application des disposition pénales de la loi.

Il est ordonné aux officiers du Parquet de dénoncer d'office ou de poursuivre sur la plainte des parties intéressées, les abus qui pourront parvenir à leur connaissance.

CHAPITRE V.

Des Salaires des Huissiers.

Art. 44.—Le service des Huissiers près les Cours et Tribunaux sera déterminé, par le Procureur Général.

Tous les Huissiers pourront être appelés, indistinctement, à faire le service civil et le service criminel à tour de rôle.

Art. 45.—Les Huissiers n'ont aucun traitement fixe ; il leur est seulement accordé des salaires à raison des actes confiés à leur ministère.

Art. 46.—Lorsqu'il n'aura pas été délivré au ministère public d'expéditions des actes ou jugemens à signifier, les significations seront faites par les Huissiers sur les minutes qui leur seront confiées par les greffiers sur leur *recepisse*, à la charge par eux de les rétablir au greffe, dans les 24 heures qui suivront la signification, sous peine d'y être contraints par corps en cas de retard.

Lorsqu'un acte ou jugement aura été remis en expédition au ministère public, la signification en sera faite sur cette expédition, sans qu'il en soit délivré une autre pour cet objet.

Les copies de tous les actes, arrêts, jugemens et pièces à signifier, seront toujours faites par les Huissiers ou par leurs scribes.

Art. 47.—Les salaires des Huissiers pour tous les actes de leur ministère résultant du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, seront réglés et fixés ainsi qu'il suit :

10. Pour toutes citations, significations, notifications, communications et mandats de comparution dans les cas prévus par les articles 23, 56, 65, 75, 76, 77, 94, 96, 108, 109, 112, 113, 116, 118, 120, 125, 132, 133, 137, 138, 139, 140, 150, 152, 154, 162, 163, 164, 173, 174, 186, 202, 224, 225, 226, 231, 254, 260, 272, 275, 283, 289, 291, 293, 299, 301, 302, 316, 318, 319 et 321 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle.	
1. Pour l'original seulement, quatre Shellings.....	4 0
2. Pour chaque copie des actes ci-dessus désignés	1 5
3. Pour l'exécution des mandats d'amener dans les cas prévus par les articles 29, 45, 64, 75, 76, 174, 225, 237, 299 et 316 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, y compris l'exploit de signification et la copie	16 0
4. Pour l'exécution des mandats de dépôt prévus par les articles 23, 29, 45, 70, 144 et 163 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, y compris la signification et la copie	8 0
5. Pour la capture de chaque prévenu, accusé ou condamné en vertu d'un mandat d'arrêt, ordonnance de prise de corps, arrêt ou jugement quelconque emportant saisie de la personne, y compris l'exploit de signification, la copie et le procès verbal de perquisition, lors même qu'il s'agirait de l'exécution d'un seul mandat d'arrêt, ordonnance de prise de corps, arrêt ou jugement qui condamnerait plusieurs individus et dans les cas prévus par les articles 64, 77, 89, 90, 124, 144, 163, 225, 237, 289, 291, 293, et 326 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle.....	2 0 0
6. Pour l'extraction de chaque prisonnier, sa conduite devant le juge et sa réintégration dans la prison.....	0 2 0
7. Pour le procès-verbal de perquisition dont il est fait mention dans l'article 89 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, et qui n'est pas suivi de capture, y compris l'exploit de signification et la copie du mandat d'arrêt, de l'ordonnance de prise de corps, de l'arrêt ou jugement qui aurait donné lieu à la perquisition	0 16 0
8. Pour les affiches de l'ordonnance qui, aux termes des articles 301 et 302 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, doit être rendue et publiée contre les accusés contumax, y compris le procès-verbal de l'apposition.....	0 12 0
9. Pour le salaire particulier des scribes employés pour les copies de tous les actes dont il est fait mention ci-dessus, et de ;	

toutes les autres pièces dont il doit être donné copie à raison d'un Shilling pour 90 mots.

10. Pour assistance à l'inscription de l'érou, lorsque le prévenu se trouve déjà incarcéré et pour la radiation de l'érou..... 0 3 0

Art. 48.—Il ne sera alloué aucune taxe aux agens de la force publique, pour raison des citations, significations et notifications dont ils seront chargés par les officiers de police judiciaire et par le ministère public.

Art. 49.—Si un mandat d'amener et un mandat de dépôt ont été décernés dans les 24 heures contre le même individu par le même magistrat ; ou si le mandat de dépôt n'a pas été précédé d'un mandat d'amener, il n'y aura pas lieu de cumuler et d'allouer aux huissiers la taxe ci-dessus établie pour l'exécution des deux mandats ; mais, audit cas, il leur sera alloué pour toute taxe..... 1 0 0

Art. 50.—Lorsque des individus contre lesquels il aura été décerné des mandats d'arrêt et ordonnance de prise de corps, ou rendu des jugemens et arrêts emportant saisie de la personne, se trouveront déjà arrêtés pour une cause, quelconque, l'exécution des actes ci-dessus à leur égard, ne sera payé aux huissiers qu'au taux fixé par le No. 1 de l'article 47, pour les citations, notifications et significations..... 4 0

Art. 51.—Les Huissiers ne dresseront de procès-verbal de perquisition, qu'en vertu d'un mandat d'arrêt, ordonnance de prise de corps, arrêt ou jugement de condamnation à une peine afflictive ou infamante, ou à l'emprisonnement.

Art. 52.—Il ne sera payé dans une même affaire qu'un seul procès-verbal pour le même individu, quel que soit le nombre des perquisitions qui auront été faites dans le même lieu.

Art. 53.—Il est enjoint aux agens de la force publique et de la police de prêter aide et main-forte aux Huissiers toutes et quantes fois qu'ils en seront requis, sans pouvoir en exiger aucunes rétributions sous peine d'être poursuivis et punis suivant l'exigence des cas.

Art. 54.—Néanmoins, lorsque des agens de police porteurs de mandemens de justice viendront à découvrir, hors de la présence des huissiers, les prévenus, accusés ou condamnés, il les arrêteront, les conduiront devant le magistrat compétent, et dans ce cas, le droit de capture leur sera dévolu.

Art. 55.—Les huissiers pourront, en cas de besoin, employer des recors dont le salaire leur sera remboursé, en par eux justifiant de la nécessité où ils ont été d'y avoir recours.

Art. 56.—Pour faciliter la vérification de la taxe des huissiers, il sera tenu au parquet des cours et tribunaux, un registre des actes de ces officiers ministériels ; on y désignera sommairement chaque affaire et en marge ou à la suite de cette désignation on relatara par ordre de dates, l'objet et la nature des diligences à mesure qu'elles seront faites, ainsi que le montant du salaire qui y est affecté.

Les officiers du Parquet examineront en même tems les écritures, et réduiront au taux convenable le prix de celles qui ne seraient pas dans les proportions établies par le présent tarif.

Art. 57.—Tout huissier qui refusera d'instrumenter dans une pro-

cedure suivie à la requête du ministère public, ou de faire le service auquel il est tenu près la cour ou le tribunal, et qui, après injonction à lui faite par l'officier compétent, persistera dans son refus, sera destitué sans préjudice de tout dommages intérêts et des autres peines qu'il aura encourues.

Art. 58.—Les dispositions de l'article 42 ci-dessus, sont communes aux huissiers, lesquels, en cas de contravention, seront poursuivis de la même manière et sous les mêmes peines que celles portées en l'article 43.

Art. 59.—Il sera alloué aux huissiers audienciers et de service pour chaque séance dans les affaires criminelles ou de police correctionnelle, savoir, devant la cour :

A l'huissier audiencier,..... 16 0

En première instance :

A l'huissier audiencier,..... 10 0

Art. 60.—Les huissiers recevront pour chaque mille de transports aux quartiers :

Un Shelling huit pence par mille au-delà des trois premiers. 1 8

Au-delà des neuf milles, deux Shellings par mille en sus,
y compris le retour 2 0

CHAPITRE VI.

Du transport des Magistrats.

Art. 61.—Les Juges de la Cour Suprême recevront pour tous frais de voyage et de séjour dans les lieux, autres que le Port Louis, où ils tiendront les Assises, une indemnité de £ 2 par jour, qui leur sera payée par le Trésor, sur l'exécutoire décerné par le Chef Juge et Premier Président de la Cour sur le réquisitoire du Procureur Général £ 2 0 0

Art. 62.—Dans les cas prévus par les articles 21, 25, 36, 43, et 46 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, les juges et les officiers du ministère public recevront des indemnités ainsi qu'il suit :

S'ils se transportent à plus de trois milles de leur résidence, ils recevront, indépendamment des frais de voyage, une indemnité d'une livre Sterling par jour 1 0 0

S'ils se transportent à plus de neuf milles, l'indemnité sera d'une livre Sterling 10 Shellings 1 10 0

Art. 63.—L'indemnité du greffier ou commis assermenté qui accompagnera le juge ou l'officier du ministère public, sera .

Dans le 1er cas, de douze Shellings par jour 12 0

Dans le second, de seize Shellings 16 0

TITRE DEUX.

DES DÉPENSES ASSIMILÉES A CELLES DE L'INSTRUCTION

DES PROCÈS CRIMINELS.

CHAPITRE I.

De l'Interdiction d'Office.

Art. 64.—Indépendamment des poursuites dirigées contre ceux qui

laissent divaguer les fous ou les furieux, pour faire prononcer contre les délinquans les peines prononcées par la loi, le ministère public, lorsque l'interdiction ne sera pas provoquée par les parens, la poursuivra d'office non seulement dans les cas de fureur, mais aussi dans les cas d'imbécillité ou démence si l'individu n'a ni époux ni épouse, ni parens connus, conformément à l'article 491, du Code Civil.

Art. 65.—Les frais de cette procédure seront avancés par le Trésor, suivant le tarif fixé par la présente loi, et les actes auxquels cette procédure donnera lieu, seront visés pour timbre et enregistrement en *debit*.

Art. 66.—Si l'interdit est solvable, les frais de l'interdiction seront à sa charge, et le recouvrement en sera poursuivi avec privilège et préférence sur ses biens, et en cas d'insuffisance sur ceux de ses père, mère, époux et épouse.

Art. 67.—Si l'interdit et les parens désignés en l'article précédent, sont dans un état d'indigence dûment constaté par certificat des Commissaires Civils aux quartiers, et du Commissaire en Chef de la Police Générale au chef-lieu, il ne sera passé en taxe que les salaires des huissiers et l'indemnité due aux témoins non parens ou alliés de l'interdit.

CHAPITRE II.

Des poursuites d'office en matière civile.

Art. 68.—Les frais des actes et procédures faits sur la poursuite d'office du ministère public, dans les cas prévus par le Code Civil et notamment par les articles 50, 53, 181 et 182 (*) relativement aux actes de l'état civil, seront payés, taxés et recouvrés ainsi qu'il est dit dans le Chapitre précédent.

Art. 69.—Il en sera de même quand le Ministère Public poursuivra d'office la rectification des actes de l'Etat Civil, et généralement dans tous les cas où le Ministère Public agit dans l'intérêt de la loi et pour assurer son exécution.

CHAPITRE III.

Des Inscriptions Hypothécaires requises par le Ministère Public.

Art. 70.—Les frais d'inscription hypothécaires, lorsqu'elle sera requise par le Ministère Public, en conformité de l'Article 101 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle, seront avancés par le Receveur de l'enregistrement qui en sera remboursé dans les cas et aux formes de droit.

Art. 71.—Il en sera de même dans tous les cas où le Ministère Public est tenu conformément à la loi, de prendre des inscriptions dans l'intérêt des femmes, des mineurs, du Trésor, &c.

CHAPITRE IV.

Du recouvrement des Amendes et Cautionnemens.

Art. 72.—Les frais de recouvrement des amendes prononcées dans les cas prévus par le Code d'Instruction Criminelle, seront taxés conformément au tarif réglé pour la procédure civile.

L'avance de ces frais sera faite par le Receveur de l'enregistrement, qui s'en remboursera suivant les formes de droit, sur les parties condamnées.

En cas d'insolvabilité des condamnés, les frais de poursuite seront alloués au Receveur dans ses comptes.

(*) La version anglaise dit Art. 50, 53, 191 et 192.

Il tiendra une comptabilité distincte et séparée de sa recette des amendes.

Art. 73.—Il en sera de même pour le recouvrement des cautionnements, fournis à l'effet d'obtenir la liberté provisoire du prévenu, et dans les cas prévus par les Articles 101 et 102 du Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

CHAPITRE V.

Du transport des Greffes.

Art. 74.—Lorsqu'il y aura lieu au déplacement des registres, minutes et autres papiers d'un Greffe, les frais d'emballage et de transport seront acquittés comme frais généraux de Justice, avec les formalités prescrites par la présente loi.

TITRE TROIS.

CHAPITRE 1.

Du paiement et recouvrement des frais de Justice Criminelle.

Art. 75.—Le mode de paiement des frais diffère suivant leur nature et leur urgence, il est réglé ainsi qu'il suit.

Art. 76.—Les frais urgents sont acquittés sur simple taxe et mandat du Juge mis au bas des réquisitions, copies de convocation ou citations, états ou mémoires des parties.

Art. 77.—Sont réputés frais urgents:

1. Les indemnités des témoins.
2. Toutes dépenses relatives à des fournitures ou opérations, pour lesquelles les parties prenantes ne sont pas habituellement employées.
3. Les frais d'extradition des prévenus, accusés ou condamnés.

(*) Art. 78.—*Dans les cas où l'instruction d'une procédure criminelle exigerait des dépenses extraordinaires et non prévues par la présente loi, elles ne pourront être faites qu'avec l'autorisation motivée du Procureur Général, et sous sa responsabilité personnelle.*

Art. 79.—Les dépenses non réputées urgentes, seront payées sur les états ou mémoires des parties prenantes, revêtues de la taxe ou de l'exécutoire du Juge.

Art. 80.—Les Juges qui auront décerné les mandats ou exécutoires, et les officiers du Ministère Public qui y auront apposé leur signature, seront responsables de tous abus ou exagération dans les taxes solidairement avec les parties prenantes et sauf leur recours contre elles.

Art. 81.—Les exécutoires qui n'auront pas été présentés au visa du Chef Juge et Premier Président de la Cour d'Appel, et au Président du Tribunal de Première Instance, dans le délai de six mois à compter de l'époque à laquelle ils auront été faits, ou dont le paiement n'aura pas été réclamé dans les trois mois à compter de la date du visa, ne pourront être acquittés qu'autant qu'il aura été justifié que les retards ne sont point imputables à la partie dénommée dans l'exécutoire.

CHAPITRE II.

De la liquidation et du recouvrement des frais.

Art. 82.—La condamnation aux frais sera prononcée dans toutes les

(*) Cet article a été désapprouvé par Sa Majesté, voir la Proclamation du 20 Mars 1837.

procédures solidairement contre les auteurs et complices du même fait, et contre les personnes civilement responsables du délit.

Art. 83.—Ceux qui se seront constitués parties civiles, soit qu'ils succombent ou non, seront personnellement tenus des frais d'instruction, expédition et signification des jugemens, sauf leur recours contre les prévenus ou accusés qui seront condamnés, et contre les personnes civilement responsables du délit.

Art. 84.—Toutes les fois qu'il y aura partie civile en cause, et qu'elle n'aura pas justifié de son indigence, dans la forme prescrite par l'article 67 de la présente loi ; les exécutoires pour les frais d'instruction, expédition et signification des jugemens, pourront être décernés contre elle.

Art. 85.—En matière de police simple ou correctionnelle, la partie civile qui n'aura pas justifié de son indigence, sera tenue, avant toutes poursuites, de déposer au greffe ou entre les mains du Receveur de l'Enregistrement, la somme présumée nécessaire pour les frais de procédure.

Il ne sera exigé aucune rétribution pour la garde de ce dépôt, à peine de concussion.

Art. 86.—Dans les exécutoires décernés sur la caisse du Receveur de l'Enregistrement, pour des frais qui ne sont point à la charge de l'Etat, il sera fait mention qu'il n'y a point de partie civile en cause, ou que la partie civile a justifié de son indigence.

Art. 87.—Le Greffier remettra dans le plus bref délai au préposé de l'enregistrement chargé du recouvrement des amendes, un extrait de l'ordonnance, arrêt ou jugement, pour ce qui concerne la liquidation ou condamnation au remboursement des frais.

Art. 88.—Les huissiers préposés pour les actes relatifs aux recouvrements, pourront recevoir les sommes dont les parties offriront de se libérer entre leurs mains ; à la charge par eux d'en faire mention sur leur répertoire, et de les verser immédiatement dans la caisse du Receveur de l'Enregistrement, à peine d'être poursuivis et punis conformément à la loi, s'ils sont en retard de plus de trois jours.

Art. 89.—Le Receveur de l'Enregistrement rendra compte des recouvrements effectués, de la même manière que de ses autres recettes.

En cas d'insolvabilité des parties contre lesquelles seront décernés les exécutoires, le Receveur sera déchargé des recouvrements qui concerneront ces parties, en justifiant de ses diligences ou en rapportant des certificats d'indigence légalement délivrés, sans préjudice toutefois, des poursuites qui pourront être exercées de nouveau, dans le cas où lesdites parties deviendraient solvables.

* Art. 90.—*Dans le courant de chaque trimestre, le Receveur remettra au Procureur Général l'état des recouvrements du trimestre précédent, dressé dans la forme qui sera par lui déterminée.*

A la fin de chaque trimestre ou de chaque exercice, le montant de sommes recouvrées sera compensé jusqu'à due concurrence, avec les avances faites par le Receveur pendant le même exercice, pour frais généraux de justice, et il en sera fait déduction dans ses comptes.

Dispositions Générales.

Art. 91.—Tous les réglemens relatifs au Tarif et au mode de paiement et recouvrements des frais de justice en matière criminelle, sont abrogés.

* Cet article a été désapprouvé par Sa Majesté, voir la Proclamation du 20 Mars 1837.

Art. 92.—La présente Ordonnance aura son effet à dater de sa publication.

Arrêtée en Conseil, au Port-Louis, Ile Maurice, le 16 Novembre 1835.

TARIFF OF ATTORNEYS' FEES.

ORDINANCE No. 7 OF 1834.

(Never before published in English, although that is the only legal version.)

Enacted by Governor Sir Wm. Nicolay, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

ON THE TABLE OF FEES AND TARIFF OF AVOUÉS.

Whereas it is urgent and necessary to establish a new table of fees for the Avoués, His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and decreed.

CHAPTER FIRST.

Summary Matters.

Art. 1.—The expenses in these matters shall be paid as well by the Plaintiff as the Defendant, that is to say.—

For the obtainment of a Judgment by default against a party or his advice, including the summary or abstract of the same and its service on the avoué, if necessary:

When the demand shall not exceed £ 40 sterling... .. £ 12

And when it shall exceed £ 40 up to £ 200 inclusive. 16

And exceeding £ 200 1 4

For obtainment of a judgment after the hearing of parties, or a definitive decree, when the demand shall not exceed £ 40... .. 1 4

And when it shall exceed £ 40, but not more than £ 200 1 12

And exceeding £ 200 2 8

NOTE.—If the value of the object in dispute be indeterminate, the Judge shall allow one of the fees above mentioned. If there shall be occasion for an Enquiry, or a survey and estimate by arbitrators, ordered in a contested suit, and if there shall intervene also a Judgment in such suit, on the result of the Enquiry or Report of arbitrators, a half fee shall be allowed.

And further for the copy of the information or Report of survey for each sheet 0 0 3

If there are more than two parties in the cause who shall have opposing interests, there shall be allowed a fourth more than the above fees to the avoué who shall proceed against each of the other parties.

If there shall be occasion for an examination by interrogatory on any facts or positions, there shall be allowed to the avoué of the party at whose request the same shall take place, a moiety of the fee, and further, for every sheet of the fair copy of the examination... .. 0 0 3

There shall be allowed to the avoué who shall take out the judgment rendered in a contested suit, for the purpose of preparing a summary

or abstract of the same, and for the notification of the judgment to the opposite avoué one fourth of the fee allowed for the obtainment of such judgment.

There shall not be allowed any fees to advocates in this description of cases.

If the avoué be superseded or if the papers be withdrawn from him, he shall be allowed as follows :

If an avoué has been constituted or named by the adverse party before the obtainment of a Judgment by default, half of the fee allowed on procuring a judgment by default.

And if there has been obtained a judgment by default or interlocutory sentence, independently of the fee for these judgments, half of the fee allowed for obtaining judgment in a contested suit. But these fees shall only be payable, and they can only be demanded, when there shall have been a constituted avoué in the first case; or when an opposition shall have been made to the first Judgment by default, and the attorney who shall have obtained such first Judgment, shall have followed up the hearing on the merits of the opposition (*débouté d'opposition*.)

The foregoing being established, no other fee shall be allowed for any act, or under any pretence whatsoever, the only surplus charge that can be admitted is payments out of pocket.

CHAPTER SECOND.

Ordinary matters.—First Section.—Consultation Fee.

Art. 2.—For a consultation on any original matter, incidental subject * "*tierce opposition*" and † "*Requête Civile*" as well for the Plaintiff as Defendant; without however more than one fee being allowed to each attorney in each case, and without the intervention of a person called in as guarantee to a principal giving rise to the same; the fee also being demandable only when a judgment by default against a party shall be obtained, or unless an avoué shall have been constituted by the opposite party, including the Procuration whether under private signature or made before a Notary Public, exclusive of payments out of pocket 1 0 0

SECTION SECOND.

Acts of First Class.

Art. 3.—For the original act or notice of the consultation of an avoué. For an act from avoué to avoué to attend Court, without more than one being allowed for each Judgment by default, interlocutory or sentence between parties. Avoués shall be bound to attend Court on the days pointed out by preparatory Decrees, or on postponement without the necessity of a notice. For the original of an act of declaration of the Production of Papers by the Plaintiff in a written Procès or "*Instruction par écrit*" containing the number of the sheets forming the remarks in explanation of the case.

The like, on the part of the Defendant, in a matter "*en Délibéré*"

* "*Tierce Opposition*," is an opposition made to the execution of a Judgment by a third party who was not a party to the suit determined by the Judgment but who may nevertheless be injured by its execution.

† "*Requête Civile*" is an act made soliciting the Revision of a sentence for which there is no regular appeal, and is a practice known only to the French Law, altho' a motion for a new trial is not unlike it.

or "en (*) Instruction par écrit" of the notification of the President's order, nominating another reporter in case of Decease, Resignation or impossibility of making a Report.

Idem of a notice to be present at the withdrawal of the Papers or Documents after Judgments, in matters "† en délibéré" or "instruction par écrit".

Idem as a notice from avoué to avoué to be present at the administering of an oath when the same is ordered.

Idem of a notice from avoué to avoué to determine the merits of an opposition to the summary of a case.

Idem of a declaration made to a principal Plaintiff on behalf of the Defendant, that the latter has preferred a demand for security.

Idem after service of the above Petition on the Principal Plaintiff.

Idem of a summons to communicate the Papers signified or made use of in a suit.

Idem, of the notification of the Petition and the order, decreeing an avoué retaining papers to deliver them up.

Idem, of the notification of the act of Deposit in the Registry of a Document the Hand writing of which is denied.

Idem of the summons to appear before the Judge, deputed to verify writings, or order to be present at the administering of the oaths to arbitrators and the production of the Documents the objects of comparison.

Idem of the summons to be present at the Hand writing of a Party called upon for an otegraph.

Idem of the notice of an act of deposit at the Registry of an Instrument alledged to be forged.

Idem of a summons to be present at the required Production at the Registry of the minute of the Document alledged to be forged.

Idem of the service of the order stating that the minute of the document alledged to be forged shall be brought to the Registry.

‡ [Idem of the signification of the act of deposit at the Registry of the document alledged to be forged, with summons to be present at the act to be drawn up relative to its state.]

Idem of the notice of the Reports of Enquiry.

Idem of the notice of the order of the Judge, deputed to make an Inspection of any place, containing the days, spot and hour of the Inspection, and summons to be present at the same.

Idem of the service of the Report of the Judge deputed to make the Inspection.

(*) "Instructions par écrit" is an act whereby the Court names one of its Judges to revise the written communication of the Parties in a cause, and to make a Report thereof to the Court. It is often resorted to in matters of complicated account, or when the case cannot be properly understood from the oral pleadings of Counsel.

(†) "En délibéré" is a Judgment rendered by the Court after the hearing of Parties, by which the Court orders, previously to its giving judgment, that all the written documents in the case may be submitted to it for more ample consideration and instruction.

(‡) Not in the English version at the Registry.

Idem of the summons containing the day and hour appointed by surveyors, when the party was not present at their being sworn.

Idem of the service of the Surveyors' Report.

Idem of the service of examination on interrogatories.

Idem of the notification of the death of a party.

Idem of the service of a negative plea.

Idem of the service of a sentence intervening on an appeal from a Judgment rejecting a Recusation or of the certificate of the Registrar of the Court certifying that the appeal is not determined and setting forth the day when it will be disposed of.

Idem of a summons to appear before the President and to hear the taxed costs of the defendant made obligatory in case of proceedings being stayed by the Plaintiff.

Idem of a summons to be present at the production and affirmation of an account.

Idem of the service of the affirmative declaration and of the deposit of the papers with the constitution of an avoué.

Idem of an act containing notice to a debtor of opposition being placed to the payment of funds due to him by a third person indebted to him.

Idem of the service of a detailed statement of moveable goods seized and detained in the hands of a third person.

Idem of the summons, at the Petition of the Creditors of the husband, to the avoué of the wife prosecuting a separation of property, to communicate to them the demand and papers in support thereof.

Idem of the act of service of the particulars, description of property under sale, and conditions of sale to the Avoués of conjoint licitants.

Idem of the act of notice to the Avoués of co-sharers to appear either before the Judge Commissary, or before a Notary, to proceed to a distribution of property..... £0 2 0

For copies of each of the above enumerated acts independently of the copies of documents annexed. £0 1 0

THIRD SECTION.

Acts of secondary class.

Art. 4.—Act of the production of first documents in "instruction par écrit," containing statement of the documents. Summons to an adverse party to declare whether he means or not to make use of a paper produced, with declaration in case the same shall be made use of, that the plaintiff means to contend that the same be false.

Declaration of the summoned that it is intended to make use or otherwise, of the document pretended to be forged; which declaration must be signed by such party or his special and credited Attorney, and in this latter case a copy of the authority must be annexed.

Act containing distinct articles of the facts, of which a party demands to make proof.

Act containing the answer to the foregoing, and a denial or admission of the facts.

Act containing the justification of written motives of exceptions.

Answer to the same.

Act offering to bring proof as unwritten exceptions to witnesses, describing the witnesses in support of such exceptions.

Answer.

Act setting forth legal exceptions to surveyors.

Act in answer to the same.

Act containing the motives and prayers in incidental demands.

Act serving as answering to the same.

Act "de reprise d'Instance."*

Act, staying Proceeding and acceptance of same.

Act, of Production of Sureties.

Act, declaratory of accepting Sureties.

Act, objecting to Security,

Act, of tender on a declaration of Damages.

Act, demanding the Ratification of an Act "de l'état civil † (i.e. of the Civil Judicial Authority).

Act serving as an answer.

The fee for these acts in original is 8 0

And for each copy, independently of annexures 2 0

FOURTH SECTION.

Of petitions and defensive allegations which may be engrossed (i. e. first copied) and of the copies of documents.

Art. 5.—For the original or engrossment of acts serving as answers, per sheet, containing 25 lines to the page, and 12 words to the line, not more than eight sheets 4 0

Copies of papers annexed to the above, or which shall be served in the cause, shall be taxed per sheet of 25 lines to the page, 12 words to the line, or valued in proportion 1 0

Art. 6.—For the original engrossment of acts in answer to the foregoing, each like sheet not exceeding 8 sheets 4 0

Declarations "en Instruction par écrit" terminating with a statement of the document 4 0

Idem in answer "en Instruction par écrit" with a statement of the papers in support of the same 4 0

Idem in answer to the Production of new Documents which should not exceed 6 sheets.

Art. 7.—In "Instruction par écrit," the engrossment and copies of all acts shall set forth a declaration of the number of sheets of which they are composed, under forfeiture of the fee.

Art. 8.—For engrossing a demand in opposition to a Judgment by default, setting forth the motives of the same, for each sheet, 4 0

* "Reprise d'Instance." When in any Civil matter a party dies during the Progress of a cause and before Judgment, his heirs may take up the same (without any notice to that effect being served upon them) by an Act made before the Registrar of the Courts or before Notaries, this Act is termed "Reprise d'Instance" or taking up of an original suit; it is also admitted in certain cases, by the Code de Procédure Civile. See Art. 846, 351 and 426 of that Code.

† "L'Etat Civil." The Officier de l'Etat Civil is especially charged with the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (see page 142) extracts from which are received in Evidence in Courts of Justice. This office is styled "Civil Commissary" in France and its Colonies—it is an office of great trust and importance, its Registers comprising the condition of the whole Body Politic of the State.

If the motives shall have been furnished before the Judgment by default, the demand in opposition, without such motives, shall only be considered as one sheet.

Idem for the engrossing of the petition, which shall not exceed two sheets, having for object, to compel a foreign Plaintiff to furnish security.

Idem for the act in answer, which shall not exceed two sheets.

Idem of a Petition to be allowed to make a declaration, which shall not exceed six sheets.

Idem of the answer.

Idem of a demand in nullity of a Prayer or Judgment which demand shall not exceed six sheets.

Idem of the answer.

Idem of the Petition demanding to prolong the delay for taking Information and for making an Inventory, which shall not exceed six sheets.

Idem of the answer.

Idem of the Petition maintaining that there is no just cause to call for a security, which shall not exceed six sheets.

Idem of the answer.

Idem of the demand in opposition to the decree compelling the deposit of papers which shall not exceed two sheets.

Idem of the answer.

Idem of the act or Petition setting forth an alledged forgery.

Idem of the answer to the above.

Idem of an incidental Petition.

Idem of the answer to the above.

Idem of the act or Petition contesting the right of "la reprise d'Instance," which shall not exceed six sheets.

Idem of the answer to the same.

Idem the act or Petition exposing motives against a negative issue and answer.

Idem on the act of Petition "en *Péremption d'Instance," which shall not exceed six sheets.

Idem of the answer.

Idem of the Petition "de tierce opposition".

And answer.

Idem de la Requête Civile incidental.

And answer.

Idem of the answer of the Judge in an action † "en prise a partie".

(*) "Péremption d'Instance," is demanded where a party has disabled himself from continuing a process instituted by him on account of his allowing the time fixed by law to elapse without following up the same.

(†) En prise à Partie is the personal remedy which the law allows to suitors against the Judge, or Public Law Officers to make these latter responsible for injuries sustained through their neglect or misconduct.

And answer.

Idem for the engrossment of an account the Preamble to which should not exceed six sheets. Only one copy shall be engrossed.

Idem of the Act on Petition demanding the validity or nullity of a tender made during the Progress of a suit.

And answer.

Idem of the Petition for the purpose of being authorized peremptorily to take communication of any Public Act, and to require a Copy thereof if necessary, which Petition shall not exceed six sheets.

And answer.

Idem of the demand to interverne on behalf of the Husband's Creditors in suits for separation of Property.

And answer.

Idem, of Petitions and motived demands for distribution and sale by licitation (containing the request to admit and confirm Report of the arbitrators).

And answer.

There shall be allowed for each of the Acts or Petitions above enumerated a fee of..... .. £0 4 0

And for each copy per sheet..... .. 0 1 0

The number of sheets in answer shall never exceed that fixed for the original act itself.

Note.—No fee shall be allowed for printing original acts or answers although such printing be permitted.

SECTION FIFTH.

Engrossment of first copies and copies of acts.

Art. 9.—Petition for the nomination of another Reporter on "Instruction par écrit" or "en délibéré."

To depute a Huiasier for the purpose of serving notice of Judgment by default on the opposite party.

To compel an Avoué to deliver up papers which have been communicated to him and left with him.

To obtain from the Judge Commissary, deputed to proceed to the verification of writings, an order for the purpose of summoning the adverse party to appear on a fixed day and hour, to agree upon the documents of comparison.

Also to obtain an order of the Commissary in verification of writings to summon the arbitrators to take their oaths; and the depositaries to produce the documents of comparison.

To the Judge Commissary in matters of the alledged forgery of any document produced in a cause, to order the production, of the minute of the Disputed Document by the Depositary.

To the Judge deputed to proceed to an enquiry for the purpose of obtaining his order, setting forth the day and hour for which the witnesses should be summoned.

To the Judge deputed to make an Inspection of premises for the

purpose of obtaining his order, setting forth the particulars of the Day, Place, and Hour of Inspection,

To the Judge Commissary, for an order to cause the oath to be administered to the arbitrators agreed upon by the Parties or nominated "ex-officio".

In case of staying Proceedings for a demand to obtain the order of the President to render the taxation of costs executive.

To the Judge deputed to receive an account for the purpose of obtaining an order fixing the day and hour of its presentation.

Also for permission to sell moveables seized in execution in a spot more advantageous than that pointed out by the law.

For the purpose of nominating a Huissier to signify a Judgment authorizing personal arrest.

Also for cases where despatch is necessary to summon the Party summarily in matters before a Judge Reporter and also to seize in pledge for payment of Rent, or to take in execution moveables and effects employed or made use of in the furnishing of Houses and tenements.

Also to depute a Huissier to notify the title of a new purchase to registered creditors.

Also to appoint a Huissier for the purpose of notifying a demand for the (*) "surenchère" of property.

To the Judge Commissary in the Distributions and legal Sale of Property for the purpose of procuring his order to summon the other Parties to appear before him.

To the Procureur du Roi to nominate three Judicial advisers without whose advice the Guardian of a Minor cannot enter into any transaction or covenant.

The Petitions above enumerated shall not be engrossed and are taxed at..... 4

The attendance to procure the order of the President or Judge Commissary and to exact the same is included in the fee.

Art. 10.—Petition to shorten the delay in cases requiring Despatch

To obtain permission to seize, when there is no legal title in the hands of a third person, money owing to a debtor of the applicant and to render its payment void by the third person, if made to such debtor.

To obtain permission to seize and arrest such portions as the Judge shall determine of sums or pensions given or bequeathed for aliment and this, for claims posterior to such donations or requests.

For the purpose of obtaining, for a witness summoned, a Passport, which can only be delivered on the (†) "conclusions" of the Ministère Public, and is to carry, on the face of it, the period of its duration.

(*) "Surenchère" signifies in itself to bid over another at a Public Sale, but by the French Law, property, altho' adjudged by judicial sale to a party at a given sum, may, within a certain period (8 days) be bought by an other person, on going to the Registry and depositing a fourth over and above the adjudged value; the act to make this latter purchase valid is called a "requisition de surenchère."

(†) "Conclusions" appertain to the officers of the Ministère Public (the Procureur General and his substitutes). One of these officers is present at the hearing of all causes and after the pleadings, sums up the law and facts of the cause, gives his opinion on the same, and moves the Court to decide in conformity thereto.

For demanding the liberty of a debtor imprisoned for debt, in every case, provided for by Article 800 of the Code of Procédure Civile.

To summons the Jailer who refuses to receive the Deposit of a Debt.

To demand liberty in default of a Deposit for aliment.

For permission to seize and take repossession of property sold and not paid for, containing a description of the same.

Also to depute a Notary for the purpose of representing absent parties in Inventories, accounts, Distributions of Property, and liquidations, in matters wherein such parties are interested.

To authorize the Sale of the Moveables of a Person deceased.

Also to be authorized (*) "*sans attribution de qualités*" without being liable to inference of an exceptionance of the succession, to proceed to the sale, of the moveable effects, belonging to a person deceased.

To nominate a Curator "*au bénéfice d'inventaire*" (under privilege of inventory.)

Also to nominate a Curator to an Intestate Estate.

Also to nominate an umpire in matters of arbitration.

These acts are taxed at..... 6 0

The Petitions above enumerated shall not be engrossed, and the attendance to procure the order is included in the fee.

Art. 11.—Petition to obtain permission to cause to be delivered the certified copy of an act completed, not registered, or even incomplete, or for the delivery of a duplicate copy, also to amend an act of the "*Etat Civil*."

Also to cause administration to be granted to the Estate of a Party deemed absent.

To have permission to institute an enquiry to prove the absence,—also to be put into provisional possession of the Estate of an Absentee.

Of a wife, for the purpose of summoning her husband to the Judges Chambers, to expose his motives for refusing to grant his authority in any case, where it is required.

Of the wife, in case of the presumed or declared absence of the husband, or in case of interdiction to be authorized to act.

Of the wife, who demands a separation of property.

To homologate the opinion and advice of a Family Council.

This is called, "*Les conclusions du Procureur Général*;" and independently of his attendance, a Judgment in any Judicial acts cannot take place out of Court, without the "*Conclusions*," that is, without being first communicated to some one of the officers of the "*Ministère Public*," and his opinion had thereon for the purpose of obtaining the nullity of the imprisonment of a debtor, detained for debt.

(*) "*Sans attribution de qualités*." On the decease of a person, the law allows to his representatives a delay of 40 days to determine whether they will take the heritage of the estate of the deceased, purely and simply, and thereby become responsible to pay the Debts &c. &c., or whether they will only take possession of such estate subject to the same being inventoried, and their becoming liable for the goods inventoried only; or whether they renounce the heritage altogether. When, therefore, to avoid a deterioration of property, an authority is demanded to sell before a decision on the question of heritage, it is made "*sans attribution de qualités*," see Art. 796 of the Code Civil.

To be put in possession of an absolute legacy.

Of a creditor to obtain permission to affix seals.

To homologate the opinion and advice of a family council to dispose of the real property of minors, or to be authorized to sell the same at less than the estimated value.

Of a beneficiary heir, to be authorized to dispose of the real property of a beneficiary estate.

To demand the affirmation of the report of Surveyors who have made an estimate of the value of the real property appertaining to a beneficiary estate.

Also of a Curator to a succession, also to demand the homologation of an act of notoriety, on the deposition of seven witnesses, to supply a certificate of Birth.

These Petitions are not to be engrossed, and the emoluments for taking out the orders, and communicating the same to the Ministère Public are included in the fee, which is fixed at..... £0 12 0

Art. 12.—Petition for authority to examine witnesses on Interrogatory, on any facts or petitions, containing the enumeration of such facts.

This petition shall not be served, nor the party called upon until after the Judgment admitting or rejecting the demand to examine it; shall only be notified with the Judgment and order of the Judge deputed to make the examination.

Requête Civile Principale.

Of married persons prosecuting for a separation de mens et thoro, containing a summary of the facts.

Of married persons suing for a Divorce for a given cause, detailing the facts.

Containing demand for a writ of lunacy, or interdiction, the detail of facts and names of witnesses.

These Petitions cannot be engrossed, and the emolument to take out the orders and to communicate them to the Ministère Public is included in the fee which is fixed at..... £1 10 0

SIXTH SECTION.

Pleadings here mean writ pleadings or arguments of counsel and attendance at judgments.

Art. 13.—For the attendance of an Avoué at the hearing for the purpose of demanding act of his constitution, in case of a shortening of the usual delays..... £0 2 6

Art. 14.—Attendance and pleadings at Judgments by default..... 0 5 0

Art. 15.—Attendance of each Avoué at every Judgment remitting the cause to another day, with prohibition to take out the sentence, or to signify its contents, or to give further notice..... £0 6 0

Art. 16.—For attendance and observations of the Avoués at the Judgments, which shall decree an "Instruction par écrit".... £0 8 0

Art. 17.—For attendance at the Judgments "sur délibéré" or "instructions par écrit" including the notes furnished..... £0 8 0

Art. 18.—For the conclusions deposited at the Registry per sheet, but not exceeding 3 sheets. £0 4 0

Art. 19.—Pleading on a Judgment between parties when there shall be no constitution. £0 8 0

Art. 20.—Pleadings in contested suits Civil or Commercial 1 0 0

Art. 21.—For attendance at a Report by appointment. 0 8 0

SEVENTH SECTION.

Summaries and Notices of Judgments.

Art. 22.—For original of the summary, or abstract of a Judgment, setting forth the names, profession and residence of the parties, their conclusions and points of law and fact. Without the arguments in support of the conclusions being permitted to be included or it being allowed to set forth, on the points of law and facts, the allegations of the parties; that is to say:

For that of a contradictory judgment on pleading “en délibéré.” £0 12 0

And that of a Judgment or Instruction “par écrit.” ... 0 16 0

Art. 23.—For each copy a quarter of the fee.

Art. 24.—For notice of every Judgment to the Avoué, or at the domicile of the party, each sheet of the document. £0 0 6

EIGHTH SECTION.

Attendances.

Art. 25.—Attendance to place the cause on the Roll.

To communicate papers to the “Ministère Public,” and to withdraw them, the whole.

To produce and withdraw papers, ordered to be deposited in matters “en délibéré.”

To produce at the Registry fresh documents “en Instruction par écrit.”

To take communication of papers produced “en Instruction par écrit.”

To take out Registrar's certificate, certifying that the adverse party has not produced his papers “en Instruction par écrit” within the period prescribed.

To require the Registrar, after the parties have produced their papers “en Instruction par écrit,” or after the expiration of the delay, to deliver over the papers to the reporter.

To form an opposition to the summary or abstract of a Judgment the fee shall only be allowed when the President shall order the summons to be amended. To regulate the summary of Judgments in case of dispute.

To cause mention to be made in the Register kept at the Registry of an opposition to a Judgment by default, or of an appeal from a Judgment, when there shall be, in such Judgment, Dispositions which ought to be carried into effect by a third party.

To deposit a fine “en Requête Civile,” or an appeal, in every case excepting in summary matters.

To withdraw the same.

To give a certificate containing the date of service, at the domicile of the party condemned, of the Judgment which orders an opposition to be taken off; the striking off a registered mortgage; on payment or any other thing to be done by a third party or against him.

To demand a certificate from the Registrar that there exists, against the foregoing Judgments no opposition or appeal, entered in the Register kept at the Registry.

To obtain the *visa* of the Registrar to a demand for distribution or litigation.

To require the Registry of acts including the withdrawal of the same..... £0 2 6

Art. 26.—Attendance to give or take communication of papers, in an amicable suit on "*récépissé*," or through the Registry, and returning the same to the *Avoué*, or withdrawal from the Registry; the whole included.

To produce at the Registry papers ordered to be deposited in causes "*en Instruction par écrit*."

To take communication at the Registry of papers produced by the Plaintiff in matters "*en Instruction par écrit*" and of the return of the same to the Registry.

To withdraw papers from the Registry in matters "*en Instruction par écrit*."

To deposit at the Registry Documents alleged to be forged.

To obtain the order of the Judge, who shall be deputed for the purpose of proceeding to an inquiry, and to sign the act of opening the same.

To make a declaration, of the names of the Surveyors agreed upon, at the Registry.

To be present at the swearing in of Surveyors before the Judge Commissary.

To cause mention to be made, in the margin of the act of "**Desaveu*" (disavowal) of the Judgment rejecting the same.

To deposit at the Registry proof of the solvency of proffered securities.

To cause Bail to submit themselves at the Registry,

To deposit at the Registry, or deliver over on *récépissé*, in an amicable suit, the papers in support of the demands for interest and damage, and to retake or redeliver possession of the same, the whole together.

To take communication of the papers named in the last paragraph with the late condition, the whole together.

To require from public functionaries, when an opposition is placed in their hands, a certificate at the amount which they owe to the party seized upon.

To accompany to the Registry the wife who renounces the community in suits for separation of property.

To take out the order of Court permitting a married person defendant, to be summoned in matters of divorce.

(*) "*Desaveu*" is the declaration by which a person, in the name of whom another has acted, denies what has been done, and refuses his consent to any act made in his name.

To attend at the Registry, the wife who renounces the community after the decease of the husband, or the heir who renounces an Estate, or who accepts the same under Privilege of Inventory.

To demand the order to render executive and to follow up a Judgment by arbitration £0 5 0

Art. 27.—Attendance to deposit at the Registry a document of which the hand-writing is denied, and attendance at the drawing up of the act by the Registrar of the state and condition of such documents.

Idem to take communication of the said document and attendance at the act drawn by the Registrar.

Idem before the Judge Commissary, to agree upon the documents of comparison, and to make requisitions and observations, every attendance.

At the otograph made by a defendant, when the same is ordered.

To make a declaration at the Registry of the forgery of any documents produced in cause.

To demand of the Judge Commissary his order, for the purpose of bringing into the Registry the document alledged to be forged; and of which a minute shall have been made.

At the acts, declaratory of the nature and condition of documents alledged to be forged.

Of the Avoués Plaintiff, to take, in any stage of proceeding, cognizance of the document alledged to be forged.

At the hearing of witnesses for every three hours.

In case of attendance at the inspection of premises, every three hours.

Of avoués, at the report of Arbitrators or surveyors, if they are expressly required to do so by the parties, and only to be charged against the parties and without forming a taxed fee.

To form a disavowal "désaveu" at the Registry, containing the motives demand and constitution of avoué.

To make at the Registry, an act containing the motives of recusation against a judge.

To enter an appeal at the Registry from the Judgment rejecting the recusation, with enumeration of the motives and the deposit of documents in support of the same.

To put in order the vouchers of an account to be rendered, to number and paraph the same.

One attendance shall be allowed for 50 pieces; 2 for a 100 and so on.

At the presentation and affirmation of an account.

To demand from the Judge Commissary execution for balance of an account presented.

To take cognizance of the Vouchers of an account and to establish the same, the whole together.

For furnishing objections to accounts rendered, to be inserted in the procès-verbal of the Judge Commissary, for every attendance of three hours, and of which the number shall be fixed and determined by the Judge Commissary.

Also to supply defensive allegations and answers in support of ac-

accounts rendered, for every attendance of three hours, to be fixed and determined by the Judge Commissary as above.

To make at the Registry an affirmative declaration, on an "opposition," containing the cause and the amount of debt, the payment made on account (if any have been made) the act or causes of discharge, the oppositions charged in the hands of third parties, and the deposit in the Registry of documents in justification, the whole together.

For attendance at the compulsory to produce papers as well for Plaintiff as defendant in a cause, each attendance, including observations made.

To make and take out extract of a demand in separation of property, conformably to Act 866, 867, 868, of the Code de Procédure Civile.

To cause to be inscribed an extract from the Judgment pronouncing a separation of property conformably to Art. 872.

To cause to be inscribed an extract from the judgment pronouncing a separation de mensâ et thoro, conformably to Art. 880.

To assist married persons on examinations in private, in cases of divorce, to produce papers, to make observations and to name witnesses.

To assist at the deliberation of a family council following a demand in interdiction, and before interrogations.

Also to make an extract of the Judgment which shall pronounce an interdiction, or the nomination of a council, to cause the same to be enrolled on the audience Roll in Court, and in the offices of the Notaries in the neighbourhood, and to be inserted in a public journal, the whole together.

The sentence of interdiction, or the nomination of a council, shall not be served on the Notaries of the neighbourhood, the extract shall be delivered to the Secretary of their corps, who shall grant a *récépissé* for the same and who shall communicate it to his colleagues, who shall be bound to take note thereof and to post it in their offices.

To deposit in the Registry, the bilan or balance sheet Books and available titles, if there are any of a debtor who demands to be admitted to a *cessio bonorum*.

To make an extract of the Judgment admitting the "*cessio bonorum*" and causing the same to be inscribed on the public Rolls of the Court of First Instance, &c., and to be inserted in a public journal, the whole together.

Attendance at the distribution of property, whether before the Judge Commissary or a Notary deputed by him, every three hours.

Attendances before the Notary shall not form a charge in the costs of the distribution; they can only be made against the party who shall require the assistance or help of the *Avoué*..... £0 12 0

Art. 28.—Attendance on a reference in a clause before the Judge in chambers, on a hearing between parties..... £0 8 0

And by default..... 0 5 0

Art. 29.—Attendance to demand the putting on of seals.

(*) "Opposition" or "Saisie Arrêt" is the judicially detaining in the hands of a third person money owing by him to another person indebted to the party detaining, so as to stop its payment to such other person: it is a kind of stoppage in transitu.

- Idem at the putting on of seals, for every three hours.
- On any matter of reference during the putting on of seals, or in the course of their being taken off
- To demand the taking off of seals.
- For every attendance of three hours, at the verification and taking off of seals.
- To require the taking off of seals, without Inventory.
- At the verification and taking off of seals without Inventory. £0 10 0

NINTH SECTION.

Process of distribution.

Art. 30.—Attendance to require by Act in the Register at the Registry, the nomination of a Judge Commissary before whom distribution shall take place..... £0 8 0

If two or more demanders shall present themselves at the Registry at the same time, they shall go before the President of the Court, who shall immediately decide whose requisition shall be received.

There shall be no appeal or opposition to this decision; no act shall be made of the same, and no attendance fee shall be allowed to the avoués for going before the President.

Art. 31.—For the petition to the Judge Commissary, to obtain his ordonnance to summons the parties opposing to produce and the party seized, to take communication of papers produced, and to contradict if required, and the attendance to procure the order the whole together £ 5 0

Art. 32.—For the act of production of titles containing a demand for their collocation or inscription, as also to be privileged, with constitution of attorney, included the attendance to produce..... 16 0

This act shall not be served.

Art. 33.—For a summons at the request of the owner of a house or premises, to the avoué of the party seized upon, if he has appointed one, and to the senior avoué of the parties opposing, to appear in a reference before the Judge Commissary for the purpose of detaining in limine on his privilege for rent due to him..... 2 0

And for. each copy..... 6

Attendance on reference before the Judge Commissary who shall determine upon the privileged claims of rent due, on default..... 5 0

If contested..... 8 0

Art. 34.—For act announcing the completion of the act or order of distribution of the Judge Commissary to the avoués of the producing creditors, and of the party seized (if he have one), with summons to take cognizance of the same, and to bring in objections thereto within 15 days, 3 shillings; and for every copy a quarter of the fee.

The procès-verbal or act of the Judge Commissary shall not be taken out or served; and it shall only be registered on the delivery of the order for payment to the Creditors.

Art. 35.—Attendance to take communication of the list or order of

of Distribution, and to oppose the procès-verbal of the Judge Commissary, without more than one attendance being allowed on any pretext whatsoever £ 13 0 0

No pleading shall be allowed unless cause for opposition shall exist.

There shall be allowed to the avoué prosecuting as many half fees for attendance to take cognizance of the act or order of distribution and opposition to the same, as there shall be producing creditors £ 6 0

Art. 36.—Attendance to demand the delivery of an order for payment to the admitted Creditors, and to be present at the affirmation of the debt before the Registrar, the avoué shall sign the Procès-Verbal 4 0

NOTE.—The orders collectively, shall contain the whole order of distribution of the Judge Commissary.

If a full copy shall be delivered, independently of the orders, it will be a too fold delivery.

In case of dispute the costs of such disputes shall be taxed as in other matters, according to their nature i. e. summary or ordinary.

TENTH SECTION.

Process in the seizure of real or immoveable property (forcible ejectment.)

Art. 37.—Attendance for transcribing the procès-verbal or act of seizure of immoveable property, at the office for the Registry of Mortgages, and at the Registry of the Court, where the sale is to be made, for each..... £0 10 0

For registering, at the mortgage office, the notice made to the party seized, of the seizure..... £0 10 0

Art. 38.—For the extract of seizure, which ought to be posted up in the Court on a spot destined for that purpose..... £0 10 0

Art. 39.—For the extract similar to that prescribed by Art. 682, which ought to be inserted in a public journal, as many fees shall be allowed to the Avoué as there are insertions ordered by the Code. £0 3 4

To legalize the signature of the Printer if necessary..... 0 3 4

Art. 40.—For extract of the seizure to be printed and posted up, and which shall serve as an original and not be engrossed..... £0 10 0

Art. 41.—Attendance to procure an extract of Mortgages 0 10 0

Art. 42.—Attendance to register at the Mortgage office, the notification of the posting being made to the Mortgage creditors.. £0 10 0

Art. 43.—For engrossing the particulars of property and conditions of sale, containing 25 lines to a page, and twelve words to a line, per sheet..... £0 8 0

No copy shall be served either on the party seized or the Mortgages, since the act engrossed ought to be deposited at the Registry 15 days before the first publication and every party interested will be at liberty to take cognizance of the same.

Art. 44.—Only one copy shall be engrossed and none shall be delivered to the Huissier for the publication; the Huissier shall publish on the note delivered to him by the Registrar, and the Registrar shall make acts of the publications, which are moreover to be signed by the Judge.

Attendance to deposit at the Registry the Statement of Particulars above..... £0 5 0

Art. 45.—At every publication of the condition and terms of sale, including the debates which may arise thereon..... £0 5 0

Notice shall be served of the act remitting the publication of the particulars of sale, in as much as the parties interested may present themselves at the first publication, and learn the days on which the subsequent publications will take place; moreover the posting of printed particulars, and the insertion in the Public Journal, announcing the preparatory and definitive adjudications, are sufficient notices of themselves.

Art. 46.—Attendance at a preparatory adjudication £0 10 0

Art. 47.—Attendance at the final adjudication, independently of the emoluments above fixed, there shall be allowed to the avoué prosecuting, on the price at which the property shall be adjudged, one per cent on all sums under £ 2,000; one and a half per cent for all sums above £ 2,000, but not exceed £ 4,000; a quarter per cent for every sum above £ 4,000, In case of a sale in lots, of property included in the same seizure, the whole of the price of such lots, shall be added together to form the sum on which the percentage is to be paid.

Art. 48.—Attendance to bid £0 12 0

For bidding and becoming purchaser 1 4 0

For making a declaration of authority to purchase 10 0

NOTE.—The attendances to bid and to declare authority are at the charge of the bidder and purchaser.

Art. 49.—For attendance at the Registry to make a declaration of "Surenchere," which must be at least a fourth more than the principle amount of adjudication in seizure of immoveable property... £1 4 0

Art. 50.—For act notifying the above to the Avoués of the person to whom the property had been adjudged, and of the prosecutor and party seized (if he have one); containing summons to the next audience..... £0 2 0

For every copy, a fourth of the fee.

Art. 51.—For a demand from Avoué to Avoué, containing a proposal for the consolidation of process, and of several different estates in a seizure of immoveable property for each sheet..... £0 8 6

For the copy a quarter 0 0 10½

For the Petition in answer to the above demand..... 0 3 6

For the copy a quarter..... 0 0 10½

Art. 52.—For act announcing a more complete seizure to the first party seizing at the Petition of the party making the former, with summons to continue process..... £0 5 0

For the copy a quarter..... 6 1 3

Art. 53.—For the act demanding a substitution to the prosecution, either in default of the first seizers neglecting to amend his seizure, or for collusion fault or negligence of the party prosecuting..... £0 8 0

For the copy..... 0 2 0

For the answer to the above..... 0 8 0

For the copy..... 0 2 0

Art. 54.—Attendance to cause the Registrar to subscribe the act of notice of an appeal from the Judgment, by virtue of which a seizure of immoveable property has been made..... £0 5 0

Art. 55.—Idem to deposit at the Registry titles in support of a demand * “En distraction” of immoveable objects seized..... £0 5 0

Art. 56.—For an act from avoué to avoué, containing a “demande en distraction” for every sheet..... £0 4 0

For the copy..... 0 1 0

Act in answer for every sheet..... 0 4 0

For the copy..... 0 1 0

Art. 57.—For an act from Avoué to Avoué, containing a demand for a discharge and to the person to whom property has been adjudged by preparatory adjudication, from such adjudication in case of a “demande en distraction” of the whole or a part of the property seized, for each sheet not exceeding three sheets..... £0 4 0

For the copy..... 0 1 0

For the answer to such act..... 0 4 0

For the copy..... 0 1 0

Art. 58.—Act from Avoué to Avoué, on behalf of a party seized upon, containing grounds of nullity against the proceedings, anterior to the preparatory adjudication, for each sheet..... £0 4 0

For the copy..... 0 1 0

For the answer to the same..... 0 4 0

For the copy..... 0 4 0

Art. 59.—Act from Avoué to Avoué, containing grounds of nullity against the proceedings posterior to the preparatory adjudication..... £0 4 0

For the copy..... 0 1 0

For the answer to the same..... 0 4 0

For the copy..... 0 1 0

Art. 60.—Attendance to obtain the Registrar's certificate setting forth that a purchaser has not complied with the prescribed conditions of sale..... £0 5 0

Art. 61.—Petition to be neither engrossed nor served, on the consent of all the parties interested to seek after the seizure of immoveable property, that the property seized shall be sold at auction before a Notary or at the bar..... £0 10 0

Art. 62.—The emoluments of the Avoués for preparing the particulars of seizure and other details, to deposit the same at the Registry, and for the publications, the extracts to publish and post up, the preparatory and final adjudications, are regulated and determined as in seizures of immoveable property, when there shall be question :

1o. Of constituted annuities on persons.

2o. On an out-bid or “Surenchère” on a Judicial sale made by consent of parties.

3o. On the sales of the real estates, of minors and of goods under dowry.

4o. Of legal sales by consent, or by licitation.

5o. On the sale of immoveables depending on a beneficiary estate, or the estate of absentees, or arising from a bankrupt debtor, or from a cessio bonorum.

(*) “Demande en distraction” is made when a party has included, in a seizure made by him, other property than that belonging to his debtor and it is made by the owner of the property wrongly seized.

Art. 63.—The percentage on the price of adjudications shall be in cases of sale by licitation, as follows :—one half shall go to the Avoué prosecuting, and the remaining half shall be divided in equal portions between the Avoués who have been included in the citation and the Avoué prosecuting, which latter is to take his share of this latter half, the Article 972, directing, in licitations, the service of the particulars by a simple act to the Avoués of co-licitants. This act shall be charged for as a simple act; and the copy of the “Cahier des charges” or statement of particulars, as that of an act from avoué to avoué; in every statement of particulars it is expressly prohibited to agree for other and heavier fees to the profit of Avoués than those set forth in the present table, and if any stipulation shall exist to increase them, the same shall be reputed null.

SECTION THIRD.

Process for the order and Ranking of Creditors.

Art. 64.—Attendance to insert in the Register, at the Registry a demand for the nomination, by the President of the Court, of a Judge Commissary before whom the list of creditors shall be made and closed..... £0 10 0

If two or more Avoués shall present themselves at the Registry at the same time to make the same Requisition, they are immediately to proceed, and without notice, before the President of the Court, who shall decide whose demand shall be received, without making any minute thereof; no appeal from nor opposition can be made to the decision of the President, and no attendance fee shall be allowed to the Avoués.

Art. 65.—Petition to the Judge Commissary, for the purpose of obtaining his order setting forth that the Registered creditors shall be bound to produce their titles, and attendance to procure order, the whole together... .. £0 5 0

Attendance to procure from the Registrar, if mortgaged, an extract of the mortgages. £0 10 0

Art. 66.—Summons from Avoué to Avoué of the Registered creditors, when they shall have constituted one to produce their titles within the month. £0 2 0

For every copy. 0 0 6

Art. 67.—Act of the production of titles containing a demand to admit the same, and the constitution of Avoué, including the attendance to produce. £1 12 0

It shall not be served.

Art. 68.—Denunciation by act from Avoué to Avoué, to the creditors producing and to the party seized, of the completion of the list of privileged creditors, with summons to take cognizance of, and to oppose the same if need be, for insertion in the procès-verbal shall not be taken out, nor served, and it shall only be registered on the delivery of the orders for payment..... £0 5 0

For every copy. 0 1 3

Art. 69.—Attendance to take communication of the papers produced and to oppose on the procès-verbal of the Commissary. without however more than one attendance being allowed for the same list under any pretext whatsoever £ 16 0

There shall be allowed to the avoué prosecuting a half fee on every production to take communication of and to oppose the same if need be.

Art. 70.—For the denunciation to the Registered Creditors and the party seized, of the productions made after the delays set forth in the orders of distribution and summons to take cognizance of the same and to oppose if deemed requisite £ 5 0
For each copy 1 3

Art. 71.—Attendance to strike off one or more registered mortgages by virtue of the same judgment... .. 10 0

Attendance to demand and cause delivery of the orders or "bordereaux de collocation."

NOTE.—Les "bordereaux de collocation" and the order to strike off and cancel the non admitted registered mortgages containing necessarily the whole of the procès-verbal of the Judge Commissary, the office copy of the same shall be reputed a double act. It shall not be judicially taken or served.

Art. 72.—Petition to demand the substitution of another prosecutor in these matters (it is not to be engrossed,... .. £ 5 0

Art. 73.—Attendance to cause to be inserted, the above demand on the act or procès-verbal of the Judge Commissary, notice of the act, to the party prosecuting by act from avoué to avoué ... £ 0 2 0
For the copy 0 6
Act serving for answer... .. 2 0
For the copy 6 0

TWELFTH SECTION.

Special Acts.

Art. 74.—For the consultation of three advocates or avoués previously to any "Requête Civile," whether in principe or incidental £ 9 0 0

Art. 75.—For the declaration for damages and costs by article 1 0
For the copy served for each article or position 4 0

Art. 76.—For every apostille or marginal note of the avoué defendant in the declaration for damages and costs 1 0

Art. 77.—Drawing the extract of the act of sale or donation, which should be notified to registered mortgages by the purchaser or doner.. .. . 1 4 0
And further for every mortgage extracted 2 0

Art. 78.—There shall be allowed to the avoués for each day's journey at the rate of 5 leagues per day, when their presence shall be authorized by the law or required by the parties, including the expense of travelling and board £ 3

Art. 79.—When the appearance as a party shall be ordered by judgment, and in the end expenses shall be awarded him, he shall be allowed for this purpose a fee equal to that of a witness.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

Court of Appeal.

Art. 80.—The above fees allowed to avoués in the Courts of First Instance, shall be doubled in appeal.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

Appeal to the King in Council.

Art. 81.—The same fees as in appeal.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

Art. 82.—The present table only includes the net emoluments of the Avoués. Payments out of pocket will be charged extra.

Art. 83.—In case of dispute, the fee for taking out a Judgment, shall belong to the Avoué of the party who shall obtain costs.

Art. 84.—All bills of costs shall be taxed by the Registrar, before presentation to the parties. The Registrar shall receive 2d. per article for the first 25 Articles, and a penny for every Article above 25.

Art. 85.—For acts or copies of acts of every description belonging to the ministry of the Avoués which shall be served with the notices of Huissiers shall belong to the Avoué if they have been made by him, subject to his certifying and signing the same as correct.

Art. 86.—In every case, in which fees have not yet been required by virtue of a Judgment, they shall be regulated by the present tariff.

Art. 87.—It is prohibited to Avoués to receive any other or larger fees or recompense, than those allowed by the present tariff under pain of damages, and even of suspension or dismissal, if the case should call for it.

Art. 88.—The fees of Advocates as also those of Avoués and Advocates acting in the latter capacity are not included in the present tariff.

Art. 89.—All futile and useless costs shall be borne by the Avoués giving rise to them.

Art. 90.—This Ordinance shall take effect from the 1st July 1834.

Art. 91.—And to the end alone that no person may pretend ignorance of the same, the present Ordinance shall be read, published and registered in the Courts of this Colony, for which purpose a copy shall be addressed to His Majesty's Procureur and Advocate General.

Enacted in Council at Government House, in the Town of Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, the 9th day of June 1834.

ORDINANCE No. 2 OF 1836.

(Never before published in English which is the only legal version).

Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

TARIFF OF THE HUISSIERS.

Whereas the existing Tariff, or tables of fees of the Huissiers has long since fallen into disuetude, and it therefore becomes urgent and necessary that a new one should be established, embracing alike the interests of the public and those of the above officers; His Excellency in Council has ordered and orders:

Preliminary Dispositions.

CHAPTER 1ST.

Of the taxation of the Fees, or emoluments, of the ordinary huissiers.

SECTION I.

Acts of the first class i. e. initiative acts.

Art. 1.—For the original of every summons or citation (even when the domicile in the island is unknown), and notice to the Procureur du

Roi, and posting up on the door of the Court House (C. P. 59, 61, 60, Nos. 8 and 8 arr. sup.) £ 6 0

Art. 22.—For the copies of documents per folio of ninety words (Pr. 65.) 1 0

The fee for copies of every description of papers and judgments shall appertain to the avoué, whensoever such copies shall be made by him. The avoué shall be bound to sign such copies, and shall be responsible for their correctness.

The copies shall be true copies, and written in a legible hand, under pain of the disallowance of the fee.

Art. 3.—(Pr. 121.) For the original of every sub-pœna to attend at the administering of a required oath; (147) of the service of a judgment at a domicile; (153) of the service of a sentence of consolidation by the Huissier deputed; (156) of the service of a judgment by default against a party; (162) of an opposition to a judgment by default against a party; (204) of sub-pœnas to arbitrators and to the depositaries of documents of comparison in proof of hand writing; (223) of the service on depositaries, of the order, or sentence of the judge requiring that the original of the document should be brought into the Registry; (260 and 261) of sub-pœnas to witnesses in judicial investigations; of sub-pœnas to the party against whom the investigation is directed; (1018) of the summons to arbitrators, disagreeing, to meet an umpire to settle matters in arbitration, of every act containing a summons to do anything, or an opposition to the doing of any thing, a protestation against the validity of any act, and generally of all other ordinary acts belonging to the functions of the Huissiers, and not included in the second part of the present Tariff £ 6 0

For every copy, one fourth of the original charge ... 1 6½

Independently of the copies of documents which shall not have been made by the avoués, and which shall be taxed pursuant to the foregoing Article 2.

SECTION TWO.

Acts of the second class, and Procès-Verbaux or Execution of writs, against personal chattels.

Art. 4.—(Pr. 45.) For the original of a recusation against the Justice of Peace, which shall contain the grounds of such recusation and be signed by the party, or his special attorney as also the copy. £0 8 0

For the copy one fourth, or. 0 2 0

Art. 5.—(Pr. 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590 and 600). For drawing up the Procès-Verbal or minute of an opposition to the execution of a writ against the personal chattels of a party. £0 8 0

For the copy one fourth. 0 2 0

Art. 6.—For the procès-verbal or report of a writ of execution against personal chattels, when the same shall occupy three hours. 1 0 0

If the seizure, or execution shall occupy more than three hours, then, for every further attendance of three hours 0 12 0

In the above fees are included the cost of the copies for the party seized, and for the use of the person left in custody of the property.

Art. 7.—(Pr. 587.) Attendance, either upon the Chief Commissary of Police at Port Louis, or on the Civil Commissaries in the district, to require their presence at the opening of doors or furniture fastened by lock and key £ 0 5 0

Art. 8.—(Pr. 590.) Attendance of the Huissier to deposit money which he has seized into the chest appointed for that purpose, or into the hands of a trustee agreed upon 5 0

Art. 9.—(Pr. 596.) The charge of the guardian or keeper of seized goods shall be taxed for the first fifteen days, at the daily rate of 0 6 0

For every subsequent day 3 0

Art. 10.—(Pr. 606.) For the procès-verbal or report, of the examination and comparison with their inventory of goods seized, when the guardian or keeper is relieved from his charge 0 10 0

This report shall not contain any detail; unless it be to set forth any articles which may be found to be wanting; neither shall the Huissier be attended by witnesses.

Art. 11.—(Pr. 611.) In case of a previous seizure and constitution of a guardian for the report of the examination of the goods with their inventory, as made in the first report of seizure (which the guardian shall be bound to produce), witnesses and copies included. £ 0 15 0

And for a third copy, if the same be necessary, one fourth of the original charges.

Art. 12.—(Pr. 616.) For the report of the examination of goods with their inventory, previously to their sale, witnesses included £ 0 12 0

Every other procès verbal or Report, whether of no effects being found; of verification of the existence of certain goods; or of deposit of money; shall be taxed in conformity to the 5th article Sec. 2 of the present law.

Art. 13.—(Pr. 617.) If there shall be occasion for the removal of goods seized, the Huissier shall be reimbursed his outlay for the carriage of the same, on the production of the receipt given to him, or on his own declaration, if the waggoners or carriers cannot write, which latter circumstance shall be mentioned in the Procès verbal of sale.

Art. 14.—There shall be allowed to the Huissier for the drawing up of the Judicial notice of a sale to be posted £ 0 2 0

For each of the notices if they are in manuscript 0 2 0

If they are printed 0 1 0

Art. 15.—For the original of the act certifying the posting up of the notices of sale 0 6 0

For the posting up of each notice 0 2 0

There shall also be allowed such sum as has been paid for the insertion of the notice of sale in the public paper.

Art. 16.—Attendance at the printing office to deposit the notice for insertion, and to procure the signature of the printer 0 2 0

Attendance to procure the legalisation or verification of the printer's signature 0 2 0

Art. 17.—For every attendance of three hours at the sale, including the procès-verbal or report, there shall be allowed to the Huissier 0 12 0

Art. 18.—(Pr. 623.) In case of the absence of the party on whom the seizure has been made, his or her absence shall be mentioned in the account of sale.

No officer shall be named to represent him or her.

Art. 19.—The advertisement in the public journal, shall stand in lieu and stead of the publications and expositions required by these two articles. (Viz. Pr. 620 and 621.)

Art. 20.—There shall be allowed to the sworn crier and his trumpeter, in full of all fees of announcement and publication at the period of sale, for every attendance of three hours. . . . £ 0 10 0

Art. 21.—If the copy of a report of sale is required by one of the parties, the huissier shall be allowed for every ninety words thereof 0 1 0

Art. 22.—(Pr. 657.) For the attendance of the Huissier to procure the taxation, of his amount of fees for the sale, by the Judge, on the original of his (the huissier's) report . . . £ 0 3 0

Attendance to deposit the proceeds of the sale . . . 0 6 0

Art. 23.—The Huissier, independently of the above fees, shall be entitled to a percentage of 2 per cent on the recovery of the amount of the sale.

SECTION III.

De la saisie-brandon or attachment of the existing and growing crops, and present produce and profit of land.

Art. 24.—(Pr. 627) For a report of saisie-brandon, when it shall not occupy more than three hours. £ 0 1 0

And for every other attendance of three hours after the first three hours 0 12 0

The huissier shall not be assisted by witnesses.

Art. 25.—(Pr. 628) There shall be allowed to the Guardian, appointed after such seizure, per day . . . 0 4 0

For the copies to be delivered to the party against whom the seizure is made, to the Civil Commissary and to the Guardian, a fourth of the above charge shall be allowed for each copy.

N. B.—All other acts shall be taxed in like manner as those regarding execution against personal chattels.

SECTION IV.

Of the seizure of constituted annuities on persons.

Art. 26.—(Pr. 637).—For the original of an act of seizure of any thing from which a constituted annuity upon a person shall be desirable, containing a summons to the third party seized upon, to appear and declare the amount of the debt before the Court. . . . £ 0 12 0

For the copy, one fourth of the original charges . . . 0 3 0

NOTE.—The proclamation of the notices, and of other acts, shall be taxed as in proceedings of seizures of immoveable property.

SECTION V.

Of the seizure of immoveable property.

Art. 27.—(Pr. 675.) For the procès-verbal or report of the seizure of

immovable property, when it shall not take up more than three hours . . . £ 1 0 0

For every subsequent attendance of three hours . . . 0 12 0

The huissier shall not be assisted by witnesses.

For every copy of the said report of seizure, which shall be left with the Civil Commissaries of the districts wherein the property is situated a quarter of the original charge.

Art. 28.—(Pr. 681.) For the declaration of the seizure and its registrations to the party against whom it is made . . . £ 0 6 0

For the copy, one fourth . . . 0 1 6½

Art. 29.—(Pr. 685 & 686) For the original of the act certifying the posting of notices in seizures of immovables . . . 0 8 0

For each of the notices to be posted up . . . 0 2 0

For the affixing of each notice at the places pointed out by the law . . . 0 2 0

NOTE.—All the other acts being of ordinary process, they shall be taxed as is prescribed in the third article of the first section of the present tariff.

SECTION VI.

Of personal arrest.

Art. 30.—(Pr. 780) For the original of the service of a Judgment pronouncing personal arrest, including notice of execution. £ 0 12 0

For the copy one fourth of the charge. . . . 0 3 0

Art. 31.—(Pr. 781) Attendance to obtain the order of the Justice of Peace at Port Louis, and of the Civil Commissaries in the district, for the purpose of authorizing the entry of the huissier in the promises where a debtor condemned to personal arrest may be found. . . £ 0 5 0

Art. 32.—(Pr. 783 & 789) For the procès verbal or report of the imprisonment of a debtor, including the assistance of two helpers, and the commitment to goal. . . . 0 6 0

No procès-verbal of search shall be allowed, neither shall any charge be made for the same, even against the party employing the huissier. The above sum or fee being allowed in full consideration of the arrest and commitment.

Art. 33.—(Pr. 786) Attendance of the huissier at the report to the Judge, should the debtor arrested require it . . . 0 12 0

Art. 34.—(Pr. 789) For the copy of the report of imprisonment and commitment, the whole together . . . 0 8 0

Art. 35.—(Pr. 790) There shall be allowed to the Gaoler for entering in his book the Judgment pronouncing a personal arrest, per folio of ninety words . . . 0 1 0

Art. 36.—(Pr. 792 & 793) For an act of recommitment of a debtor, already in prison; without the assistance of helpers . . . 0 8 0

For each copy given to the debtor and the gaoler, a fourth of the charge . . . 0 2 0

Art. 37.—(Pr. 796) For the service of a Judgment decreeing that the imprisonment is null and void, and

ordering the debtor to be set at liberty.	0	8	0
For the copy to be left with the gaoler, a fourth or	0	2	0

SECTION VII.

Of Real Tenders.

Art. 38.—(Pr. 813.) For an original procès-verbal, or report of a tender made	£	0	8	0
For the copy a fourth or		0	2	0

Art. 39.—(C. C. 1259.) For the original report of the deposit of the sum, or object, tendered		0	12	0
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For each copy to be left with the creditor (if he be present,) and with the person receiving the deposit		0	3	0
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SECTION VIII.

Of the "saisies-gagerie," or the seizure of furniture and moveable property for the security of payment of rent, and of the "saisies-revendication," or seizure of goods claimed as the property of the seizer.

Art. 40.—(Pr. 819, 822, 825.) The reports or procès-verbaux of "saisie-gagerie," taken in execution on Tenants and Farmers, and of seizures on debtors foreigners, i. e. not domiciled, shall be taxed in like manner as seizures in execution of personal chattels, as also all the other acts of this mode of proceeding.

Art. 41.—(Pr. 826.) For a procès-verbal, or act tending to obtain the seizure or repossession of goods claimed as the property of the seizer, if there be a refusal to open the doors, or an opposition made to the seizure, the said act containing notice to refer the same to the judge, including the witnesses	£	0	12	0
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For the copy a fourth of the charge		0	3	0
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The procès-verbal of the seizure in repossession, shall be taxed in like manner as that of a seizure in execution of personal chattels.

Art. 42.—(Pr. 832 C. C. 2185.) For the original of an act, containing the demand of a registered mortgagee that the immoveable, sold by his debtor, should be put up to public outcry and sale	£	0	12	0
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For the copy a fourth, or		0	3	0
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Art. 43.—(Pr. 901.) For the procès-verbal of the repetition of a "cessio bonorum" by a Bankrupt Debtor.		0	10	0
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Art. 44.—(Pr. 902.) For the procès-verbal, or report of the bringing up of an insolvent debtor from prison for the purpose of reiterating his "cessio-bonorum."		0	12	0
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SECTION IX.

Of protests and other proceedings relating thereto.

Art. 45.—For every original of a protest, act of honor and summons to interpose, witnesses and copy included.	£	0	8	0
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For the original of a protest with search; witness and copies included		0	10	0
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The residue of process, being of an ordinary nature, is including in the table of fees for acts designated in the first section of the present law

SECTION X.

On the seizure and sale of vessels.

Art. 46.—(Com. 698.) For the original notice of execution, which shall precede the seizures of vessels and boats under the burthen of tons

£ 0 8 0

For every copy a fourth of the charge. 0 2 0

Art. 47.—(Com. 200.) The procès-verbal of the act of seizure, attendances and other subsequent acts shall be taxed as set forth in the second paragraph of the present law.

Art. 48.—(Com. 201.) For the original of the notice, (to be given within three days after the seizure,) to the owner of a vessel, with summons to attend the Court, for the purpose of proceeding to the sale of the articles seized.

£ 0 8 0

For every copy a fourth of the charge, or 0 2 0

Art. 49.—(Com. 202.) For preparing an abstract of the seizure, which should serve for each publication and insertion in the public paper, and containing the formalities prescribed by the 204th article of the Commercial Code

£ 0 12 0

Art. 50.—(Com. 203.) There shall be allowed to the Huissier for every publication and outcry

0 12 0

Art. 51.—There shall be allowed to the sworn cryer and his trumpeter, at each outcry and publication, from week to week, in the several places required by law; conformably to the 202nd article of the Commercial Code

£ 0 10 0

Art. 52.—(Com. 205 & 206) All other formalities, with regard to notices, reports of the posting of notices, services and other acts, attendances and printing expenses, shall be taxed as in cases of seizures of immoveable property.

SECTION XI.

Of the fees to Witnesses.

Art. 53.—There shall be paid to every witness to a protest in town

£ 0 2 0

Art. 54.—For every witness, to any description of act in town, and when he shall not be employed more than half a day, a fee shall be allowed of.

0 4 0

Art. 55.—For every attendance subsequent to the half day, which shall always be due when the additional period has commenced

0 2 0

Art. 56.—Witnesses going on board of ship shall be entitled, over and above the foregoing fees, to the sum of.

0 2 0

Art. 57.—For travelling into the country, there shall be allowed to every witness per mile, beyond two miles, including the return

0 1 8

SECTION XII.

Pay of Guardian of seized property.

Art. 58.—The pay of the guardian, of every description of moveables, shall be taxed at three shillings per day, which shall always be due when the day has commenced

£ 0 3 0

Art. 59.—The pay of guardians appointed to seizures of personal goods, and managers or trustees appointed to the administration of immovables, seized or in litigation, when such appointment shall have been approved of by the Judge, is fixed at four shillings per day £ 0 4 0

The expense of guardians in saisie brandon, or attachment of existing crops, shall be taxed pursuant to the 3rd section of the present law.

Art. 60.—There shall be paid to every mariner established as a guardian on the seizure of vessels, coasters and boats of all tonnage, the same salary as it is usual to give to sailors employed on board of merchant ships during the period of their fitting out, or laying up in Port £ 0 3 0

SECTION XIII.

OF THE COURT HUISSIERS.

In First Instance.

Art. 61.—There shall be allowed for the call of every cause on the roll, and judgments by default, preparatory, interlocutory or final £ 0 1 0

In the Supreme Court.

Art. 62.—For the call of every cause on the roll; and judgments by default, preparatory, interlocutory or final 0 2 0

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

Art. 63.—If a huissier shall be required by any of the parties interested to furnish a copy of the reports, or procès-verbaux of sale, or of any other act, he shall be allowed for the same, per folio of 90 words. £ 0 1 0

Art. 64.—There shall be allowed to them for travelling expenses in the town and suburbs, and for the delivery of every copy at the domicile of the parties, or at that of their attorneys. 0 2 0

For travelling expenses for every mile beyond the two first miles, (independently of the fee for the delivery of the copy) the return included. 0 1 8

Art. 65.—For the transport of Huissiers on board vessels, laying within the Flag Buoy, there shall be paid to them, per voyage £ 0 5 0

Their expense for boat hire shall be re-imbursed to them.

Art. 66.—There shall be allowed for the "visa" or attestation of all acts requiring it 0 1 0

When there shall be a necessity to travel to require a "visa" or attestation of an act, there shall be allowed to the Huissiers the same charge as in the preceding articles.

Art. 67.—Attendance at the Registration office for the registry of every act registered by the Huissier. £ 0 1 0

Art. 68.—This Tariff only contains the net emoluments of the Huissier: his payments out of pocket shall be re-imbursed to him.

Art. 69.—A folio commenced shall be deemed a full folio.

Art. 70.—If, in the Bills of Costs drawn up by the Huissiers, any charges shall be included regarding the *avoués*, the former shall require the "visa" or attestation of the latter to the same, previously to presenting the Bill to the President, or the Judge for Taxation.

Art. 71.—All legal costs, at present unpaid, shall be taxed pursuant to the present Tariff.

Art. 72.—Huissiers shall not be allowed to demand any other emoluments other than those fixed by the present tariff, under pain of prosecution for extortion.

Art. 73.—The present Ordinance shall take effect from the day of its publication.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, the 29th day of February 1836.

TARIFF OF NOTARIAL ACTS.

Ordinance No. 12 of 1840: Enacted by Governor Sir Lionel Smith with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

For establishing a general Tariff of Notarial Acts.

PRELIMINARY REGULATIONS.

Art. 1.—All Notaries, in the Island of Mauritius shall for the future, charge only the fees allowed them by the present Tariff in Pounds Sterling.

Art. 2.—The attendances and fees of Notaries, which may be settled by mutual understanding of the parties, as authorised by the 43rd Article of the Law of the 14th Pluviose year 12, of the French Republic are: Marriage Contracts, Deeds of Separation, Regulations and Agreements of every Kind, Acts of abandonment of property, Resolutions of Meetings of Creditors and appointments of Trustees, Accounts of Guardianship and others where the parties are of age, Deeds of partnership, including statement of the rights and Interests of the respective partners, of the mode of adjustment of Differences, and other stipulations.

Art. 3.—The Charges of the Notaries for the other deeds of their Office, are divided into fixed and proportional fees, and are established as follows; exclusive of stamps, registration Dues and other disbursements out of pocket.

CHAPTER FIRST.

FIXED FEES.

Art. 4.—Acceptance of a donation £ 1 4 0

Art. 5.—Submission to a decision when no minute is kept. 0 16 0

Each Office Copy. 0 8 0

In minute 1 4 0

Art. 6.—Act of deposit of documents or funds 2 0 0

For each document besides the first 0 2 0

For documents containing sale of property, moveable or immovable, or obligations liable to a proportional duty at the Registration Office the half of the emoluments or fees which shall be established for such deeds, in the second Chapter of the present Tariff.

Art. 7.—Respectful act of summons to parents. 2 0 0

Art. 8.—Authority from a husband to his wife.

When no minute is kept 0 16 0

Each office copy.	0	8	0
In minute	1	4	0
Art. 9.—Articles of Apprenticeship when no minute is kept.			
Each office copy.	0	8	0
In minute	1	4	0
Art. 10.—Certificate of a person being alive.			
When no minute is kept	0	16	0
Each office copy.	0	4	0
In minute :	1	4	0
Art. 11.—Bill of lading			
For the first.	0	12	0
Each Original	0	4	0
Art. 12.—Consent to marriage or divorce			
When no minute is kept	1	0	0
Each Office Copy.	0	8	0
In minute	1	12	0
Art. 13.—Simple Discharge			
When no minute is kept	0	16	0
Each Office Copy	0	8	0
In minute	1	4	0
Art. 14.—Declaration of power of Attorney			
To purchase.	1	0	0
Art. 15.—Declaration and acknowledgment to prevent prescription or the law of limitation of actions from taking place.			
When no minute is kept.	0	16	0
Each Office Copy	0	8	0
In minute	1	4	0
Art. 16.—Subduction of an action.			
When no minute in kept	0	16	0
Each Office Copy.	0	4	0
In minute	1	4	0
Art. 17.—Mutual donation between man and wife to the survivor of property not inventoried or valued.			
	2	0	0
Art. 18.—For the engrossed copy of an act with writ of execution, not including the charge per folio.			
	0	12	0
Art. 19.—Charges per folio.			

These charges are allowed.

1. On all copies delivered by notaires, other than the first which is always included in the fees allowed by the present Tariff, for each instrument, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned.

2. On the minutes and copies of inventories reports (procès-verbaux) of sales by auction, of sale and adjudication, of real estates statements (procès-verbaux) of partition of property, appearances and declarations, of distribution of the proceeds of sales of property real and personal, and other instruments of the same nature.

3. On the first copies of instruments subjected to fixed charges, when such Copies exceed two folios but the fee is only to be charged for the additional folios.

4. On all extracts, collated copies and Executory Deeds.

The fee is—£ 0 4 7½ for the first folio &c. £ 0 3 7½ for the following folios whatever may be the length of the instrument.

The folio consists of ninety words, and, when begun, is considered a whole folio.

Art. 20.—Endorsement £0 8 0

Art. 21.—Bill of exchange.

For the first of exchange 0 12 0

For every following one 0 4 0

Art. 22.—Taking off an opposition.

When no minute is kept 0 12 0

Each Office Copy 0 8 0

In minute 1 0 0

Art. 23.—Powers of attorney.

Special power of attorney, not exceeding one folio, when no minute is kept 0 12 0

When more than one folio 0 16 0

Each Office Copy 0 8 0

In minute 1 12 0

Art. 24.—Protest in commercial matters 1 4 0

Art. 25.—Redemption of a mortgage 1 4 0

Art. 26.—Ratification.

When no minute is kept 1 0 0

Each Office Copy 0 8 0

In minute 1 8 0

Art. 27.—Recognition or acknowledgment of natural children for each recognition or acknowledgment of a child other than the first, when in the same instrument 0 8 0

Art. 28.—Drawing up the minute of the statement (procès-verbal) of attendance at inventories, partitions, sales by auction &c. 2 10 0

Art. 29.—Reconveyances not subject to any proportional duty at the registration Office.

When no minute is kept 0 16 0

Each Office Copy 0 8 0

In minute 1 4 0

Art. 30.—Redemption of property real or personal in virtue of the power of redemption exercised within the proper delay,

When no minute is kept 0 16 0

Every Office Copy 0 8 0

In minute 1 4 0

Art. 31.—Revocation of a will and power of attorney.

When no minute is kept 0 16 0

Every Office Copy 0 8 0

In minute 1 4 0

Art. 32.—Attendance of a Notary.

When his presence is required, if more than one day he shall be entitled for each following day's attendance in addition to his other fees, to. 2 0 0

Art. 33.—Substitution of power of attorney.

When no minute is kept	0 16 0
Every Office Copy	0 8 0
In minute	1 4 0

Art. 34.—Wills.

In the Office.	2 0 0
In a dwelling during the day	4 0 0
In a dwelling during the night	6 0 0

Art. 35.—Renewal of title.	1 4 0
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Art. 36.—Travelling expenses.

Notaries are authorized to demand the reimbursement from the parties of all expences and lawful charges out of pocket which they may have paid, on producing proper vouchers for the same.

Art. 37.—Attendance at Inventories, sales in the Office or elsewhere and to deliver up the effects that have been sold for every three hours attendance 1 0 0

Art. 38.—Accounts rendered by guardians, trustees or heirs under the benefit of the inventory (*sans bénéfice d'inventaire*) executors, attorneys and other administrators.

The fees for such deeds shall be fixed by the Judge of the Court of First Instance upon the advice of the Chamber of Notaries, and according to their importance and result.

CHAPTER SECOND.

PROPORTIONAL FEES.

Art. 39.—Lease or letting out to farm Minimum to £ 200. .£ 2 0 0
above £ 200 half per cent on total amount of rent.

Art. 40.—Note in writing for inscription or registration of a mortgage (*Bordereau d'Inscription*) and attending with same to be transcribed by the "Conservateur des Hypotheses". For each inscription or registration including the withdrawal 0 8 0

Fee for each note or statement not above £ 200. 0 12 0

Above £ 200 and for every £ 200 without including the registration duties levied by the revenue and the Conservator. 0 2 0

Art. 41.—Security for fulfilment of contract of annuities and obligations not exceeding £ 200 2 0 0

Above £ 200 half per cent.

Art. 42.—For every grant of an annuity.

When not above £ 200. 2 0 0

When the capital producing the annuity is more than £ 200 and does not exceed £ 1000 half per cent.

When it exceeds £ 1000 quarter per cent.

Art. 43.—Contracts on bottomry.

Minimum to £ 200. 2 0 0

From £ 200 to £ 2000 one per cent.

Above for the surplus half per cent.

Art. 44.—Donation of property or deeds of gift real or personal.

Minimum to £ 200 2 0 0

Above and for the surplus to any amount half per cent.

Art. 45.—Charge on sums deposited or consigned one per cent.

Art. 46.—Charge for recovering monies half per cent on the amount really recovered of the proceeds of sales by auction passed in the office or elsewhere, without including the charge for consignment.

Art. 47.—Charge on sales of personal property in the office or elsewhere three per cent on gross amount of sale, without including fees for drawing minute, statement, copies, expences for notices of sale, and besides charges for recovery and consignment of the proceeds.

Art. 48.—Exchange of furniture and moveable property.

The same fees as for the sale and adjudication of real property.

Art. 49.—Exchange of property, real or personal.

The same fees as for the sale and adjudication of real estates.

Art. 50.—Exchange of real property. The same fees as for the sale and adjudication of real estates.

Art. 51.—Engagements, estimates, bargains, and agreements.

Minimum to £ 400 £ 2 0 0

Above and on the overplus half per cent.

Art. 52.—Obligations.

Minimum to £ 100. 1 0 0
from £ 100 to 1000 one per cent.

Above and on the surplus half per cent.

Art. 53.—Partition of every nature, either of property of the community or of an inheritance, or between partners, co-proprietors and others.

Minimum. £ 6 0 0
to £ 2000 three per cent.

Above one per cent on the gross creditor mass.

Art. 54.—Simple release following another deed.

Minimum to £ 100. 1 0 0
to £ 1000 half per cent.

Above £ 1000, on the surplus quarter per cent.

Release with substitution one per cent.

Art. 55.—Purchase of annuities. 1 0 0

Art. 56.—Transfer of annuities on the Government. 2 0 0

Art. 57.—Substitution, cession delegation or assignment of debts.

Minimum to £ 100. £ 1 0 0

Above one per cent on the overplus.

Art. 58.—Transfer of contested or hereditary rights. Same fees as for the act before mentioned.

Art. 59.—Sale by contract of property real or personal.

Minimum to £ 100. £ 1 0 0

Above on the surplus one per cent.

Art. 60.—Sale and adjudication of immoveable property to £ 4000 one per cent.

Upwards, and on the surplus indefinitely half per cent.

CHAPTER THIRD.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

Art. 61.—The present *Tariff* only includes the net emoluments of Notaries. The expences they shall have paid out of pocket shall be reimbursed to them besides.

Art. 62.—The fees fixed for instruments submitted to the proportional charges shall be the same, whether they be in one or several copies, in simple or in double minute, and the fixed cost of the instruments in minute subject to the fixed fees, shall be the same whether they be in simple or in double minute, with the exceptions declared in the present *Tariff*, when such instruments shall contain different stipulations independent of each other, not being the natural consequence the one of the other, and liable each to a proportional duty at the Registration Office conformably with the 11th article of the law of the 16th Floreal of the year 12 of the French Republic. The Notaries shall be allowed to charge the fees granted to them by the *Tariff* for every such stipulation or covenant.

Art. 63.—The fees for acts which are not fixed by the present *Tariff* shall be charged, according to those allowed by it, and by analogy.

Art. 64.—When the Notary shall have drawn up a deed, at the request of the parties, and they on account of some change in their conditions, or other cause, shall not sign the same, the Notary shall be allowed half the fees he would have been entitled to had it been signed.

Art. 65.—The Notaries when required to do so, shall give receipt in words at full length at the bottom of the copies they deliver for the sums they may have received both for fees, attendances disbursements, and travelling expences whatever may be the nature of such deeds.

Art. 66.—In case of any dispute respecting their fees and expences the matter shall be referred to the Chamber of Notaries for their opinion, and shall be definitively decided by the President of the Court of First Instance.

Art. 67.—The Notaries may obtain writs of execution to enforce payment of their fees and expences to that effect, they will cause their bills to be examined and approved by the Chamber of Notaries, or by three members of such Chamber at least. After which they shall pray for the writ of execution in a petition to the President of the Court of First Instance, who shall grant it, if he thinks it allowable, after having taxed the bill with the advice of the Chamber, or of the two members who shall have approved the same.

Art. 68.—All former dispositions concerning the *Tariff* of Notaries, are hereby repealed.

Art. 69.—The present Ordinance shall have effect from the 1st January 1840.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 12th October 1840.

"JUGE DE PAIX."

The jurisdiction of the "Juge de Paix" of Port Louis extends in all the cases mentioned at page 144 to £ 25, *vide* Ordinance No. 76 of 28th September 1831; and the Fees, Costs and Charges of the "Juge de Paix" Court are laid down in Ord. No. 9 of 1837, those for the Registrar being additional to the fees allowed to him in Correctional matters as detailed in Ord. No. 27 of 1835, see page 214.

FEES OF THE "JUGE DE PAIX" COURT.

ORDINANCE No. 9 OF 1837.

Enacted by Governor Sir William Nicolay with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

FOR DETERMINING THE FEES AND OTHER EMOLUMENTS OF THE "JUGE DE PAIX" COURT.

Whereas Ordinance No. 12 of 1832 on the Tariff of the "Juge de Paix" Court has ceased to have force of Law in consequence of His Majesty's sanction not having been conveyed within the term of three years.

And whereas it is of high interest to the Suitors before the "Juge de Paix" Court that such Tariff should be maintained; His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and orders:

1.—The rate established by the undermentioned Table of Fees shall for the future regulate the costs and charges of the "Juge de Paix" Court.

TABLE OF FEES.

CHAPTER I.

Fees and Attendances of the "Juge de Paix."

Art. 1.—There shall be paid to the "Juge de Paix" for the putting on verification or taking off of Seals, for every attendance of three hours duration at the least, Eight Shillings £ 0 8 0

In the first attendance shall be included the period occupied by the "Juge de Paix" in his journey to and from the place of attendance; if there shall be only one attendance required, the same shall be paid as complete although it shall not have occupied three hours, and shall be reckoned as double as also the last attendance, should they occupy a period of more than three hours.

In case of several attendances those which may exceed the ordinary duration above fixed, but be under the time requisite for forming a second attendance, shall not be reckoned as double the time over and above what may be requisite for each attendance shall be counted at the rate of one attendance for every three hours.

If the number of attendances at the putting on, verification or taking off of Seals should appear to be excessive, the President of the Court of First Instance may on taxation reduce the same.

Art. 2.—There shall be allowed to the "Juge de Paix" for travelling expenses, whether for the purpose of inspecting premises in litigation or for the examination of witnesses, when the transport is specially re-

quired by one of the parties and the "Juge de Paix" shall deem it necessary, for every such attendance the sum of 8s. . £ 0 8 0

Art. 3.—A further sum for travelling expenses shall be paid to the "Juge de Paix" in operations distant above three miles from the Court House, viz : for every additional three miles, backwards and forwards, Six Shillings. . £ 0 6 0

No other fees can be charged by the "Juge de Paix."

CHAPTER II.

Fees of the Registrar of the "Juge de Paix" Court.

Art. 4.—There shall be allowed and paid to the Registrar of the "Juge de Paix" Court on the fixation, verification or taking off of Seals two-thirds of the "Juge de Paix" fees, and travelling expenses in cases where the same are allowed to the "Juge de Paix" in like proportion two-thirds.

No charge is to be made for acts for the use of the Registry, except the Stamp and Registry duty.

Art. 5.—There shall be paid to the Registrar for every sheet which he shall give out of the Registry containing twenty lines in a page and ten words in a line, Ten Pence . . . £ 0 0 10

For his attendance at the operation of Arbitrators, when their report shall be in writing and one or more of such Arbitrators unable to write, two-thirds of the sum allowed to an Arbitrator.

For every opposition to the fixation of Seals which shall be made by declaration consigned in the Report or Act of the "Juge de Paix," Two Shillings. . . £ 0 2 0

No charge shall be allowed to the Registrar for his visa to acts of opposition made through the Ministry of the "Huissiers : " for every extract of opposition to Seals, Two Shillings . . . £ 0 2 0

Art. 6.—The Registrar of the "Juge de Paix" Court shall not deliver copies at full length of the Reports or *Procès-verbaux* of the fixation, verification, or taking off of Seals, unless he shall be expressly required. He shall be bound to deliver extracts of the same when requested although a copy of the whole report shall not have been previously asked for or delivered.

CHAPTER III.

Fees of the Huissiers of the "Juge de Paix" Court.

Art. 7.—For the original of every Summons declaratory of a demand in Law, Three Shillings. . . £ 0 3 0

Act of Service.

" Of summons to furnish security, or to be present
at the reception of the security ordered . . .

" Of opposition to judgment by default containing
summons to appear at the next hearing of the cause . . .

" Of a demand to furnish Security. . .

" Of Subpoenas to Witnesses. . .

" Of Summons to Arbitrators and "aux gens de
l'art" (professional persons called upon for their opi-
nion in matters relating to their profession.) . . .

" Of opposition to the fixation, etc., of Seals. . .

" Of Summons to be present at the taking off of
Seals . . .

0 3 0

Each act of service as above. 0 3 0

For every copy of the above-mentioned Acts one third of the original charge.

For copies of documents served with the Acts for every sheet of twenty lines to a page and ten words to a line, Ten Pence £ 0 0 10

For travelling expences for service of process at a distance greater than three miles from the residence of the Huissiers, every additional distance of three miles, backwards and forwards, 4s. £ 0 4 0

No charge shall be allowed to the Huissiers of the "Juge de Paix" Court for the visa of the Registrar of the said Court, or by any other Public Officer in the quarter, in the several cases pointed out by the "Code de Procédure."

CHAPTER IV.

Charges for Witnesses and Arbitrators and the Person left in charge of the Seals.

Art. 8.—There shall be paid to a Witness examined by the "Juge de Paix," should the Witness demand it, a sum of money equivalent to a day's labour, and even to two days' labour if the Witness has been compelled to supply his place in business by another person, the same to be determined at the discretion of the Judge.

To a Witness who has no calling, Two Shillings . £ 0 2 0

To the master of an apprentice examined as a Witness, the value of a day's labour, with reference to the usual employment of the apprentice; the same to be fixed by the Judge. If the Witness reside out of the limits of the jurisdiction of the "Juge de Paix" Court, and at a distance of eight miles from the spot where he shall be interrogated; a sum equal to two days' labour shall be paid to him.

Art. 9.—The charges of the Arbitrators to the "Juge de Paix" Court shall be the same as those of Witnesses, and transport-money shall be allowed to them in like manner as to Witnesses.

Art. 10.—The expence of keeping the Seals shall be rated per day, viz :

During the first fifteen days, Four Shillings per day £ 0 4 0

Every day after the first fifteen, Three Shillings. . . 0 3 0

CHAPTER V.

Tariff and Registry Duty on Acts proceeding from, and cognizable in the "Juge de Paix" Court.

Art. 11.—All notices, notifications of process, demands, summonses, services of process, mandatory orders, and in general all acts judicial and extra-judicial in the several matters and things cognizable by the "Juge de Paix" Court, all acts and preparatory decrees of the said Court, the *procès-verbaux* or reports of Arbitrators, of verifiers, and other documents instructive of process;

And definitive sentences, when the object or condemnation does not exceed £ 3 in value, shall be subjected to a direct Registry tax of Six Pence £ 0 0 6

Definitive sentences in matters above the value of £ 3

Sterling shall be subjected to a like duty of One Shilling 0 1 0

Art. 12.—All engagements, Bills, Bonds, Orders, settlements of accounts, and all other acts or writings of a private nature containing a promise or obligation to pay money, not exceeding the sum of £ 3 Sterling, and all discharges, receipts and acts of acquittance whatsoever, shall be exempted from the formality of Stamp and Registry.—Should however, Registry be required to give to any such act a certain date with regard to a third party, a duty of Six Pence shall be charged £ 0 0 6

Promissary notes and obligations of the value of upwards of Three Pounds must be written on Stamp, and shall be subject to a Registry Duty of One Shilling 0 1 0

END OF THE TARIFF.

11. The Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council, No. 73, under date of 6th April 1831, is, and shall remain repealed.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, island of Mauritius, this 10th day of July 1837.

COURTS OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

(The jurisdiction of these Courts as mentioned in the Charter of Justice at page 209 has been considerably restricted by an Act of Parliament dated 1st August 1849, and published at Mauritius by Government Notice of 13th March. The following is a transcription of it.)

ANNO DUODECIMO AND DECIMO TERTIO

VICTORIE BEGINÆ.

CAP. XCVI.

An Act to provide for the Prosecution and Trial in Her Majesty's Colonies of Offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

1st August 1849.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Eleventh year of the Reign of King WILLIAM the Third, intituled an *An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy*, it is enacted that all Piracies, Felonies, and Robberies committed on the Sea, or in any Haven, River, Creek, or Place where the Admiral or Admirals have Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction, may be examined, inquired of, tried, heard, and determined, and adjudged, in any Place at Sea or upon the Land in any of His Majesty's Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Dominions, Forts, or Factories, to be appointed for that purpose by the King's Commission, in the manner therein directed, and according to the Civil Law and the Method and Rules of the Admiralty: And whereas by an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of the Reign of King GEORGE the Third, intituled *An Act for the speedy Trial of Offences committed in distant Parts upon the Sea*, it is enacted, that all Treasons, Piracies, Felonies, Robberies, Murders, Conspiracies, and other Offences of what nature or kind soever, committed upon the Sea, or in any Haven, River, Creek, or Place where the Admiral or Admirals have Power, Authority, of Jurisdiction, may be inquired of, tried, heard, determined and adjudged, according to the common course of the Laws of this Realm used for Offences committed upon the Land within this Realm, and not otherwise, in any of His Majesty's Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Dominions, Forts, or Factories under and by

virtue of the King's Commission or Commissions under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, to be directed to Commissioners in the manner and with the Powers and Authorities therein provided: And whereas it is expedient to make further and better Provision for the Apprehension, Custody and Trial in Her Majesty's Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Dominions, Forts, and Factories of persons charged with the Commission of such Offences on the Sea, or in any such Haven, River, Creek, or Place as aforesaid: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, that if any person within any Colony shall be charged with the Commission of any Treason, Piracy, Felony, Robbery, Murder, Conspiracy, or other Offence, of what nature or kind soever, committed upon the Sea, or in any Haven, River, Creek, or Place where the Admiral or Admirals have Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction, or if any person charged with the Commission of any such Offence upon the Sea, or in any such Haven, River, Creek, or Place shall be brought for Trial to any Colony, then and in every such Case all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, public Prosecutors, Juries, Judges, Courts, Public Officers, and other persons in such Colony shall have and exercise the same Jurisdiction and Authorities for inquiring of, trying, hearing, determining, and adjudging such Offences, and they are hereby respectively authorized, empowered, and required to institute and carry on all such Proceedings for the bringing such Person so charged as aforesaid to Trial, and for and auxiliary to and consequent upon the Trial of any such Person for any such Offence wherewith he may be charged as aforesaid, as by the Law of such Colony would and ought to have been had exercised or instituted and carried on by them respectively if such Offence had been committed, and such person had been charged with having committed the same, upon any Waters situate within the Limits of any such Colony, and within the Limits of the Local Jurisdiction of the Courts of Criminal Justice of such Colony.

II.—Provided always, and be it enacted. That if any person shall be convicted before any such Court of any such Offence, such Person so convicted shall be subject and liable to and shall suffer all such and the same Pains, Penalties, and Forfeitures as by any Law or Laws now in force Persons convicted of the same respectively would be subject and liable to in case such Offence had been committed, and were inquired of, tried, heard, determined, and adjudged, in *England*, any Law, Statute, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

III.—And be it enacted, that where any Person shall die in any Colony of any Stroke, Poisoning, or Hurt, such Person having been feloniously stricken, poisoned, or hurt upon the Sea, or in any Haven, River, Creek, or Place where the Admiral or Admirals have Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction, or at any Place out of such Colony, every Offence committed in respect of any such Case, whether the same shall amount to the Offence of Murder or of Manslaughter, or of being Accessory before the Fact to Murder, or after the Fact to Murder or Manslaughter, may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in such Colony in the same Manner in all respects as if such Offence had been wholly committed in that Colony; and that if any Person in any Colony shall be charged with any such Offence as aforesaid in respect of the Death of any Person who, having been feloniously stricken, poisoned, or otherwise hurt, shall have died of such Stroke,

Poisoning, or Hurt upon the Sea, or in any Haven, River Creek, or Place where the Admiral or Admirals have Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction, such Offence shall be held for the Purpose of this Act to have been wholly committed upon the Sea.

IV.—Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall in any way affect or abridge the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of *New South Wales* and *Van Diemen's Land*, as established by an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, intituled *An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other Purposes relating thereto*.

V.—And be it enacted, That for the Purposes of this Act the Word "Colony" shall mean any Island, Plantation, Colony, Dominion, Fort, or Factory of Her Majesty, except any Island within the United Kingdom, and the Islands of *Man*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, and *Shark*, and the Islands adjacent thereto respectively, and except also all such Parts and Places as are under the Government of the *East India Company*; and the Word "Governor" shall mean the Officer for the Time being administering the Government of any Colony.

VI.—And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed during this present Session of Parliament.

TABLE OF FEES FOR THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

BY THE JUDGE.

Fees in the progress of a suit or cause.

For administering an oath to a witness or party in a cause. Taking bail, whether by one or more persons. Decreeing monition, commission, attachment, or any other instrument; or for any judicial act done before or after the hearing of a cause, and not otherwise mentioned herein, £ 0 2 6

The above fee of 2s. 6d. to be taken by the surrogate whenever he performs the duty.

On subduction of an action,	0	5	0
On pronouncing a party to be in default,	0	10	0
On signing a decree pronouncing for the interest of a party proceeding in <i>pœnam</i> ,	10	0	
On a sentence or interlocutory decree	2	0	6

Fees upon the sealing of instruments.

Warrant of arrest, monition, commission, decree of restitution, or attachment,	10	0	
Compulsory or subpoena, or any instrument not otherwise mentioned	7	6	
Exemplification of any document or proceeding,	15	0	
Process transmitted to the Court of Appeal,	10	0	

BY THE REGISTRAR.

1. *Fees on instruments prepared by the Registrar.*

For drawing and engrossing:

Warrant to arrest ship, goods, or person	0	7	0
Bail bond,	0	7	0

Monition, commission, or decree, whether of unlivery,			
appraisement, or sale, or otherwise,	1	0	0
Writ or instrument of restitution,	1	0	0
Compulsory or subpoena against witnesses	0	7	0
Writ of attachment,	1	0	0
If either of the preceding instruments exceed in length			
ten folios, for every folio beyond ten,	0	2	0

NOTE.—The folio mentioned throughout this table of fees must contain ninety words, reckoning each figure as a word.

Should the Registrar be required to prepare any other document, instrument, or matter whatsoever, not specified in this table, he will be entitled to the same charge as a proctor, viz :

For drawing, for every folio,	£	0	2	0
For fair copying or engrossing, for every folio,	0	1	0	

2. *Fees on documents not prepared by the Registrar, but by the proctor—
solicitor, or advocate in a cause.*

On a decree pronouncing for the interest of a party proceeding in penam, being signed by the judge,

On filing affidavit or protest of a master or mariners, without reference to the number of persons making the same,

On filing libel, information, claim, proxy or similar document,

On filing exhibit annexed thereto, or to any affidavit

On entering (or engrossing) personal answers of a party in a suit, for each folio,

3. *Fees on taking the examination of witnesses.*

On taking the examination of every witness, on an information, libel, interrogatories, or plea, a fee of

For each folio to which the examination shall extend, if in English,

If by interpretation (interpreter included),

NOTE.—It should be understood that the Registrar, or whoever acts as the examiner for him, should take the depositions in chief of the witnesses, on the libel, information, or plea itself, without written interrogatories; putting such relevant questions, viva voce, as may suggest themselves; and care should be taken not to lead the witness. The libel, information, or plea, should therefore always be drawn sufficiently precise and full to enable the examiner to take the examination accordingly.

The cross examination must, of course, be taken on written interrogatories.

4. *Fees on office copies of papers or proceedings.*

For office copy of sentence, or interlocutory decree certified under seal,

For office copy of any affidavit, examination, answers of a party, or other documents or proceedings in a cause, or extract therefrom, if under twelve folios,

If exceeding twelve folios, for each folio beyond twelve

Office copies of papers and proceedings to form a process, to the Court of Appeal, or for any other purpose, for each folio contained therein,

5. *Fees on translation of papers.*

Where papers are translated, the Registrar should charge the disbursement actually made to the translator, with an addition of one fourth, to compensate himself for his trouble, advance, etc.

6. *Incidental fees in the progress of a cause.*

On the subduction of an action,	£	0	10	0
For entering every ordinary act of Court,		0	2	0
On every default pronounced against parties in contempt, in cases proceeding in poenam,		0	8	0
On every interlocutory decree or sentence, including drawing the act, to be paid by the party succeeding ...		1	0	0
Sportulage upon every sentence, or interlocutory decree, to be paid by each party in a suit		1	0	0
Sportulage in a cause, terminating without a sentence, or interlocutory decree, to be paid by each party in a suit,		0	13	4
For every attendance before a judge or surrogate, at which any decree is made, other than an interlocutory or sentence,		0	7	0
For a receipt for original documents delivered out of the registry,		0	3	0
On a search or examination of the records, by any person not being a party in the cause in which the search is made,		0	4	0
NOTE.—No fee to be charged to a party in the cause, or to any seaman applying for search.				
For advertising an intermediate or extra court day, in addition to the sum paid for advertisement,		0	10	0

7. *On paying out money.*

For preparing receipt for money to be paid out of registry,		0	2	0
Poundage on money paid out of the registry, for every pound sterling,		0	0	0

8. *Taxing costs.*

For taxing a bill of costs, if under six folios, from each party who attends the taxation,		0	6	8
If the bill of costs exceed six folios, for every additional folio (besides the fees above mentioned), to be paid in equal proportions by each party who attends, and if but one party attend, to be paid by him solely,		0	0	9

9. *References of accounts, &c. by the judge to the Registrar and Merchants.*

To the Registrar,	£	5	5	0
To the Assistant Merchant,		5	5	0
If two Merchants, five guineas each.				

BY THE MARSHAL.

For arresting a vessel, goods, or person,		1	1	0
For keeping possession of a vessel and cargo jointly, or either of them singly, when the same are not under the responsible charge and custody of the officers of the customs, for each day in which they remain in the marshal's charge,		0	6	0
For inquiring into, and certifying the sufficiency of				

persons proposed as sureties in any suit, for each surety,	0	8	0
For release of a vessel, goods or person from arrest,	0	7	6
For executing every monition or decree for answers of a party, or compulsory or other instrument not specified,	0	10	0
For every default or decree pronouncing for the interest of a party proceeding in pœnam,... ..	0	7	6
For every attendance in court, when a sentence or interlocutory decree is pronounced,... ..	0	13	4
For executing every decree or commission of appraisement, exclusive of the appraiser's fees, but including the making of the inventory, if the value should not exceed £ 500,... ..	1	13	4
For the like duty, when the value exceeds £ 500, ..	2	6	8
For executing every decree or commission of sale of ship, or goods, by public auction, when the gross proceeds are under £ 200,	2	0	0
And on every additional £ 100.. ..	1	0	0
On attending the execution of a decree or commission of unlivery of cargo (when not done for the purpose of sale) per day,	2	2	0
For taking a person in execution after sentence, if the sum due from such person does not exceed £ 20, ..	1	0	0
For the like duty, when the sum is above £ 20 and under £ 50,... ..	2	0	0
For the like duty, when the sum is above £ 50 and under £ 100, for every pound sterling due,	0	1	0
And on every additional pound sterling after the first £ 100,	0	0	6

NOTE.—Should it be necessary for the marshal to go any distance to execute any of the above duties, there should be paid to him, for loss of time and travelling expenses, in addition to the preceding fees, the following:

If the distance exceed two, and be under four miles,	1	1	0
If above four, and under eight miles,.. ..	2	2	0

If the distance be still greater, the allowance to be reasonably increased.

BY THE ADVOCATES.

It is not easy to lay down any precise rules respecting fees to counsel, in as much as the amount must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case, with reference to its length, importance, and difficulty.

In all undefended cases, and in matters of no great difficulty, one counsel ought to be considered sufficient.

Subject to these observations, the following suggestions are made, for the guidance of the proctor in feeing counsel, upon matters which most frequently occur in the progress of a suit:

Retaining fee to an advocate,.. ..	£	2	2	0
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For perusing, settling, and signing information, or libel, claim, and affidavit, act on petition, responsive plea (or replication) to libel, or information or act on petition according to the length or difficulty, from £ 2 2s. to £ 5 5s.

For perusing, settling and signing interrogatories, answer etc., when the same do not exceed twelve folios in length, . . . 1 1 0

For every additional ten folios to the extent of sixty, . . . 1 1 0

NOTE—It should be understood, that in preparing interrogatories for the cross examination of witnesses, they are not to be drawn separately for each witness to whom the same are to be administered; but that, when practicable (as in most instances will be the case) one set of interrogatories should be prepared, generally applicable to all the witnesses.

For a consultation in any intermediate stage of the proceedings, should a necessity arise to resort to counsel for advice, but this ought not too frequently to occur and only in cases of difficulty, £ 2 2s. or £ 3 3.

For any motion necessarily made by counsel before the judge in the progress of a cause, £ 2 2s. to £ 3 3s.

The fee for the final hearing must depend upon the length of the evidence, and the importance and difficulties of the cause; but, in cases of no great intricacy, the fee should be from four to six guineas, and not to exceed the latter sum, unless where the proceedings are voluminous, or unusually important, or difficult.

BY THE PROCTORS.

Retaining fee,	£ 0 10
For attending before the judge, or judge surrogate, either in court or chambers,	0 10 0
On extracting any warrant, monition, commission, writ or other instrument,	0 10 0
Drawing libel, information, plea, claim, affidavit, act on petition, interrogatories, answers, or any other proceeding whatever, not herein specified, for every folio,	0 2 0
Fair copying or engrossing, for every folio,	0 1
For consultation with party for the purpose of taking instructions for the libel, information, plea, act on petition, or for any other important purpose during the dependence of a suit,	0 13 4
For consultation with counsel, if any such should be found requisite, preparatory to the final hearing of a cause, or otherwise,	1 1 0

For attendance on counsel to fee him to peruse, settle, and sign any information, libel, replication, or other plea, claim, affidavit, act on petition answers, interrogatories, or other matter, or upon any other occasion that may arise on delivering papers and seeing counsel, £ 0 13 4

NOTE—Care should be taken not to increase the number of attendances or consultations with counsel, which ought only to be resorted to when absolutely necessary.

For any necessary attendance on the registrar, or on the adverse proctor during the progress of a cause, to adjust any incidental point in the suit, or on the marshal, to instruct him as to the service of any instrument, reporting bail, &c., £ 0 7 6

On all office copies of depositions, &c., obtained from the Registrar, one third of the actual sum paid at the Registry, is to be added for trouble of collating and extracting the same.

For perusing and considering any papers, exhibits, or documents fur-

nished, or introduced into a cause by the adverse party, or furnished by a party to his own proctor, for the purpose of being brought forward as evidence in the suit, if not exceeding twelve folios, £ 0 8 8

For every additional twelve folios, 0 3 4

For attending informations on the final hearing of a cause when it occupies only a short time, 13s. 4d.; and if a few hours, £ 1 1s.; if a whole day, £ 2 2s.

NOTE.—Proceedings for the forfeiture of slaves, ships, or goods, and for the recovery of penalties consequent thereon, have, in some instances, been carried on by two separate suits; one for the condemnation of the property, and the other for the penalties. This mode of proceeding should be discontinued, one suit being only necessary to accomplish both objects.

Undefended prosecution for breach of the acts for the abolition of the slave trade.

In all such prosecutions carried on under one monition, where no party appears to defend.—To the judge... .. £ 2 2 0

To the Registrar, including a copy of the interlocutory decree, or sentence 3 3 0

To the proctor 4 4 0

To the advocate.. .. 2 2 0

To the marshal 1 1 0

Approved: HERBERT JENNER, JOHN DODSON, STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, JAMES FARQUHAR, H. B. SWABEY, W. M. ROTHERY.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE.

Table of Fees approved by H. E. the Governor, on account of Proceedings before the Justices of Peace, under the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV, cap. 19, "intituled an Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Merchant Seamen of the United Kingdom."

Published by Government Notice of October 1840.

For every information or complaint in writing.	1s. 6d.
For every summons to a party to appear.	1 6
For every summons to witnesses, 6 names in each summons.	1 6
For service of summons on each party.	1 0
For every conviction.	3 0
Copy of same when required.	1 6
For every warrant to apprehend.	2 0
Copy of same when required.	1 0
To the officer for apprehending.	2 6
For every warrant of levy or distraint in execution of judgment.	2 0
Copy of same when required.	1 0
To the officer for levy.	3 6
Warrant of commitment in execution.	2 6
Copy when required.	1 6
To the officer for executing warrant of commitment.	2 6
For every certificate of conviction or dismissal when required.	2 0
For every discharge of seamen by consent.	1 0

For every recognizance of bail.	2	0
For copies of depositions when allowable and so required		
1s. per folio of every 72 words per folio.	1	0

CURATOR OF INTESTATE AND INSOLVENT ESTATES.

The Laws under which this Officer acts as regards Intestate Estates have been embodied in Ordinance No. 9 of 1838, which is of too great a length for insertion. The vacant Estates of Indian Immigrants, are administered under a special law, Ordinance No. 3 of 1845.

Insolvent Estates are administered by him under Ordinance No. 10 of 1838, which repeals Book 3 of the Commercial Code on Insolencies and Bankruptcies, as also Art. 635 of the same Code, and lays down the mode of proceeding in the several cases of Insolencies and Bankruptcies

LAW OF INHERITANCE.

The Law of inheritance in the Colony makes no distinction between moveable and immoveable property.

1. Inheritance is "descending," "ascending" and collateral.

"Descending" inheritance concerns the division of a deceased's Estate among the issue of the deceased without any distinction of age or sex by equal shares.

2. Ascending inheritance is the one by which the property of a deceased is devolved to his "Ascendant" when there exists no issue no brothers or sisters of the deceased nor any issue of such brothers and sisters. The "ascendant" of a nearer degree excludes another of a farther degree. But in case the deceased should have left any brothers or sisters, the law reserves for his father and mother one half of his estate, which is equally divided between them. If only one of the parents has out lived the deceased, he takes, under the same law, only one fourth of the deceased's estate.

3. Collateral inheritance rules the distribution of a deceased's property among his brothers and sisters, their descendants whenever the deceased has left no issue, and, in default of these, among his nearest relatives in both lines, when there exist no ascendants of the deceased.

Collateral inheritance may be taken by relatives within the twelfth degree; beyond this there can be no heirs.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

The Stipendiary Magistrates are charged with the execution of the Royal Order in Council of the 7th September 1838, regulating the respective rights and duties of Masters and Servants; with the execution of Ordinance No. 26 of 1848 for amending the Laws regulating the rights and duties of Masters and Servants; with the execution of the Police part of Ordinance No. 25 of 1848, for promoting Immigration into the Island of Mauritius and the encouragement of the industry of Immi-

grants; with the Royal Order in Council of 6th October 1888, for the removal of all who may take possession of lands to which they have no claim on pretence of title; with the enforcing of Ordinance No. 42 of 1844, for the suppression of vagrancy and the punishment of vagrants; of Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, regulating hospitals and dwellings for labourers attached to country estates; and with the main execution of Ordinance No. 5 of 1849, for providing for the continuance of Immigration (Duty on Contracts of Service, see page 183;) and Ord. No. 3 of 1849, which extends the term of engagements between Master and Servant to a period of three years.

Their jurisdiction as Assistant Justices of the Peace has been already explained at page 144.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

ABSTRACT OF ORDINANCE No. 26 OF 1848.

Enacted by Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

FOR AMENDING THE LAWS REGULATING THE RESPECTIVE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

Art. 1.—Every Stipendiary Magistrate dismissing a complaint made before him by either a Master or a Servant, as being frivolous or unfounded, shall condemn the Plaintiff, if a Servant, to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings, and if a Master, to a penalty not exceeding £5. If the complaint be so dismissed as vexatious or malicious, the plaintiff, if a Servant, shall be condemned to a fine not exceeding £2, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a time not exceeding one calendar month and, if a Master, to a fine not exceeding £20.

Art. 2.—Oral engagements unless otherwise stipulated, shall be binding for one calendar month; and if a notice of an intention to terminate be not given by either party, 14 days before the expiration of any such month, the engagement shall be considered as renewed for another month, and be binding upon both; if a Master dismiss a Servant without such notice, he shall pay one month's wages to the Servant, and if a Servant quit a Master without such notice, he shall forfeit to the Master the like sum, or be subject, in default to imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten days.

Art. 3.—Engagements of servants convicted of felony or misdemeanor may be annulled.

Art. 4.—Certificates of discharge must be produced by the Master to the Stipendiary Magistrate within 24 hours and applied for by the servants.

Art. 5.—Certificates of discharge are required to be produced to the Stipendiary Magistrate previous to engagement.

Art. 6.—Every Immigrant labourer under engagement shall be provided with a certificate from the Stipendiary Magistrate to that effect, setting forth the name of the Master and the date and duration of the engagement; and in default thereof or of a certificate from the Protector or Stipendiary Magistrate that he is an old Immigrant, he shall be liable

to the monthly tax of four shillings as an unemployed Immigrant, or otherwise exempted under the provisions of Ordinance No. 25 of 1848.

Art. 8.—Any person knowingly harbouring, lodging, or employing a Servant engaged in the service of another person, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £ 10, and to damages in favor of the person to whom such Servant is engaged, not exceeding 8 shillings for each day of such illegal employment, to be recovered before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Art. 9.—Every complaint of a Master or Servant shall be tried before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District in which the complainant resides.

Art. 10.—Any person giving a false evidence before a Stipendiary Magistrate, shall on conviction be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Art. 11.—In every case in which a complaint has been proved against a Master or Servant under the provisions of the 7th and 8th sections of the 4th Chapter of the Order in Council of 7th September 1838, and in every case of ill-usage of a servant by his master, whether by assault or otherwise, the Stipendiary Magistrate may, according to the circumstances, award a fine not exceeding £ 10 in place of compensation to the complainant as provided for in the said sections.

Art. 12.—The non-payment of wages for three months beyond the term at which such wages became due, shall be held to be a breach of contract by the Master.

Art. 13.—Every bond, note or recognizance for money subscribed by any Employer, or the Manager of the estate of such employer, to a Servant employed on the same, shall be recoverable by such Servant as wages under certain exceptions.

Art. 14.—No debts which a Labourer may have incurred at a shop belonging to his Employer, or kept on his estate, or in which he may have an interest, shall be admitted or deducted as a part payment of his wages, or as a set off against the same.

Art. 15.—Every Manager or other person placed by a Master in authority over the Labourers in his employ, shall, for all offences committed in the exercise of his functions, be considered liable to the same penalties as a Master, within the meaning of the above cited Order in Council, and, in like manner, a Master shall be liable for any offence committed by any of the aforesaid persons, under or by virtue of such Master's order or instructions.

Art. 16.—No sale of property or of goods seized in virtue of a Stipendiary Magistrate's order, shall take place, until ten days after the insertion of a notice in the *Government Gazette*, and the posting up of a notice at the Offices of the Stipendiary Magistrate, the Civil Commissary and the Police Officer of the district, and in the other usual public places within the same.

Art. 17.—No opposition, seizure, or detainer, exercised upon goods previously seized by order of the Stipendiary Magistrate, or upon any proceeds from the sale of such goods, shall operate so as to interfere with the effect of such Order.

Art. 18.—In every case of a forced or judicial sale of a landed Estate upon which Labourers are, or have been employed, and to whom arrears of wages are due, the amount of such wages, with any costs incurred, shall, within eight days after the said sale, be paid by the

purchaser, from the purchase money of such Estate, in the hands of the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District in which such Estate is situate, in preference to all other creditors, and upon no other formalities than the order to that effect of the President of the Court of First Instance, or of the Assistant Judge of the said Court, in the absence of the President, to be given upon application made in the name of the said Labourer, and the production of the Judgment of the Stipendiary Magistrate, condemning the former proprietor of the Estate to the payment of such wages, which Order shall be final and without appeal.

The aforesaid privilege of Labourers for the payment of arrears of wages, is limited to the period of one year.

Art. 19.—The Petty Sessions mentioned in the 3rd Section of the 5th Chapter of the aforesaid Order in Council shall be legally formed and constituted for the object of the said Order in Council, by the meeting together of three Stipendiary Magistrates, or of two Stipendiary Magistrates and the “Juge de Paix” of Port-Louis or one of his Substitutes, who may be named and appointed for that purpose by the Governor.

Art. 20.—If any person shall think himself aggrieved by any judgment or order of any Stipendiary Magistrate or Court of Petty Sessions, such person may appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Colony, provided the sum or penalty adjudged to be paid shall be more than £ 2, if awarded against a Master, or, if awarded against a Servant, more than the amount of one month's wages, or by a sentence of imprisonment for a time exceeding ten days; otherwise such Judgment or order shall be final and definitive to all intents and purposes; and every Stipendiary Magistrate, immediately after pronouncing any order or judgment liable to appeal, shall inform the party condemned of his right to appeal, provided also that every such person, immediately after such judgment or order shall be made or pronounced from which an appeal is allowed as above, or within ten days from the date of the same exclusively, give notice in writing of such intended appeal to the Stipendiary Magistrate who shall have made or rendered such order or judgment, upon which notice such Magistrate shall immediately bind the party so giving such notice by recognizance to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, with sufficient security in a penal sum of double the amount of the penalty adjudged or sum awarded, and the condition whereof shall be that such party giving such notice of appeal, shall appear and prosecute such appeal with due diligence to its conclusion before the above-named Court of Appeal, and pay such costs as the said Court may award on such appeal, such costs in no case to exceed the sum of five Pounds. The party having so been bound by recognizance shall lodge his appeal in the Registry of the said Court of appeal, and give to the respondent notice of the said appeal within three days from the date of the recognizance.

Art. 21.—No judgment &c. of any Stipendiary Magistrate or Court of Petty Sessions shall be quashed for want of form, or be impeached by reason of any mistake, defect, error, or omission; provided it be in substance and effect in conformity with, or according to, the true intent and meaning of the Order in Council of 7th September 1838, and this Ordinance.

Art. 23.—Upon a notice being given by the said Registrar to the Procureur General of such an appeal being entered into the Registry, and of the aforesaid proceedings having been thereto transmitted, the cause shall “*ex-officio*,” be set down for hearing between the “*Ministère Public*,”

if the respondent be a Labourer and not appearing by Counsel, and the appellant, without the necessity of any summons or order whatsoever to that effect, at the first sitting of the Court of Appeal which may take place not less than three days after the Registrar's receiving such copies from the Stipendiary Magistrate, or upon the day to which the Court may adjourn its sitting for the hearing of such appeal as a summary matter, and provided that such appeal shall have a continued priority of audience before all other causes until finally decided.

Art. 24.—Every Stipendiary Magistrate shall be liable to the "prise à partie" in the cases and the same manner and form as prescribed by articles 505 and following of the Code of "Procédure Civile", as if the said Stipendiary Magistrate had been included in the said articles.

Art. 25.—All the provisions of the hereinbefore cited Order in Council which are not modified by the present Ordinance shall continue to have full effect.

Art. 26.—Ordinance No. 24 of 1847 is hereby and shall be repealed.

Art. 27.—This Ordinance to take effect from the 1st July 1848.

Passed in Council at Port-Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 30th day of June 1848.

GEO. DAMERUM,

Acting Secretary to the Council.

GENERAL LIST OF SUGAR ESTATES

On which there are Mills, in the Island of Mauritius, with the names of the proprietors, as far as it has been possible to ascertain.

SOUTH AND NORTH PAMPLEMOUSSES AND RIVIERE DU REMPART.

(Under the jurisdiction of Messrs. Stipendiary Magistrates Heyliger, Self and Telfair respectively,)

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE HEYLIGER.

		Steam.	Water.
Beau Plan,	J. T. Couve,	1	1
Belle Vue.	Pilot Brothers,	1	
Belle Vue,	E. Rivet,	1	
Bon Air,	E. Bourgault,	1	
Bon Espoir,	A. Dioré,	1	
Fair Fund,	Dioré & Féline,	1	
Hermitage,	Widow Keating,	1	
Indus Tivoli,	F. Wilson,	1	
La Création,	H. Changeur,		1
La Solitude,	V. Lanougarède,	1	
L'Espérance,	E. Barbeau,	1	
Les Rochers,	J. Currie,	1	
L'Union,	E. and C. Bourgault,	1	
Mon Desir,	E. Bouchet,		1
Mon Espoir,	Widow Dagorne,	1	
Mon Rocher,	Feline Brothers,	1	
Mont Choisy,	C. Millien,	3	
Rouge Terre,	A. Paillotte,	1	

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Steam. Water.

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Steam. Water.

[illegible]

	Steam.	Water.
Ile d'Ambre,	C. Rouillard,	1
Labourdonnais,	Wiehe,	1
L'Espérance,	C. C. Brownrigg,	1
Louisa,	Chapman,	1
L'Union,	Delcour,	1
Mapou,	Leclezio,	1
Mare Seche,	Mazery,	1
Melville,	Forster,	1
Mon Loisir,	E. Rouillard,	1
Mont Mascal,	Couturot,	1
Mon Triomphe,	Sornay,	1
Moulins,	Berger Dujonet,	1
Poudre d'Or,	Bandot,	1
Réunion,	Lachiche,	1
Roche Croix,	Lachiche,	1
Roche Terre,	Tourette,	1
Schönfield,	Staub,	1
St-Antoine,	De Chazal,	1
The Vale,	W. W. West,	2
Union,	Daruty,	1
Woodford,	Chapman,	1
	FLACQ.	

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE REYNARD.

	Steam.	Water.
Argy,	G. Propier,	1
Beau Bassin,	F. A. Gérard,	1
Beau Bois,	J. Currie,	1
Beauchamp,	J. Guthrie,	2
Beau Rivage,	Montocchio Brothers,	2
Bel Etang,	Fontenay,	1
Belle Etoile,	A. Sevenne,	1
Belle Marre,	Montocchio Brothers,	2
Belle Roche,	Nozaic and Co.,	1
Belle Rose,	J. M. Lagesse,	1
Belle Vue,	Lanougarède,	1
Belle Vue,	C. Larché,	1
Bon Accueil,	Danford,	1
Bonne Mère,	C. Petit and Co.,	1
Bras d'Eau,	Ulcoq and Co.,	1
Caroline,	I. Blancard,	1
Choisy,	H. Toché,	1
Constance,	Darifat,	1
Constance,	Fontenay,	1
Hermitage,	A. Fabre and Co.,	2
La Gaité,	H. Barlow,	2
La Villette,	Gondreville Brothers,	1
Les Frères,	Hardy and Co.,	1
L'Union,	Lanougarède,	1
Marre Triton,	L. J. Barbeau,	1
Mon Rêve,	Vuillemain,	1
Palma,	Desmarais,	1
Petite Retraite,	Piat & Co.,	1
Providence,	A. Millican,	1

		Steam.	Water.
Quatre Sœurs,	A. Mangeot,	1	
Queen Victoria,	Chapman and Barclay,	1	
Retraite,	Brue and Co.,	1	
Riche Mare,	A. Hardy,	1	
Rich Fund,	P. Diore,	1	
Retraite,	Brue and Co.,	1	
Rivière Profonde,	Pilliet and Delapelin,	2	
Victoria,	A. Arlanda,	1	

GRAND PORT.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE DAVIDSON.

		Steam.	Water.
Anse Jonché,	Portal ju.,	1	
Baraque,	Rudelle and Vinay,	1	
Beaufond,	E. Montille,	.1	
Beau Vallon,	A. Rochecouste,		1
Cent Gaulettes,	Sénèque,		1
Corby Hall,	C. Corby Sen.,	1	1
Deux Bras,	E. Hitié,	1	1
Eau Bleue,	A. Cousin,—a mill worked by mules.		
Ferney,	A. Degaye & Co.	1	
Grand Sable,	A. Chéron,	1	
Gros Bois,	J. Currie,	1	
Hangar,	V. Barry,	1	
Les Marres,	O. Lapeyre,	1	
Marre d'Albert,	Saintou Sen.,	1	
Mon Désert,	Cloupet Brothers,	1	
Mon Trésor,	Chauvin Brothers & Co.,	2	
Mont Eulalie,	Fontenay Sen.,	1	
New Grove,	D. Pougnet,	1	
Plaisance,	G. de Bissy,	2	
Riche en Eau,	Rochecouste and de Bissy,	1	
Rivière de la Chaux,	P. K ₁ Vern,	1	
Sauveterre,	Fad'huile and Maingard,	1	
Savinia,	A. Pierrot,	1	
Souffleur,	Martin MonCamp Brothers,	1	
Trou d'Eau,	J. P. Bignoux,	1	
Union Vale,	Blancard Brothers,	1	
Usine Centrale,	Letord and Bernard.	1	
Virginia,	Molliers Brothers,	2	

SAVANNE.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE CLEMENT.

		Steam.	Water.
Beaubois,	Descroisilles,		1
Beauchamp,	Cockrell and Co.,	1	1
Bel Air,	P. Loustau,	1	
Bel Air,	Coriolis,		1
Bel Ombre,	J. Staub,	1	
Benares,	Reid, Irving & Co.,	1	1
Bon Accueil,	Frudhomme,	1	
Constantine,	E. de Latour,	1	
East Wich Park,	Jamin,	1	
Fontenelle,	Beguinet and D'Emmerez,	1	

Longchamp,	G. D. Wainwright,	1	1
L'Union,	Fontenay,	1	
L'Union,	St-Felix,		1
Providence,	Coriolis,		
Riche Bois,	Courteaux, Peyras and Brennan,	1	
Rivière des Anguilles,	Lalanne Loustau,	1	1
Rochester,	Chaline and D'Emmerez,		1
Savannah,	Jamin,	1	
St-Aubin,	Pitot,	1	1
St-Aubin Combo,	Autard,	1	
St-Felix,	Pipon and Wilson,	1	1
Surinam,	Reid, Irving and Co.,		1
Terracine,	Chaline,	1	1

BLACK RIVER.**STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE HERVEY.**

		Steam.	Water.
Anna,	Hunter,	1	
Belle Isle,	H. Viader,	1	
Belle Rive,	J. Herchenroder,	1	
Belle Vue,	Hannong,	1	
Black River,	A. Genève,	1	
La Chaumière,	Fontenay,	1	
Le Morne,	Nicolas,	1	
Les Moulins,	Bonnieux,		1
Mecca,	E. Nairac,	1	
Medine,	Miss Labutte,	1	
Mon Repos,	Couvois,	1	
Rivière Dragon,	O. Avril,	1	
Rivière du Rempart,	F. P. Fortier,	1	
Walhalha,	E. Carcenac,		1
Wolmar,	C. C. Brownrigg,	1	
Yemen,	A. Labutte,		1

PLAINES WILHEMS.**STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE PASSMORE.**

		Steam.	Water.
Bassin,	J. Guthrie,	1	
Beau Bassin,	C. C. Brownrigg,	1	1
Beau Séjour,	Reid, Irving and Co.,	1	
Bonne Terre,	D. Galéa,	1	
Chaumière,	Fontenay and sons,	1	
Clairfond,	M. Galaup,	1	
Chébel,	C. Savy,	1	
Ebène,	Isnard,		1
La Louise,	V. Marot,	1	
La Réunion,	D. Larrouget,	1	
Mon Désir,	A. Paillette,	1	
Mon Essai,	Lemière, Gouges and Co.,	1	
Mon Repos Giblot,	Cheron and Roussel,	1	
Mont Roche,	Mée Brothers,	1	1
Palma,	P. A. Rivière,	1	
Phoenix,	W. G. Dick,	1	
Pierrefond,	Letard, Ganachaud and Co.,	1	
Plaisance,	Fontenay and sons,	1	1

		Steam.	Water.
Roches Brunes,	V. Déglos,	1	1
Stanley,	C. Mauvis,	1	
Trianon,	J. A. Adrian,	1	
Vaucluse,	Gallet Brothers,	1	

Besides the steam and water mills on Sugar Estates enumerated above, there are the following mills at work in Plaines Wilhems :

1 steam saw mill on an estate called Piton Longchamp, the property of Madame Duprat.

1 do. on an estate at Cure Pipe, the property of Messrs. Thomé and Co.

1 water mill on an estate at Vacoas, the property of Mr. Blondeau and hired by Mr. Wilson.

1 cattle mill for crushing cane on a small estate without name belonging to Mr. T. Barfoot.

MOKA.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE MARTINDALE.

		Steam.	Water.
Agrément,	P. Manackjee,	1	
Chateau Tremblant,	Bardet,		1
Minissy,	De Boueherville,		1
Mon Désert,	M. Noël,	1	
Vignol,	A. Desbleds,	1	

POLICE.

Comparative statement shewing for the last seven years the number of persons arrested upon the several denunciations made at the Police stations.

Years.	Number of procès-verbaux.	Prisoners.
1844	2,699	1,047.
1845	2,901	1,097.
1846	2,479	1,131.
1847	2,341	1,045.
1848	1,327	914.
1849	1,061	927.
1850	897	1,134.

Cases of poisoning traced to Indian cake and sweetmeat bakers during the last six years.

1845	38	1848	26
1846	20	1849	24
1847	30	1850	3

PRISONS.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL AND MINOR.

These prisons are now comprised in the same building, the capacity of which, and the number of prisoners confined within its walls at one period, the end of the year 1850, are as follows :

Number of prisoners capable of being contained in separate cells, 171
 Number of do. in cells where more than one sleep in a cell,..... 600

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT.

Felons.

TRIED :—Whites-Male 8 ; Black or Coloured Persons Males 177 ;
 Females 3.

UNTRIED :—Blacks or Coloured Persons, Males 54, Females 1.

Misdemeanors.

TRIED :—Whites, Males 11, Females 1 ; Blacks or Coloured Persons,
 Males, 371, Females 4.

UNTRIED :—Whites, Males 1 ; Blacks or Coloured Persons, Males 63,
 Females 2.

Debtors.

Blacks or Coloured Persons, Males 1.

Total number of Prisoners in confinement as above :

Whites, Males 20, Females 1 ; Blacks or Coloured Persons, Males 666,
 Females 10.

Greatest number in confinement at one time in the year :

Whites, Males 46, Females 2 ; Blacks or Coloured Persons, Males 743,
 Females 11.

Prisoners committed during the year.

WHITES.—Under 18 years of age, Males 2.
 Who cannot read, „ 38.

BLACKS.—Under 18 years of age, „ 11. Females 1.
 Who cannot read, „ 4707. „ 39.

Prisoners who have been committed before.

ONCE, Males 63, Females 2 ; TWICE, Males 56 ; THREE TIMES OR MORE,
 Males 39.

Number of Prisoners employed during the year.

At hard labour in the Prison, Males 280, Females 1 ; out of the Pri-
 son, Males 3,360.

At employments not hard labour, Males 1,563, Females 45.—*Not em-
 ployed*, Males 189, Females 5.

Cases of Solitary Confinement.—Males 68.

Sickness.

Greatest number sick at one time: Whites, Males 7 ; Blacks or Co-
 loured Persons, Males 229, Females 1.

Deaths.

Blacks or Coloured Persons, Males 24 (one executed), Females 1.

The Prison of Port Louis contains three divisions, the House of Cor-
 rection ; the House of Detention, destined for prisoners for trial, a
 Debtors' Prison, and the Minor Prison destined for prisoners condemned
 for petty offences, &c.

The Prisons are under the jurisdiction and superintendence of the
 Prison Committee, composed of the Procureur General, the Chief Medi-

cal Officer and five gentlemen yearly appointed by the Governor. The President of the Court of Assizes has the power of delegating one of the Judges to visit the Prison, in virtue of Art. 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Diet.

The prisoners condemned to less than ten days by the Justices of the Peace and those condemned by the Stipendiary Magistrates receive only rice and salt, because it was ascertained that a great many idle persons and vagrants committed petty offences for the express purpose of being sent to Prison and of getting there good nourishment without taking the trouble of earning it by honest labour.

The prisoners condemned to hard labour &c. are allowed daily: 8 oz. bread, 1 lb. rice, a ration of soup made of fresh vegetables boiled with ox feet and tripe, and 8 oz. of fresh meat twice in the week, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz of salt and 2 lbs. of fire wood.

The prisoners not employed at hard labour and women receive the same allowance of food, costing weekly three shillings per head.

The felons condemned for crime are at present employed under the Military Engineers at Fort Adelaide; they spend the day there, and the night only in the House of Correction. The prisoners condemned to more than three months imprisonment for theft and other misdemeanors are encouraged to learn trades, which are taught in the Prison. Those who cannot or will not do so are employed at breaking macadam for the streets.

The amount of earnings in the year 1850 has been £ 1964. 14. 11; in conformity to Ord. No. 5 of 1835, one half belongs to Government, to be applied to the expenses of the Establishment, the other half forms a reserve out of which discharged prisoners occasionally receive a gratuity; but very few have yet deserved such gratuity, and the portion that would have accrued to them has been consequently paid into the Treasury.

A Roman Catholic Clergyman, the Abbé Laval, is attached to the Prisons as Moral Instructor, the greater part of the prisoners being Roman Catholics.

POWDER MILLS PRISONS,

SOUTH PAMPLEMOUSSES.

These prisons are capable of containing in separate cells 4 persons, where more than one prisoner sleeps in a cell 220.

The number of prisoners on the 31st December 1850, was: Coloured Persons or Blacks, Males 97, Females 1; the greatest number during the year (of the same class), Males 308, Females 1.

Total number of Prisoners committed during the year:

Under 18 years (Coloured or Black), Males 42.

Who could not read, Males 4158, Females 25.

Prisoners committed before.

ONCE, Males 138, Females 2; TWICE, Males 112; THREE TIMES OR MORE, Males 129.

Employed at hard labour during the year.

In the Prison, Males 1750; out of the Prison, Males 1555.

Unemployed, Males 863, Females 25.

Greatest number sick at one time, Whites, Male 1 ; Coloured or Blacks, Males 15, Females 1.

Total cases of sickness in the year.

Whites, Males, 2 ; Coloured or Blacks, Males 232, Females 1.

Deaths during the year.

Coloured or Blacks, Males 10.

The Powder Mills Prisons, set apart principally for Indians condemned for misdemeanors only by the Stipendiary Magistrates of Port Louis and the districts of Pamplemousses, contain three yards. The inner one is set apart for Female prisoners with one room capable of holding conveniently twenty persons. The centre yard constitutes the common jail in which are four large rooms calculated to contain 200 prisoners; and also four cells for solitary confinement.

The prisoners condemned to hard labour are employed in breaking stones into macadam, and repairing the roads in the vicinity.

In the third yard are the residences of the prison attendants and the Hospital, the surgeon attached to which is required to visit it three times a week or oftener if necessary.

Diet.

All prisoners are dieted alike ; every prisoner receiving weekly 10½ lbs. of rice, 3½ oz of salt, 14 oz of salt fish, and 3½ oz of ghee, with vegetables twice a week from the garden attached to the prison.

 *For the Committees of Superintendence of the Prisons and the Establishments, see pages 96, 102 and 104.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

There are three Protestant Churches in the island of Mauritius of which the following is a brief history.

PROTESTANT CHURCH, PORT LOUIS.

The building, now set apart and consecrated to divine service, was at a very ancient date (probably during the time of the Government of the Island by Labourdonnais or his successor Mr. David) erected for the purpose of depositing gunpowder. The name of the street running alongside, "La Poudrière," still indicates the purpose to which the building was originally adapted. To those unacquainted with its former shape it may be observed that on the present stupendous and ungainly walls of ten feet in thickness, a roof formerly existed in the shape of a bomb proof dome in mason work, and that there were no openings at all with the exception of a few holes.

On the taking of the island, the religion of the country being then confined to Roman Catholicism, it was found necessary to set apart some Government building for Protestant worship, and the old Powder Magazine was selected, it being unnecessary for other purposes, and dangerous, the neighbourhood having become populous, for its original intention.

Windows were made in the sides, and some years afterwards, about 1828 the present steeple and portico were added, and the old roof was changed from necessity, it having fallen in some places, and caused the walls to bulge.

In 1836, the pews such as we now have them, were set up. In 1846, finding the locality too small for the accommodation of the increasing congregation, it was proposed to the Council to erect a new building on the same site in a shape conformable to such edifices. £13000 were unanimously voted for the purpose; but prior to an execution of the plan, Colonel Blanshard submitted a proposal for adding the two wings now existing, to the present building, and making some minor alterations. In spite of the opposition of the Colonial Secretary and the Senior Chaplain, this proposal was unfortunately accepted; and in lieu of a commodious and handsome edifice, the old building was repaired and arranged at a cost approximate to one half of the sum voted for an elegant and more commodious edifice.

There are now in the Church 505 sittings, 348 of which are appropriated, besides which the gallery can contain 50 persons.

Until 1850, the ground belonging to the Church was unenclosed, and surrounded only by a row of aloe plants. Thanks to the energy of the Senior Chaplain, this further evil has been overcome, and a handsome light iron railing supported by a low wall has been substituted. With the exception of the want of trees, which is being remedied, the grounds at the present day evince that every attention is shown to keeping them in perfect order and in a state of the utmost cleanliness.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, PLAINES WILHEMS.

The foundation stone was laid by Lady Gomm on St. Thomas's day, 1845, and the Church was opened for service on the 18th of October 1846. It is the first Gothic building ever constructed in the Island, and consists of a chancel 16 feet square, and a nave 42 feet by 23. It is capable of holding between 150 and 200. It was built partly by private subscription and partly by a grant from the Colonial Government. From 40 to 50 used to attend the English Service at 11 o'clock, during the time Mr. Banks officiated, and from 60 to 70 the French Service in the afternoon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, MOKA.

The originators of the enterprise for the building of a Protestant Church at Moka, were His Excellency Sir William and Lady Gomm, by whom, in addition to the most liberal donations, the site for the Church and Grave-Yard were presented.

The sum total required for the building, nearly one half of which is set apart for free sittings, was : £2,296. 1. 7½.

This expense was met by the joint amount of the moiety of a general subscription raised for the building of St. Thomas's, Plaines Wilhems, and St. John's, Moka, vizt. £591. 15. 3., by separate donations, vizt. £809. 4. 0. and by a sum of £1,000 paid by the local Government, out of the public Treasury.

The site for the Church and Grave-Yard was presented by His Excellency Sir William Gomm, on behalf of the Protestants of Moka, under certain Trustees, one of whom, is the Governor for the time being, provided he be a Member of the Church of England, and two other persons, inhabitants of Mauritius, with the same qualification.

The first stone of the building was laid by His Excellency, Sir William Gomm, K. C. B., assisted by all the Clergy, on the 1st October 1846; the Church was opened for Divine Service, on the 16th April 1848.

The Minister of St. John's Church is the Reverend J. M. De Joux; his stipend is made up of a sum of £75 per annum, voted by the vestry, and of an equal sum paid by the Government, out of the public Treasury.

The whole of the above Churches were consecrated, under their respective denominations, by the Bishop of Colombo, on his visit to the Island last year, 1860.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL BELLE ISLE.

The Reverend Gideon De Joux, has the charge of this Chapel, the congregation of which is daily increasing. The buildings appropriated to Divine Service, was formerly used as a school house.

As shewn at page 116 there is a school attached to the Church.

INDEPENDENT CHAPELS.

In addition to the Protestant places of Worship above enumerated, there is an Independent Chapel in "La Poudrière" Street, Minister the Rev. J. Le Brun Senior, and a Chapel of the same persuasion in the District of Moka, in which his son officiates.

The congregations in both of these Chapels are very numerous, and the result of the labours of both Missionaries highly satisfactory.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Port Louis.—The Roman Catholic Church, served by the R. C. Bishop aided by four Clergymen, is situated in Government Street, and is the finest building of its description in the Island. On the 19th August 1813, the foundation stone was laid with much pomp, and the building was erected on a scale to contain 1,200 persons. Attached to it is a parsonage house and a small glebe. A new residence for the Ministers is now being built in stone on a sumptuous and extensive scale on a vacant space behind the Church, and conceded to it for the purpose.

The old presbitère is associated with the political changes of the French Revolution, by its having formed the assembly room of the more moderate part of the Revolutionists; and under its walls the arrêt having been pronounced for the removal of MacNamara, to fall a victim to his brutal and unprincipled conductors, and most inveterate enemies.

There are two Chapels in the District: a stone Chapel in the "Vallée

des Prêtres," capable of containing 100, and one in wood in the Champ-de-Lort, which will hold from 4 to 500 persons. Both of these Chapels are served by Clergymen from the central church.

The several Chapels and Churches in the Country Districts have been enumerated, under the head of District Establishments, see page 103 et seq.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICES, MASSES, BURIALS, &c. TARIFF.

ORDINANCE No. 2.

Of Governor Sir Lowry Cole, dated 4th October 1825.

For establishing a Tariff of duties or amount to be levied by the Fabrique (a Committee charged with the collection &c., of the Church Revenue), and by the Beneficiary of the Parish of Port Louis, on Interments, Services, Prose Masses for the Dead, and Votive Masses chanted, as also of the sums payable at the undertaker's office or "Bureau du Deuil."

By virtue of the powers and authority conferred upon His Excellency the Governor by His Most Gracious Majesty, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to order, that the duties to be collected by the Fabrique and Beneficiary of Port Louis, on Interments, Services, Prose Masses for the Dead, and Votive Masses chanted, as also the sums payable at the "Bureau du Deuil" shall, for the future, be regulated by the following Tariff.

AT THE CHURCH.—There shall be for the Church 7 classes of Interments.

INTERMENTS.

1st Class	20 Dollars.
2nd "	15 "
3rd "	12 "
4th "	10 "
5th "	5 "
6th "	3 "
7th "	2 "

The poor shall be interred gratis, simple prayers, without chant, shall be read gratuitously.

SERVICES.

There shall be two Services, extraordinary i.e. not classed.
Of Great Pomp or Parade (Grand Luxe).

1st Service called "grand luxe" ...	70 Dollars.
2nd Service called "grand luxe"	60 "

Ordinary Services, Prose Masses, and Votive Masses chanted.

1st Class	40 Dollars.
2nd "	30 "
3rd "	20 "
4th "	15 "
5th "	10 "
6th Votive Mass chanted	10 "
7th Prose Mass for the Dead	5 "

The Organs and Candles will be paid for separately.

BUREAU DU DEUIL.—There shall be two "Convois" or funeral processions, extraordinary i. e. not classed.

GRAND LUXE.

1st Convoi	70 Dollars.
2nd Convoi	60 "

• Ordinary Convois or Funeral Processions.

1st Class	36	"
2nd "	25	"
3rd "	15	"
4th "	12	"
5th "	8	"
6th "	5	"
7th "	3	"
8th " Pall and Blacks	2	"

Coffins covered with rich stuffs and ornamented with gilt nails, are fixed at 50 dollars.

Candles, Gloves and Crape supplied, will be paid for separately.

The poor shall be decently and gratuitously carried to the Church, and from thence to the Cemetery.

There shall be allowed to the Clergy the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars per month, the said sum in lieu of all claims on the Casualties, or Chance Perquisites of the Church.

The produce of Prose Masses and Votive Masses chanted, shall, in consequence, be paid into the chest of the Church Revenue.

With respect to the Candles arising from Interments, Services, Offerings, Obits or Funeral Obsequies, Communions, &c., the Sacristan will take therefrom the quantity necessary for the Church Service, the residue shall be divided into two equal portions, one for the use of the Presbytery and the other for the Fabrique.

And to the end that no person may plead ignorance, His Excellency in Council orders that the present Ordinance shall be read, published and registered in the Tribunals, and that a copy thereof, for such purpose, shall be addressed to His Honor the Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, the 4th October 1825.

EDUCATION.

For the Fees received for Schooling at the Royal College see page 186.

The Fees levied in the Government Schools are fixed at the rate of 1s. per mensem; but when more than one child of the same family attends, only six pence each is charged. For the last three or four years the amount of receipts under this head has maintained itself at about £500.

The detailed Establishments of the several Schools will be found at page 104. et seq.

MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS.

For the charge for patients see page 186.

The extensive buildings at Grand River were in great part erected in 1761, to serve as an hospital for convalescents, the hospital in Port Louis, erected by Governor Labourdonnais, for civil and military purposes not having been considered sufficiently advantageous although then on an isolated site, the difference of temperature having been even at that time considerable.

After the erection of the principal building at Grand River Dr. Lavoy was attached to it; and subsequently Mr. Lavergne from 1783 to 1787, when it was abandoned for want of funds, and the sick were removed to Port Louis. In 1808, after a disturbance created by the English prisoners of war, General Decaen ordered their incarceration in this building, with power to leave its precincts only on alternate Sundays, and in their turns.

Many persons still exist in the Island who remember having passed either in the constituted prison or in its environs, days of pleasure in the society of the British officers, who were composed principally of Irishmen.

Soon after the taking of the Island by the British, it was again converted into an Hospital for the reception of sailors from ships, paupers and others and continued as such till the 28th February of the present year when the sick were removed to the extensive building in Port Louis, recently erected on the site of the ancient Civil Hospital, at a vast cost.

The insane patients, 47 in number, have been left at Grand River, the buildings at which place have been proposed to the Municipality as a poor house; but it is said, will be refused by them for that purpose, on the grounds that the outlay necessary to render them properly habitable will exceed the advantages they are likely to derive from their occupation.

List of Patients admitted annually into the Civil Hospital, Grand River, from 1st July 1822 to 31st December 1850.

From 1st July to 31st December 1822				503.	1837	1827
1823	1150.	1838	1401			
1824	1314.	1839	1561			
1825	1283.	1840	1697			
1826	1136.	1841	1970			
1827	1232.	1842	1897			
1828	1630.	1843	2012			
1829	1756.	1844	2784			
1830	2180.	1845	2216			
1831	2160.	1846	1445			
1832	2744.	1847	1550			
1833	2033.	1848	1743			
1834	1552.	1849	1503			
1835	1539.	1850	1419			
1836	1401.					

MEDICAL.

TARIFF OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

(Arrêté of 19. Fructidor an XIII, Code Decaën Page 269.)

Art. 1.—The claims and fees of Physicians, Surgeons, and Health Officers, practising in the Isles of France and Reunion, shall be taxed as follows, in francs, the dollar at 5 liv. 10s. each.

Verbal consultation, 10 francs.

First visit in Town, by day, 10 francs ;

Subsequent visits, each, 5 francs ;

Night visits, double ;

Nights passed with patient, each 50 francs ;

The night computed from 9 p. m., till 5 a. m.

For each Doctor on a Medical consultation, 15 francs.

Exhumation and Autopsy, 60 francs.

Art. 2.—When required out of their town or place of residence, they shall be granted, in addition to the sums taxed, travelling allowance, comprising the journey to and from, thus :

For a league, 20 francs ;

Beyond that distance and not exceeding 3 leagues, 30 francs.

When the journey exceeds six leagues there and back, 50 francs shall be paid for each day.

Art. 3.—Accounts relative to all other consultations, fees, and operations both Medical and Chirurgical, shall, in case of their being contested, be sent by the Judge for taxation by two Doctors, to be chosen by the parties, or named *ex-officio* by the Judge. These arbitrators shall be chosen at the Isle of France amongst members of the Commission, which shall appoint for the same purpose at Reunion Island four Doctors or Health Officers.

The arbitrators chosen or named shall receive 20 francs for each of the accounts which they tax.

* Art. 4.—In Civil cases where there is a "*Partie Civile*" the fees of Physicians, Surgeons, and Health Officers, shall be the same as for the above cases, as they concern them respectively.

Art. 5.—Half the fixed rate of fees shall be paid them from the public Chest ; in all Criminal cases, pursued at the request of the *Ministère Public*, and where there is no "*Partie Civile*."

Art. 6.—Health Officers shall only receive two thirds of what is allowed to Physicians and Surgeons, without affecting claims for remedies and dressings.

Art. 7.—The present shall be read and registered ; a copy shall be read and addressed to the Colonial Prefect and the Commissary of Justice.

ABSTRACT OF IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

No. 25 OF 1848.

Enacted by Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

For promoting Immigration into Mauritius, and for encouraging the industry of Immigrants.

(*) These two Articles 4 and 5, have undergone modification and change, as will be seen in Arts. 3 and seq. of Ord. 20 of 1835, and in the foot notes.

Whereas it is expedient to make new provisions for promoting Immigration into this Colony and for encouraging industry of Immigrants. His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and does hereby order :

Definition of "New" and "Old" Immigrants.

The term of "New Immigrant" applies to all Indian labourers who have immigrated into the Colony since the promulgation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 15th January 1842, and for whose introduction bounty or passage money has been paid by the Government, and to all others who may hereafter immigrate into it upon similar conditions ; and the term of "Old Immigrant" applies to all Indian labourers who immigrated into it previous to the above date, or for whose introduction no public money was paid, or who have completed, or may hereafter complete an industrial residence of five years.

Immigrants' Passports on leaving Colony.

Every Immigrant before leaving the Colony must obtain a passport from the Protector, and every New Immigrant shall, before obtaining such passport, be liable to the following regulations.

Free return Passages.

No New male Immigrant arriving after the 1st May 1847, is entitled to a free passage back to India, unless he have completed an industrial residence of five years, and no New male Immigrant having arrived before the above date is so entitled, unless he fulfil the same condition during the remainder of the term of 5 years, unexpired on the 1st May 1847, which he has engaged to work in the Colony.

Industrial Residence.

Industrial residence consists of a residence of five years in the Colony, under an engagement to labor for hire, written or oral, or of a payment in lieu thereof of a monthly tax* during any part of the above period of five years in which the Immigrant is not so employed.

The period of industrial residence for each immigrant reckons from the first day after he leaves the Dépôt, but no proof of industrial residence previous to the first May 1847 is required.

First Engagements of newly arrived Immigrants.

No New Immigrant being subject to the condition of industrial residence, and not having completed the same, is entitled to a free return passage ; and he must further, before receiving a passport to leave the Colony, pay at the rate of £1 per annum for any number of calendar months wanting to make up the term of his industrial residence.

Declarations by the Employers, &c.

Every person taking into his employment a new male Immigrant, must declare his name and number within five days after his entry into service, under penalty of a sum not exceeding £1.

Every person lodging, or allowing any new male Immigrant, not in his employ, to reside on his premises, shall, be responsible for any amount of monthly tax which may be due by such Immigrant previous to, or during his residence on the said premises.

(*) See Internal Revenues, page 183, for rate.

Old Immigrants, &c., exempt, to have Tickets.

Every old Immigrant, and every new Immigrant on the completion of his industrial Residence, is exempt from the tax, and every old Immigrant who is not already provided with a Ticket as hereinafter described, and every new Immigrant on becoming entitled thereto, shall, within one month after the passing of this Ordinance, or after the completion of his industrial residence, as the case may be, appear either before the Protector of Immigrants, or the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District in which he resides, and shall satisfy such officer that he has completed his Industrial Residence. Upon such proof being given, the Protector of Immigrants shall furnish such Immigrant with a Ticket containing, in the Form A. hereunto annexed, his name and other particulars tending to identify him; and for this purpose every Stipendiary Magistrate shall register in the same Form the aforesaid particulars concerning such Immigrant applying to him for such Ticket, and after delivering to the said Immigrant a temporary certificate bearing the same particulars and his own signature or stamp, shall transmit the original sheets of registry weekly to the Protector of Immigrants, who shall prepare and sign the aforesaid ticket and return it to the Stipendiary Magistrate, to be delivered to the Immigrant on his application, in exchange for the said temporary certificate.

Ticket to be paid for after a certain time.

Any old Immigrant, failing to apply for his ticket within the term prescribed, may at a later period obtain it, from the Protector of Immigrants upon paying to that officer the sum of 2s.

Exemption from Industrial Residence.

The Governor may upon the certificate of the Protector of Immigrants or of a Stipendiary Magistrate, exempt, for a certain time or entirely, from the obligation of industrial residence or from the payment of the monthly tax, any Immigrant incapacitated from labour by infirmity, accident or other cause, and may further grant to any such Immigrant a free passage back to India.

New Immigrants not finding employment received into Dépôt.

The Protector of Immigrants receives into the Dépôt all new Immigrants who cannot find employment, and endeavours to provide them therewith. Such Immigrants are not liable to any tax while they remain in the Dépôt in search of employment, but their admission and stay there is under regulations, in order to prevent abuse.

New Immigrants when exempt to be Registered.

Every new Immigrant having completed the term of his industrial residence, or having been exempted from such residence or from the payment of the tax, is registered as exempt at the Protector's Office, and such exemption is noted on the Tax Roll, and on the back of his Ticket.

Vagrant Immigrants.

Any Immigrant found in a district where he has no residence, or in any house or premises without the consent of the proprietor or occupier thereof, may, on failing to prove that he is an Old Immigrant or under an engagement to labour for hire, either written or oral, or to produce a receipt of his monthly tax last due, be apprehended without a warrant, provided that he be brought without delay before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district, by whom he shall be dealt with according to law.

Payments for unlicensed absence.

Any Immigrant absenting himself from his work without leave or some unavoidable cause, shall forfeit his claim to wages and rations, during such unlicensed absence; and shall further pay to his employer for every day of such absence the sum of one half-penny for each shilling of his monthly wages, when not subject to any other penalty.

Recovery of Tax and Fines.

All sums due by any Immigrant not employed under an engagement to labour for hire on account of the monthly tax imposed by this Ordinance, may be recovered in a summary way by the Collector of Internal Revenues, or by a Receiver of taxes, before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district in which the Immigrant resides, or is found; and in the event of such Immigrant being unable or unwilling to pay the same, he may be imprisoned with labour for a period equal to one day's imprisonment for every six-pence so due by him, provided that such imprisonment do not exceed 14 days.

Improper use of Tickets or Receipts.

Any new Immigrant pretending to be an old Immigrant, and endeavouring thereby to evade the conditions required by this law, and any Immigrant using the ticket, tax-receipt or certificate of any other Immigrant, and any Immigrant lending the same, shall be liable to a penalty of ten shillings.

Falsification of Tickets or Receipts.

Any Immigrant or other person falsifying or altering an Immigrant's ticket, tax-receipt or certificate, and any Immigrant using the same shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding one month, to be awarded by the Stipendiary Magistrate, without prejudice to an action for forgery.

Duplicate Tickets and Receipts.

Any Immigrant having lost his ticket, tax receipt or certificate, and proving such loss to the satisfaction of the Stipendiary Magistrate of his district, may obtain a duplicate thereof, upon the payment of the sum of two shillings to the officer granting such duplicate, but if the loss be not proved to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate, the charge for a duplicate ticket tax-receipt or certificate, is ten shillings.

Recovery of Penalties.

All penalties for the recovery of which no provision has been made in this Ordinance, shall be sued for and be recoverable before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district in which the offence has been committed.

Governor may make Regulations.

The Governor may make and publish any regulations, consistent with the above provisions, for the execution and enforcement of the present Ordinance.

Repeal of Ordinance No. 22 of 1847.

Ordinance No. 22 of 1847 is hereby repealed.

Promulgation.

The present Ordinance shall take effect from the 1st July 1848.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 30th day of June 1848.

MILITARY.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The rates of pay of the several Regimental ranks are as follows :

ANNUAL RATES.		First Dragoon Guards.	Other Regiments of Cavalry.	Regular Infantry and West India Regiment.
Colonel.	{ If appointed on or before 31st March 1834..... If appointed after that day.....	£ 1000	{ £ 1000 900	{ £ 600 500

DAILY RATES.		Cavalry of the Line.			Infantry of the Line.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant Colonel		1	3	0	0	17	0
Major		0	19	3	0	16	0
Captain		0	14	7	0	11	7
Ditto having higher rank by brevet					0	13	7
Lieutenant		0	9	0	0	6	6
Ditto after seven years service as a Lieutenant					0	7	6
Cornet.		0	8	0			
Ensign					0	5	3
Paymaster		0	12	6	0	12	6
Ditto after 5 years service in that rank on full pay		0	15	0	0	15	0
Ditto after 15 years ditto		0	17	6	0	17	6
Ditto after 20 years ditto ; or after 25 years service on full pay as a Commissioned Officer, including not less than 15 years as a Paymaster.		1	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto after 25 years' service as Paymaster or full pay, or after 30 years' service on full pay as a Commissioned Officer, including not less than 15 years as Paymaster		1	2	6	1	2	6
Adjutant, in addition to the pay of Subaltern.		0	2	6	0	3	6
Surgeon		0	13	0	0	13	0
Ditto after 10 years' service on full pay in the army, in any capacity as a Medical Officer		0	15	0	0	15	0
Surgeon, after 20 years'		0	19	0	0	19	0
Ditto, after 25 years'		1	2	0	1	2	0
Assistant Surgeon		0	8	6	0	7	6
Ditto, after 10 years' service on full pay in the army, in any capacity as a Medical officer		0	11	0	0	10	0
Veterinary Surgeon.		0	8	0			

DAILY RATES.	Cavalry of the Line.	Infantry of the Line.
Ditto after 3 years' service	In the army in any capa- city as a Me- dical Officer on full pay. a	
Ditto after 10 years' service		
Ditto after 20 years' service		
Quarter Master	0 10 0	0 6 6
Ditto, after 10 years' service in that rank	0 10 6	0 8 6
Ditto, after 15 years' ditto	0 12 0	0 10 0
Serjeant-Major, (Regimental).	0 3 6	0 3 0
Troop Serjeant-Major	0 3 0	
Serjeant-Major in <i>West India Regiments</i> (Re- gimental)		0 3 6
Quarter-Master-Serjeant in <i>West India Re- giments</i>		0 3 0
Company Serjeant-Major in <i>West India Regi- ments</i>		0 2 10
Quarter-Master Serjeant.		0 2 6
Colour Serjeant		0 2 4
Paymaster Serjeant	0 2 2	0 1 10
Ditto, after 7 years' uninterrupted service	0 2 8	0 2 4
as such		
Regimental Orderly-Room clerk.	0 2 2	0 1 10
Ditto, after 7 years' uninterrupted service	0 2 8	0 2 4
as such		
Schoolmaster Serjeant	0 2 2	0 1 10
Ditto, after 10 years' uninterrupted service	0 2 8	0 2 4
as such		
Schoolmaster Serjeant in <i>West India Regi- ments</i>		0 2 6
Armourer Serjeant	0 2 2	0 1 10
Saddler Serjeant	0 2 2	
Hospital Serjeant	0 2 2	0 1 10
Ditto, after 10 years' uninterrupted service	0 2 8	0 2 4
as such		
Trumpet, Drum, or Bugle-Major	0 2 2	0 1 10
Serjeant	0 2 2	0 1 10
Corporal	0 1 7½	0 1 4
Private or Farrier	0 1 3	0 1 0
Boys, until they obtain the age of 15 years	0 0 10	0 0 10
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer, or Fifer	0 1 7	0 1 1½

LOCAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

*Extract from the Local Regulations for Mauritius and Dependencies,
dated 1st January 1838.*

SECTION II.

Honors to be paid by the troops.

Art. 1.—Royal salutes will be fired at Port Louis, at noon, on the undermentioned days: The Queen's Birthday, the day of Her Ma.

jeasty's Accession; the day of Her Majesty's Coronation; the day of delivrance from Gunpowder Plot.

Art. 2.—Salutes fired from ships of the Royal Navy, or from vessels of war belonging to powers in alliance with Her Majesty, are to be returned gun for gun.

Art. 3.—Officers of the Royal Navy, of ranks corresponding to those of the Military Officers engermerated in the General Order, dated Horse Guards 3rd June 1822, are to be saluted on landing, and on quitting the island, by equal number of guns.

Art. 4.—Guards of Honor will be furnished on the arrival, departure, or other state occasion to the undermentioned officers, viz: His Excellency the Governor, or the Officer administering the Government of Mauritius, for the time being. A Captain's guard with a Regimental colour.

A Governor of any other of Her Majesty's colonies, or Foreign possessions: a Captain's guard with a Regimental colour.

A Commander in Chief of any portion of Her Majesty's Land or Naval Forces: a Captain's guard with a Regimental colour.

The Commander of the Forces in Mauritius, not administering the Government, or a General Officer in command of any other portion of Her Majesty's Forces, commissioned as "Commander of the Forces:" a Captain's guard with a Regimental colour.

A General Officer on the Staff, or an Admiral in commission, not holding an appointment as "Commander in Chief or Commander of the Forces:" a subaltern's guard.

Art. 5.—Similar honours will be rendered to Civil, Military and Naval officers in the service of powers in alliance with Her Majesty.

Art. 6.—Staff Officers and Field Officers off duty will attend at the landing place, on each occasion of the arrival or departure of an Officer entitled to a Guard of Honor.

Art. 7.—Orders for compliments will usually emanate from the Commandant of Port Louis; reference to the Commander in Chief being necessary only, in case of doubt, or in such as may not be provided for in the General Regulations of the Army, or in the Local Regulations in this command.

Art. 8.—Non Commissioned Officers and soldiers, whether on or off duty, will pay the same compliments to officers in the service of Powers in alliance with the Queen, as are provided, in respect to officers in the British Army and Navy.

SECTION IV.

The hours of Fixed daily duties.

Art. 1.—The following Table is established for the time of firing the Morning gun and of sounding the Réveillé.

January.	}	1st to 14th— $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4.
		15th to 31st—20 minutes past 4.
February.	}	1st to 14th— $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4.
		15th to 29th—40 minutes past 4.
March.	}	1st to 14th—50 minutes past 4.
		15th to 31st—5 o'clock.

April.	1st to 14th—10 minutes past 5. 15th to 30th— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5.
May.	1st to 14th—20 minutes past 5. 15th to 31st—25 minutes past 5.
June.	1st to 14th— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5. 15th to 30th—35 minutes past 5.
July.	1st to 14th—35 minutes past 5. 15th to 31st— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5.
August.	1st to 14th—25 minutes past 5. 15th to 31st—20 minutes past 5.
September.	1st to 14th— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5. 15th to 30th—10 minutes past 5.
October.	1st to 14th—5 o'clock. 15th to 31st—50 minutes past 4.
November.	1st to 14th—40 minutes past 4. 15th to 30th— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4.
December.	1st to 14th—20 minutes past 4. 15th to 31st— $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4.

Art. 2.—The Evening Gun will be fired and the Taptoo sounded at 8 o'clock P.M. throughout the year.

SECTION VI.

Duties of the Troops in cases of Public Calamity.

Art. 1.—On an alarm of fire in Garrison or its neighbourhood, Guards will turn out, and the drums beat to arms.

Art. 2.—The Picquet will proceed to the fire for the purpose of preserving order and protecting the property saved from the flames.

Art. 3.—The Troops off duty will repair in fatigue dress, to their usual place of parade, and as soon as a sufficient number of men are collected, the Senior Officer present, will march them, without loss of time, to the fire, taking with them the Garrison engines, buckets and fire-hooks. The remainder of the Troops will follow, by parties, as soon as assembled, and they will afford every possible assistance in extinguishing the flames.

Art. 4.—Soldiers, not employed in working the engines, are usually most advantageously placed in double ranks facing inwards and extending from the Engines to the nearest water, for the purpose of passing buckets.

Art. 5.—Officers are not authorized to order the destruction of houses adjoining a fire; such orders must emanate with the owner of the house or with the Civil Power.

SECTION VIII.

Detachments at out stations.

Art. 3.—An officer commanding a detachment is not to quit his post, without permission from Head Quarters; unless for the purpose of aiding the Civil power, or for rendering assistance in the event of public calamity.

Art. 6.—Soldiers on detachment are not to quit the immediate vicinity of their post without being properly dressed with their side arms.

SECTION XIII.

Duties of the Commandant of Port Louis in respect to Sealed Tenders.

Art. 1.—All Sealed Tenders received by the principal Commissariat Officer, pursuant to advertisement, whether for bills or supplies, are to

be opened at the Commissariat Office, upon the day and hour named in the advertisement, in presence of the Commandant of Port Louis.

PART II.—SECTION III.

Staff and Regimental Contingencies.

Art. 4.—Civilians summoned as witnesses, &c. before Military Courts on Foreign Stations, may receive remuneration according to the Tariff regulating the amount to be paid to witnesses, &c. summoned before the Civil Courts; the President of the Court Martial certifying in each case, that the same is in conformity thereto.

But when no tariff exists, their actual expenses for conveyance and personal accommodation on the road, according to their respective stations and conditions in life, may be allowed, at the discretion of the President of the Court; not however, in any case, exceeding 10s. per diem for personal expenses; and no allowance on that account, is to be made to persons residing at, or convenient to, the place where the Court Martial shall be sitting.

Art. 5.—The following sums are allowed to civilians, as witnesses and interpreters, by the tariff for the Civil Courts of Mauritius, if demanded. For each day that a witness shall be diverted from his occupation or labour, he shall be allowed as follows: viz: to free persons not apprentices under the abolition Act 6s. To the master of an apprentice, 3s. For expences of the journey if above 3 miles, to free persons not apprentices under the abolition act per mile 1s. To apprentices under the abolition act per mile 4d.

Female witnesses and children under 15 years of age, as follows:

Women two thirds, and children half the foregoing allowances. Witnesses, appearing in Court in a state of sickness or infirmity, duly proved, may, at the discretion of the Judge, receive increased allowances, not exceeding double the above.

Persons in Government employ receive no allowance for attendance at the Civil Courts, but the tariff accords them mileage, viz.:

Officers and Government employés 1s. per mile.

Non commissioned officers and soldiers 4d. ditto.

Interpreters receive, for each attendance ("Vacation") of 3 hours, or each report of evidence, if made in writing 15s. Translations, made in writing, are paid for at the rate of 2s. for every 90 words.

Interpreters and translators, if they are required to travel, receive, in addition to the above, (when paid by the Public.) For three miles 13s. 4d.; above 3 and under 9 miles £1. above 9 and under 18 miles, £1. 6s. 8d.; above 18 miles £2.

SECTION V.

Colonial Allowances.

Art. 1.—Since the capture of the Island, all commissioned Officers of the Army, whether Regimental Staff, or Departmental, have received Colonial Allowances, according to their rank or comparative rank, agreeably to the scale previously established for Ceylon.

Art. 2.—These allowances are defined to be, in lieu of Rations of Provisions, Forage for Horses, Fuel and Candles, Lodgings or Quarters, and allowances for servants, officers are to have no other allowances beyond their net pay, as prescribed in the Parliamentary Estimates.

Art. 3.—Officers, provided with public quarters, are to pay a full and fair equivalent, to be deducted from their colonial allowances.

The following is the scale of deductions established for Officers of the several ranks, occupying public quarters.

Field Officers	£ 27	6	0	} per annum.
Captains	20	16	0	
Subalterns	15	12	0	

The Commandant of Port Louis, being second in Command of the Troops, £12. per mensem.

Art. 4.—The Colonial allowances of an Officer are to commence on the day of his landing in the Island, and are to cease on the day on which he leaves it.

Art. 5.—Officers on promotion, are to receive pay from the date of their commission, and allowances from the date of the notification of their appointment in the General Orders of the Command.

Art. 6.—Officers, during leave of absence, are not entitled to colonial allowances.

Art. 7.—Officers on being relieved or superseded, and ceasing to perform Military duty, (except in case of sickness), are to receive only the following proportions of the full Island Allowances of their ranks or appointments, viz. :

Officers above the rank of Captain, one half Officers ; of the rank of Captain, and below that rank two thirds.

These proportions are not to be granted in any case (sickness accepted) beyond the termination of the month next after that in which the Officers so relieved or superseded, shall have ceased to perform duty.

Art. 8.—Officers are to receive the allowances of the rank which they hold by commission, and not those of the rank in which they may be temporarily serving, "except when the performance of the duties necessarily entails additional expence." Thus, in the absence of the Major of a Regiment, the senior Captain is not to receive Major's colonial allowance.

Art. 9.—A provisional appointment, by the Officer Commanding the Troops, is to entitle an Officer to the Colonial Allowance which he would receive, if confirmed in the rank or appointment which he provisionally fills.

Art. 10.—The Schedule now in force is as follows :

	Monthly.		
	£	s.	d.
The Commander of Forces (not being also the Civil Governor.)	80	0	0
Colonel when Commanding.	67	6	2
Ditto, not ditto.	40	8	10
Lieutenant Colonel.	34	16	2
Major.	26	0	0
Captain.	14	17	6
Lieutenant.	8	19	1
Ensign.	6	15	9
Pay-master.	14	17	6
Quarter Master.	8	19	1
Adjutant.	10	19	6
Surgeon.	14	17	6
Assistant Surgeon	9	10	8

Officers Commanding Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	5	12	6
Major.....	8	16	2
Captain.....	11	2	6
Lieutenant.....	5	18	5
Ensign.....	2	3	4

Officers Commanding Posts.

Lieutenant-Colonel.....	11	14	0
Major.....	8	16	2
Captain.....	3	9	4
Lieutenant.....	2	6	2
Ensign.....	1	14	5
The Commandant of Port Louis, when not second in Command, receives in lieu of all other allowances.....	56	18	8

Art. 11.—The Commandant of Port Louis, when second in Command on the Island, receives, as a Command Allowance, £1 per diem, in addition to the allowance of his rank, “to defray the charges of house rent, in case Barrack accommodation should not be provided for him, and on condition of his residing in Port Louis.”

Art. 12.—Officers on the Staff receive, as a Staff allowance, an addition of one third of the allowance of their army rank.

Art. 13.—The comparative ranks upon which Officers of the Civil Departments of the Army and Ordnance receive Colonial Allowances are those fixed at Pages 6 and 10 of the King's Regulations and orders of the Army.

Art. 14.—All Clerks of Departments, who are classed as subalterns, receive allowances as Ensigns.

Art. 15.—The Clerk of Works of the Royal Engineers Department, receives allowances as a subaltern.

Art. 16.—A Lieutenant, in Command of a Detachment at Seychelles, receives Colonial Allowances as a Captain.

Art. 17.—The Officers in Command of the Corps of Military labourers receive, in respect of such command, the extra allowance appointed for a Lieutenant commanding a corps.

Art. 18.—The principal Medical Officer of the Army receives an extra allowance of £1 per diem, as President of the Colonial Medical Board.

Art. 19.—A Regimental Surgeon, appointed to act as a Staff Surgeon, may receive the extra third, as a Staff Allowance.

Art. 20.—Civil Medical Practitioners, when employed, are not to receive Colonial Allowances.

Art. 21.—Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and soldiers, employed on working parties, are to receive allowances, from the Military Chest, at the rates fixed at pages 311 of the “King's Regulations and orders of the Army.”

Art. 22.—The occupation of a Public Building, as a Mess-room, is allowed to the Officers of a Regiment, without deduction from their Colonial Allowances; and when Barrack accommodation cannot be provided for a Regimental Mess, the actual cost of hire, not exceeding fifty dollars a month, has been approved.

Art. 23.—A Colonial Allowance of 50 dollars, or £10 per annum; is granted in aid of each Regimental School paid monthly.

Art. 24.—A Colonial Allowance £1. 1s. 4d., per month, is granted to Pay-master's Clerks.

Art. 25.—Each [full] Company moving its quarters is to be allowed four dollars per ton, for the transport of baggage; allowing two tons per Company, and twenty for the Mess and other Regimental Stores, collectively.

REGULATIONS IN CASE OF FIRES.

GARRISON ORDER.

Port-Louis, 28th May 1850.

The Honorable, the Major General Commanding has been pleased to revise the Regulations hitherto in force in the Garrison of Port-Louis, for the guidance of the Troops, in cases of Fire, and to direct that for the future the following shall be the Regulations for the Troops in Port Louis in cases of Fire:

The Alarm of Fire.

Will be *one* Gun fired from the Citadel followed by Drums or Bugles sounding the "Assembly" from the top of the Ramparts.

Fire Signals.

After an interval of one minute, Guns will be fired, and signals hoisted on the Flag Staff at the Citadel to indicate the direction of the Fire, as follows, viz:

(For engraving of the Fire Signals see page 174).

GUNS.	SIGNALS ON FLAG STAFF.	DIRECTION.
ONE	By Day.—Flag No. 1, MARYAT'S Code. By Night { Which will be 1 lantern { Blue if in the Upper part. Red if in the Centre. Yellow if in the Lower part. } of	{ Eastern Suburb.
TWO	By Day.—Flag No. 2. By Night { Which will be 1 lantern { Blue if in the Upper part. above one com. lant. { Red if in the Centre. Yellow if in the Lower part. } of	{ Western Suburb.
THREE	By Day.—Flag No. 3. By Night { Which will be 1 lantern { Blue if in the Upper part. above two com. lant. { Red if in the Centre. Yellow if in the Lower part. } of	{ The Town or Harbour.

The use of the colored Lanterns is to distinguish, the Upper, the Centre or the Lower part of any of the Divisions indicated by the number of Guns and Lanterns.

The Civil Power.

The Mayor of Port Louis is the Civil Officer in authority at Fires.

But in his absence from Fires, the Deputy Mayor and eight other municipal Officers have been appointed to act.

They are to be known and distinguished by wearing a Scarf, half Red and half White, with their respective number upon it. Only one of them (the highest in number) is to give directions for the employment of the Troops.

The Mayor and his Deputy are to be known by their wearing a similar Red and White Scarf with a Gold Chain.

The Troops are employed in aid of the Civil Power, and Officers in Command, of either armed or fatigue parties of Troops, are to comply with the directions they may receive from the Chief Civil authority present at the Fire. No house or building is to be pulled down by the Troops except under distinct authority from the Chief Municipal Officer present.

Duties of the Troops, on alarm of Fire.—Guards, will turn out.

Drums or Bugles sound the alarm.

The Garrison Inlying Picquet.

Consisting of one Subaltern, two Serjeants and 32 Rank and File, will turn out, under Arms, and proceed to the Fire, to assist in maintaining Order, and in protecting the property saved.—The Officer will report to the Field Officer of the day if present, and if not he will solicit instructions from the Mayor,—or the Chief Municipal authority present.

The Field Officer of the Day.

Will repair to the Fire—Report his arrival to the Senior Municipal Officer present, and take Command of all Armed Parties—rendering assistance to the Police.

The Royal Artillery in Port Louis.

Will furnish a Fire fatigue party consisting of one Officer, two Serjeants and 30 Rank and File, which will parade at the Gun shed; and be prepared to proceed with the Engine to the Fire when their services may be called for:—

The remainder of the Royal Artillery will be in readiness in Barracks, for relief or augmentation to the fatigue party if required.

The Royal Artillery at Fort Adelaide.

Will remain in the Fort, make the Signals, and be prepared to act as circumstances may require.

The Royal Sappers and Miners.

Will parade at the Caudon and march to the Royal Artillery Barracks with axes, crowbars, and other requisite tools, in readiness to repair to the Fire on a call for their services.

Infantry at Fort Adelaide.

One Company will proceed, as a fatigue party, to the Fire. The other will be held in reserve—in Barracks, to act as may be ordered.

The two Companies will take the fire fatigue alternately by weeks.

Infantry in Port Louis.

When there are two Battalions in Port Louis, the Battalion for Fire duty will be announced in Garrison Orders, each Saturday, for the ensuing Week. The Battalion giving Detachments to Fort Adelaide and

other places, will be allowed in respect thereof, an overslaugh for two Companies.

A Non-Commissioned Officer (either a Serjeant or a Corporal) and five intelligent and active men of each Company will be told off as fire men, who will be frequently practised with the Fire Engine under the directions of the Garrison Quarter-Master Serjeant.

No Soldiers warned for Guard next morning are to be turned out at night on fire fatigue.

The Regiment or Battalion on Fire Fatigue.

Will turn out four Companies to be formed on the Guard mounting Parade in the Barrack Square. The Quarter-Master, with the fire men of those Companies, will receive over from the Garrison Quarter-Master Serjeant, one of the Engines, with hose, buckets &c. and on the first demand, for assistance from the Mayor, or Chief Municipal authority present at the fire, the Commanding Officer will despatch one, two, three or four Companies with the Fire Engine to the Fire, according to the extent of the demand—always sending the Fatigue party by Companies with their Officers and buglers—and proceeding thither himself or sending a Field Officer whenever more than two Companies are required.

Battalion or Companies in Reserve.

Should the Fire spread greatly or continue long unextinguished, the Battalion or Companies in Barracks, will be prepared to turn out as a relief to the Fire fatigue; in which latter case, however, only one half the Battalion or Companies in reserve must be detached, the other half remaining to take charge of the Barracks, assisted by the Guards and the Officers and men warned for Guard.

The Command of the Fatigue Parties.

Will devolve on the Senior Officer present at the Fire—who will put himself in communication with the Mayor or Chief Municipal authority present, and be prepared to Order such assistance as he may require.

Extinction of the Fire.

As soon as the Fire is extinguished, the Commanding Officer—will cause the “assembly” to be sounded, Rolls called, and the Troops marched back to the Barracks, and the Fire Signal at Fort Adelaide will be hauled down. The Picquet or such part of it as may be necessary will remain for the protection of property if required by the Mayor or Chief Municipal authority present.

Dress of Soldiers on Fire Fatigue.

Will at all times be their proper fatigue dress; shell jackets, (or duck frocks if the men are provided with them,) with forage caps,—there must be no appearing in shirt sleeves, or straw hats, whereby Soldiers may be mistaken for civilians or idlers in the crowd. They have an honorable and humane duty to perform, on such occasions, and they should therefore be conspicuous, as the credit of a Regiment or Corps belongs to every individual who is entitled to wear its uniform, and all are interested in upholding it.

The strictest discipline must be maintained at Fires—as upon it, mainly depends the usefulness of Troops on such occasions.

By command:

EGBERT SIMMONS,
Captain and Garrison Adjutant.

MORNING AND EVENING GUN.**GENERAL ORDER.**

From and after the 15th Instant the Morning and Evening Gun will be fired from a 3 pounder at Fort Adelaide.

Head Quarters, Port Louis, 11th April 1851.

By command :

F. H. ROBE,
Lt. Colonel, D. Q. M. G.

MUNICIPALITY.

The formation of Municipalities for the Island of Mauritius had always been a "vexata questio," by its inhabitants since the dissolution of the "Conseils de Commune," which occurred on the 18th February 1820.

It had been rumoured some time prior to the departure of Sir Wm. Gomm that such an institution would be granted to Port-Louis; and that he had even recommended the measure to the home authorities.

However this may be, shortly after the arrival of Sir G. Anderson, an Ordinance was passed by the Council on the 27th December 1849, for the "Purpose of establishing a Municipal Council for the Town of Port Louis and vicinity thereof."

His Excellency, early in January following, appointed under the provisions of Art. Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Ordinance, Jules Virieux, Esq., Juge de Paix, to be the Public Officer to preside at the Committee for the preparation of the list of voters, and to conduct the subsequent election of the Municipal Councillors.

The Town Committee selected the Honorable H. Lemièrre, Esq., and F. de Chazal, Esq., to be the two members of their body to form, with the "Juge de Paix", the Committee for that purpose.

These Gentlemen at once proceeded to the enrolment of those persons desirous of inscribing themselves as electors, inviting, by a notice of the 3rd January, their attendance at the Court House of the Court of Appeal, from the 7th to the 21st of that month.

On the 26th February, the following gentlemen were declared to have obtained the majority of votes and to be Municipal Councillors accordingly :

Léchalle, Louis, sworn-broker.....	364 votes.
Dioré, Joseph, proprietor.. ..	281 "
Hon. Barbé, Félix, merchant.	266 "
Dupont, Louis F. Evenor, barrister.....	253 "
West, William Wade, proprietor.....	251 "
Lanougarède, Victor, proprietor....	232 "
Kœnig, Félix, attorney.....	229 "
Chazal, Furcy de, attorney.	215 "
Senneville, Volcy, sworn-broker	198 "
Rougé, Fçois. Charles, sworn-broker	190 "
Dauban, Joseph François, physician.....	169 "
Hon. Lemièrre, Hypolite, merchant.....	183 "
Bestard, Alfred, sworn-broker.....	179 "
Vigoureux, Aimé Jocelyn, proprietor.....	167 "

Labonté, Jean Baptiste, proprietor.....	165 votes.
Gausseran, François. Emile, proprietor.....	163 "
Letard, Louis, trader.....	162 "
Marie, Eugène, attorney.....	144 "

On the 4th March, His Excellency selected Louis Léchelle, Esq., to be Mayor of Port Louis, and Félix Kœnig, to be Deputy Mayor, to whom the oaths of office were duly administered the same day at Government House.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES, &c.

COMMITTEES OUT OF THE COUNCIL.

Committee for the Market.

Tuesday, 7 o'clock, A. M.

MM. Gausseran, Labonté, Senneville,

Committee for the lighting and cleansing of the streets.

Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

MM. Kœnig, Besnard, de Chazal, Labonté, Lanougarède, Rougé, Senneville.

Committee for the Dayot Canal.

Tuesday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

MM. Kœnig, Besnard, de Chazal.

Committee for the Relief of the Poor.

Thursday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

MM. Dauban, Dupont, Gausseran, Lanougarède, Rougé.

Committee for the Fire Engine Establishment.

Thursday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

MM. Labonté, Letard, Senneville, Vigoureux, Capt. West, R. N.

Committee for the Cadastre.

Friday, 1 o'clock, P. M.

MM. de Chazal, Gausseran, Marie, Senneville, Capt. West, R. N.

Committee for Public Works.

Friday, 2 o'clock, P. M.,

MM. de Chazal, Dioré, Letard, Senneville, Vigoureux, Capt. West, R. N.

Committee for the Bathurst Canal.

Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

MM. Dioré, Gausseran, Letard.

Committee for the Cemetery.

Saturday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

MM. Besnard, Dauban, Lemièrre, Letard.

Committee of Finance.

MM. Besnard, Gausseran, Senneville.

Commission to act in cases of Fires.

MM. Dupont, Rougé, Besnard, Capt. West, R. N., Letard, Vigoureux, Senneville.

2. The badges worn by the Municipal Councillors, are :

A small gold medal at the button-hole, bearing on one of its faces, the words *Municipal Councillor*, and on the other *Municipal Corporation*, 1850.

A small ebony staff surmounted with a silver crown,

And at fires, a red and white scarf.

Besides these badges, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor wear round their neck a gold chain supporting a gold Medal, bearing on one side, *two joined hands*, with the word *Union* written underneath ; and the words *Municipality of Port Louis*, around ; and on the other, the words *Mayor of Port Louis*, or *Deputy Mayor of Port Louis*.

On the small medal worn at the button-hole by the Mayor and Deputy-Mayor, the words *Mayor* or *Deputy Mayor of Port Louis*, are engraved instead of the words *Municipal Councillor*.

The seal of the Municipal Corporation shows *two hands joined together*, with the word *Union* underneath, and the words *Municipality of Port Louis*, around.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

J. Mallac, Town Clerk	£ 300	0s.
A. Lecorre, Treasurer	216	0
J. B. Naz, Inspector-Architect	240	0
Eugène Gautry, Veterinary Surgeon	120	0
A. Carosin, Controllor archivist	72	0

CLERKS :

Eugène Dupont, 1st Clerk	72	0
Legoy,	60	0
Labonté,	72	0
Delort,	24	0
Desir Julien, attached to the "Caisse de Bienfaisance	96	0
Pragassa, do.	24	0
Alfred Levieux, attached to the Committee of the Bathurst Canal	96	0
C. Spéville, Collector of Taxes	60	0
Munnings, do. do.	60	0
Guérin, do. do.		
E. Coutet, Interpreter, and Usher of the Municipal Court	60	0
J. Kennelly, Brigadier of the Municipal Guards	60	0

FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT :

G. R. Frost, Chief fireman	276	0
H. B. Hill, 2nd do.	150	0
McGregor, 3rd do.	84	0
2 Apprentices firemen—each	24	0
7 Firemen,—each	21	12
1 Cart Driver	24	0

OUT DOOR DEPARTMENT :

Ferdinand Spéville, Inspector of the Streets, and of Weights and Measures	120	0
Eugène Bardet, do. do.	120	0

MARKET :

C. Montambert, Superintendent of the Market	144	0
Marin, Asst. Superintendent do.	60	0
Daran, Keeper of the Market	48	0

PUBLIC WORKS :

Bathioum, Chief Overseer of public works.	120	0
McCormack, Second do.	60	0
3 Sirdars	19	14
24 Labourers	14	8
1 Basket-Master.	19	4

BATHURST CANAL :

Geo. Farrow, Inspector of the Bathurst Canal	180	0
L. Feillafé, do. extra-muros	60	0
Cholate, Keeper of the dike.	48	0

DAYOT CANAL :

Rooney, Inspector of the Dayot Canal.	84	0
1 Plumber	28	16
1 Mason	19	4
2 Workmen—each	4	8

CEMETERY :

W. Donaher, Keeper of the Cemetery.	60	0
8 Grave-diggers—each	19	4

The Inspectors of Streets and of Weights and Measures carry a small ebony staff surmounted with a silver crown, and bearing the words *Inspector of the Municipality of Port Louis*.

The uniform of the Municipal brigadiers and guards consists of a jacket of blue cloth, with the letters *Mr* in green thread on the collar, blue trowsers, a cloth cap, and a staff like that of a constable of Police.

The Municipal Court is open every day from two to four o'clock, P. M.

The Municipal Ordinance being under revision, an abstract only of it is inserted here, in which the proposed modifications, few in number, are pointed out.

ABSTRACT OF THE MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE. No. 16 OF 1849.

Title. For the constitution of a Municipal corporation for the Town of Port-Louis and vicinity.

Art. 1.—The Municipal Corporation to consist of a Mayor, a Deputy

Mayor, and 16 councillors, and of all persons enrolled on the list of electors according to the provisions of the Ordinance. Such municipal corporation to have a common seal and perpetual succession, and to be a body corporate.

Art. 2.—Boundaries of the Town defined as follows :

BOUNDARIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

On the North Westward.

The windings of the coast, from the extreme point of Fort William to the mouth of the " Terre Rouge " River.

On the Northward.

The Terre Rouge River, from its mouth to the " Terre Rouge " Bridge on the Pamplermousses Road. From the said bridge the boundary will extend in a straight line to the North of the aqueduct of the Bathurst Canal, and then ascend to the top of the hill called " Montagne Longue ; " it will afterwards follow the crest of the " Montagne Longue and Piterboth " range until it meets the Peak called the " Pouce, " and shall always be indicated by the ridge which separates the water-shed lines.

On the Southward and South-westward :

The boundary, starting from the " Pouce, " will follow the summit of the " Grande Montagne, " that is to say, the windings of the highest ridge which divides the water-shed lines as far as the last fork of the mountain.

It will take in the branch called the Signal Mountain, and descend unto the low ground following the summit of the opposite spur.

From the foot of this spur, it will strike diagonally across the Moka road to the point where the Aqueduct of Dayot Canal crosses " Ruisseau St. Louis ; " it will ascend the said Canal until it arrives at its head at Grand River, and afterwards extend in a straight line to the 3rd mile-post on the Plaines Wilhems road ; then join the Plaines Wilhems canal opposite to this post, and follow its course down to where it falls into the sea near Martello Tower No. 3 and Battery d'Anjou.

The line described by the windings of the sea coast, from this latter point to the point of departure at Fort William, will complete the boundaries circumscribing the District of Port Louis.

The said boundaries are further delineated and set forth in a Map, or Plan, deposited in the Surveyor General's Office, and a certified copy thereof shall be lodged in the Office of the Secretary to the Council of Government.

Art. 3.—By this article the qualification to vote is given to: every male person, who has been one year in the Colony, (unless an alien not naturalized,) provided he be a proprietor or tenant of a building in the town estimated on the tax roll at £300, or rented at £30 ; or that he pay a license of £30 or a duty of £20 ; or that his wife come under those conditions. All rates and taxes must be paid previous to right of voting being recognized.

Art. 4.—Each joint Proprietor or occupier of a house, worth individually £300 per share, or costing £30 rent each, is entitled to vote.

Art. 5.—No person who within six months of enrolment has been guilty of misdemeanor or felony can vote.

Arts. 6 and 7.—Fix the mode of preparing a list of voters for a first election, and the manner of enrolment.

Art. 8.—Directs that advertisements announce the right of enrolment of all persons not included in the list prepared for each election, and gives 14 days grace for the revision of the list.

Art. 9.—Fixes the form in which a claim in the last case is to be made: all persons in previous list however, being continued, unless disqualified.

Art. 10.—The list of voters is to be printed and published when thus completed.

Art. 11.—Any person enrolled can object to another who is unentitled to figure on the list.

Art. 12.—On the day appointed by advertisement, a public and lawful revision is to take place, names expunged if necessary, and the list of authorized voters to be arranged for publication, and published, subject to no further modification or change.

Art. 13.—The persons entitled to vote as above are to be called upon to do so within three days, the necessary polling places being fixed upon.

Art. 14.—The person for whom a vote is given is to be set forth on a voting paper.

Art. 15.—Any person not on the list voting by subterfuge shall be subject to a fine of £20 or imprisonment for three months.

Art. 16.—The week day subsequent to polling, an examination shall be made to see who are the persons elected, and lots cast if necessary for those for whom the votes are equal. The list shall be published the day consecutive.

Art. 17.—No person can be a Municipal Councillor unless he possesses property, in Port Louis, worth £1000, and that he be not in holy orders, a minister of a dissenting congregation, a government officer, an officer in the army or navy on full pay; and the acceptance of any such employ by a Municipal Councillor shall be tantamount to resignation.

Art. 18.—No person interested in contracts or otherwise with the Municipality shall be qualified to be elected.

Art. 19.—The list of those elected shall be sent to the Governor, with whom rests the faculty of selecting the Mayor, who when chosen shall subscribe the necessary oaths.

Art. 20.—After end of the second year from the first general election all the Municipal Councillors shall go out of office, and a like number shall be elected to replace them; thenceforward, in every succeeding year, one third shall go out of office, who for 1853, and 1854 shall be those elected by the smallest number of votes in 1852, lots being cast for those whose votes have been equal. From that time the Councillors longest in office without re-election shall go out; but they can be at once re-elected.

Art. 21.—The 15th January in 1852 and every succeeding year is fixed for the day of election.

Art. 22.—The Governor is to select the Mayor after the election of 1852, and every three years subsequently as prescribed in Art. 19.

[By the Draft of Ordinance re-enacting the present law, the Mayor, and Deputy Mayor on to be nominated annually by the Governor.]

The oath to be subscribed in this case for the Mayor, requires that he attest that he will duly and faithfully fulfil the duties of his office, and that he possess above his debts, £1000.

Should any person act as Mayor without such qualification he shall be subject to a fine of £50, which shall accrue to the Municipal funds.

Art. 23. The Mayor after election, is to notify to the Councillors the time and place of the first meeting.

Art. 24.—No salary is to be received by the Mayor or Municipal Councillors.

[*By the Draft of Ordinance for re-enacting the present law, a question is raised of fixing a stipend for that officer.*]

Art. 25.—Any person holding the office of Mayor, Deputy Mayor or Councillor, becoming Bankrupt, or, being Mayor, absenting himself from the Colony more than 6 months (unless from illness) shall *ipso facto* be disqualified, and replaced.

Art. 26.—Relative to the appointment of a town Clerk and Treasurer who shall give security to the amount of £ 1,000.

Art. 27.—The Mayor, or Deputy Mayor in the absence of the former, have summary jurisdiction over all offences committed in contravention of this Ordinance or any Municipal Regulations. They can issue summonses accordingly, or call upon the Police for assistance; can issue warrants for entering any disorderly house, gaming house, or brothel.

Art. 28.—Every Councillor is a Peace Officer, and can order the Police to apprehend any person disturbing the Public Peace, or committing a felony, or whom he may suspect of the intention to do so.

Art. 29.—Should vacancies occur in the Municipal Council they shall be filled up from those qualified to be councillors, provided only that not more than two thirds of the Councillors remain after such vacancies. Vacancies in the office of mayor or Deputy shall be supplied by the Governor.

Art. 30.—The number of members to be present to form a quorum at any debate shall not be less than one half of the whole, the Mayor or Deputy Mayor present being respectively the president, or a Municipal Councillor in case of their absence, on being chosen by the members of the Council. The President, in case of an equality, to have a casting vote, (*By the projected Ordinance, the proceedings of the Municipal Council are to be registered in the English Language.*)

Art. 31.—On the 1st Tuesday in each quarter, a general meeting shall be held for the transaction of general business.

The Mayor has the power of calling a meeting as often as he think proper on three days notice being given, but at the request of five members, specifying the business to be done, he shall call a meeting. No other business than that specified in the notice shall be done.

At such meetings any person can prefer a complaint against any thing done in virtue of this Ordinance or of the Municipal Regulations.

Art. 32.—This article regards the power of forming Committees of the Council, subject in effect to the same restriction as Committees of the Council of Government.

Art. 33.—The Powers of the Municipality are fixed as follows :

POWER OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipal Council shall have power, subject to the provisions herein-after contained, to carry into execution all necessary public improvements within the said town, as regards streets, footpaths, walks, highways, causeways, and bridges, and edifices for Municipal purposes, for planting or felling trees and shrubs in streets or highways or other public places, digging of wells, conduits, and sewers, and other like works ;

To take measures for the preservation and advantageous and beneficial use thereof ;

For the classification and valuation of the immoveable property within the said Municipality, and revision of the Cadastre Register ;

For the prevention of fires ;

For preventing the spread of infectious diseases ;

For the regulation of weights and measures ;

For the establishment and regulation of markets ;

For the regulation of the quality of bread, butchers' meat, and other provisions ;

For the seizure and forfeiture of unwholesome provisions introduced into the Town or exposed for sale therein ;

For the suppression of gambling, or disorderly houses, of gaming houses and houses of ill fame ;

For the regulations respecting carters, porters, and drivers ;

For the suppression of cruelty to animals ;

For the removal and abatement of public nuisances ;

For the proper paving, lighting, cleansing, draining of, and the supply and distribution of water to, the said town ;

For the making and repairing of cemeteries and grants of ground therein ;

For the charge of the poor.

No building or construction shall be erected on the line of the public streets or places, and no construction or work projecting over or encroaching upon the public Road shall be made, but with the permission of the Municipal Council, on payment of such fee as shall be fixed according to the regulations and tariff to be established by the Municipal Council.

Art. 34.—The Municipality shall provide for the relief of the poor, and levy taxes for that purpose, provided the assessment in addition to the poor tax do not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the registered value of property.

Art. 35.—The revenue of the Municipality shall consist of :

The Taxes on all real property within the Town of Port Louis ;

The moiety of the Quay dues ;

The Market dues ;

The Cemetery dues ;

The Revenue arising from the Dayot and Bathurst canals.

[By the Projected Ordinance the accumulated funds of the latter canal are to be placed at the disposal of the Municipality.]

Art. 36 and 37.—The Municipality are empowered to levy a just and equitable rate on all assessable real property in the Town to the extent of one per cent on the registered value,—public buildings, lands, or property of Her Majesty nevertheless exempt,—and consideration is to be taken as regards those parts of the Town not profiting to the full extent from the law.

Art. 38.—Public notice by advertisement is to be given in the Government Gazette, of the amount to be raised as above, of the causes rendering the levy necessary and the amount of each rate.

Art. 39.—The Collectors of this Revenue are to deliver to the rate-payers or agents a notice of the claim to be settled within a fortnight, after which a seizure can be made, saleable three days after notice in the Government Gazette.

Art. 40.—Appeal can be made in these matters to the Municipal Council.

Art. 41.—Such rate shall have the priority and privilege set forth in Art. 15 of Ord. 13 of 1843, and where there are not distrainable goods the property itself can be seized, in the mode prescribed for forcible ejection.

Art. 42.—By this article the Municipal Council are authorized to make and pass such bye laws, orders and regulations as may be deemed necessary under the province of this Ordinance, and to impose as a fine and penalty for a contravention of them, the sum of £ 5, to be recovered on summary proceeding before the Mayor and two Councillors.

Art. 43, 44.—Such bye laws and regulations are to have legal effect after publication under the Governor's approval, but they can be amended by the Governor.

Art. 45.—Should the bye laws be disallowed by the Governor, others can be framed for approval or amendment.

Art. 46 & 47.—A yearly account is to be prepared for the inspection of the electors, in the month of January of each year, shewing the financial state of the Municipality, and after being duly certified is to be published in abstract before the 1st March.

Under the same restrictions a Budget of the proposed expenditure of the ensuing year is to be made out.

Art. 48.—Works or improvements the cost of which exceeds £ 400 must be sanctioned by a resolution of a special meeting, and tenders must be called for in the Government Gazette.

Art. 49.—The Police powers under Ord. 18 of 1840 are not conferred on the Municipality.

Art. 50.—Bribery in elections shall be subjected to a penalty of £ 100, and a disqualification to vote or be elected ever after.

Art. 51.—The office of any person who, elected as councillor, shall be convicted of being disqualified, shall *ipso facto* be considered void.

Art. 52.—All fines recovered under this Ordinance shall accrue to the Municipality, but the Governor has the power of remitting them.

[The draft abolishes such appeal.]

Art. 53, & 59.—Repeal all anterior laws contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, which is to take effect from the 1st January 1850.

Passed in Council on the 27th December 1849.

MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS

FOR THE TOWN OF PORT LOUIS,

In conformity with the Ordinance in Council No. 16 of 1849.

CHAPTER I.

CADASTRE.

Published by Government Notice of 27th June 1850.

Art. 1.—The Cadastre now existing of the immoveable properties in the town of Port Louis, shall be revised to serve for the collecting of the taxes on immoveable property, which taxes are provisionally maintained at the rate of one half per cent on the estimated value of the same.

Art. 2.—The Inspector-Architect of the Municipality shall immediately proceed to the estimation of the immoveable properties not yet entered on the Cadastre, and to the re-estimation of those already entered on the same.

Art. 3.—On a notice which shall be published for that purpose in all newspapers by the Mayor, all proprietors in Port Louis shall be bound to give every facility to the Inspector Architect on his examination of their immoveable properties, and to furnish all necessary information to arrive at an accurate valuation.

Art. 4.—The Inspector Architect shall estimate every immoveable property at its real value. Such estimation shall serve as the basis for the perception of the tax which shall be collected, for the newly estimated properties, from the 1st of January 1850, and for the re-estimated properties, from the 1st of January 1851.

Art. 5.—The Inspector-Architect shall form successively and for every part of the town of Port Louis, lists of the immoveable properties so estimated.

As soon as a list shall be formed, for a certain part of the town, it shall be deposited at the Town-Hall, and notice thereof shall be given, through the public prints, to the proprietors in the said part, so that they may be acquainted with that estimation and make any objection they deem proper, at the expiration of one month from and after the day on which the first notice shall have been issued.

Art. 6.—During the said delay, any persons who shall not agree with the estimation, shall declare their objection by writing, in a register kept for that purpose at the Town-Hall, and shall appoint at the same time, on pain of exclusion, a competent person who shall be called on, at their own expense, to proceed to a new estimation, contradictorily with the Inspector-Architect.

Art. 7.—In case those two officers shall not agree, they shall immediately refer the case to the Municipal Court, which shall finally determine upon the estimation so contested.

Art. 8.—After the expiration of one month, if there be no opposition, every immoveable property shall remain definitively estimated according to the list established as above mentioned.

CHAPTER II.

FIRES. *

Art. 9.—A fine not exceeding five pounds sterling shall be awarded against :

1stly. Any person who shall neglect to keep in good order, to repair or to clean any oven, chimney, hearth, or place in which fire is used.

2ndly. Any person who, within the town or the suburbs, shall let off fire arms or fireworks, either on private ground or on a public thoroughfare.

3rdly. Any person who shall carry fire through public thoroughfares or places, except in lanterns or vases, or who shall not use proper precautions to guard against accidents by fire.

4thly. Any person who shall make a fire in any building whatsoever in which there shall be no chimney or hearth to receive such fire,

5thly. Any person who shall light a fire in any street, road or public place in the town, or even in any field within the purlieues of the same, at a less distance than three hundred feet from any house, building, orchard, plantation, heap of straw, dry grass, or other combustible materials, even though no accident shall ensue therefrom.

6thly. Any person who, without a lawful excuse, shall refuse or neglect to perform any labour or service, or to lend the assistance which he shall be called upon to give by the Municipal authority, in cases of fire.

Art. 10.—Any fireworks found in the possession of any person occupied in using them, against the provisions of No. 2 of the preceding article, shall be seized and forfeited.

Art. 11.—In cases of fire, and immediately after the signal given by the alarm gun, the Mayor, the Deputy-Mayor, and the eight members of the Municipal Corporation chosen for that purpose, shall repair to the spot, and shall take the direction of the assistance to be afforded, according to the order of precedence settled by the Municipal Council. They shall wear the badge by which they are to be distinguished on such occasions, namely a red and white scarf.

Art. 12.—The policemen and the troops sent by the Military authority according to the Regulations of the 4th November 1848, shall be posted as sentries to prevent the crowd from impeding the working of the engines.

Art. 13.—A fine not exceeding five pounds sterling shall be awarded against any person who, without authorization, shall pass within the line of sentries, and such fine shall be recovered in the Municipal Court, on the information of any person whomsoever.

Art. 14.—The Mayor, Deputy-Mayor and the eight members of the Municipal Council chosen for that purpose, shall alone have power of ordering the demolition of buildings already on fire, or considered by them as likely to communicate it.

CHAPTER III.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Art. 15.—In all cases of Small pox, Cholera, or other contagious dis-

* For the Signals used in cases of Fire, see page 174.

cases, the Municipal Council shall immediately take the requisite measures towards preventing the spreading of the same, and shall carry into effect the following provisions, saving all modifications that may be suggested by circumstances.

Art. 16.—The Council shall be assisted by special inspectors, chosen among the medical men and notable inhabitants in each of the divisions of Port Louis.

Art. 17.—The said Inspectors, as well as the Municipal Councillors, shall have power, in order to verify cases of contagion, to enter any inhabited place, even without the consent of the proprietor or tenant. They may likewise, with the assistance of a Police officer, force open any house into which they should be refused admittance.

Art. 18.—In cases of contagious disease, the Municipal Council shall take the necessary steps towards obtaining from the Executive authority a special hospital for the persons infected with the said disease.

Art. 19.—The Municipal Councillors and the Inspectors may order all persons who should not receive proper attendance for their disease, or who should live in too confined a place, relatively to the number of persons occupying the same, or in a house too near to the contiguous dwellings to be isolated so as to prevent contagion, to be conveyed to the said special hospital.

Art. 20.—All persons whatsoever, and especially medical men, shall be bound, in cases of contagion, to report immediately to the Municipality all facts of that nature which shall be brought to their knowledge, under a penalty of five pounds sterling for each offence.

Art. 21.—In all cases of contagious disease on domestic animals of every description, the following precautions shall be observed, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Art. 22.—Any person who shall be informed of a case of that nature, shall be bound to declare it immediately to the Municipal authority, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds sterling for each offence.

Art. 23. Any proprietor of animals belonging to the species infected with contagion, shall not have them conducted on the public roads, or fed, or allowed to wander along or near highways, within the limits of the Municipality, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds sterling for each animal. Moreover, the said animals shall be forfeited and immediately killed, without prejudice to such damages which may be due to the proprietors on whose ground the said animals may have passed or remained. All animals on which the existence of the contagious disease shall be verified by a sworn Veterinary surgeon, shall be immediately buried on the spot, if the locality should permit, under the same penalty as aforesaid.

Art. 24.—The proprietors of grounds crossed by a public road, within the limits of the Municipality, shall however be allowed to let their cattle pass on the said road, on their being conducted to the pasture-ground in that part of their estate situated on the other side of the road, provided they shall not stop on the road, the proprietors being liable in the latter case, to the fine set forth in the preceding section.

Art. 25.—It shall be lawful for any proprietor to destroy on his estate all animals belonging to the species infected with the contagious disease.

Art. 26.—It shall be lawful to conduct, with all necessary precautions, within the limits of the town, and to kill animals destined to be slaugh-

tered, provided they shall have been declared sound by the certificate of a sworn Veterinary surgeon.

Art. 27.—The invasion of a contagious disease on men or beasts, shall be declared by a public notice of the Municipal authority, which notice shall warn the public that it is henceforth necessary to comply with the regulations above prescribed.

Art. 28.—Any penalty imposed by the provisions of this present Chapter, shall be recovered in the Municipal court, on the information of the Veterinary Surgeon, of any Police Inspector or Constable, and of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER IV.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Art. 29.—There shall be deposited at the Town-Hall models of weights and measures, and of gauges, the use of which is authorized within the Municipality of Port Louis.

Art. 30.—It is prohibited to make use of any weight, measure or gauge, other than those which shall be conformable to the models mentioned in the foregoing section.

Art. 31.—The said conformity shall be proved by the stamp of the Municipality, with which all traders shall be bound to have, after verification, their weights and measures marked by the Inspector of the Municipality.

Art. 32.—A fine not exceeding two pounds sterling shall be awarded against all traders in whose possession weights, measures, scales or gauges, having the required weight, dimension or capacity, but not being stamped, shall be found.

Art. 33.—A fine not exceeding five pounds sterling shall be awarded against all traders in whose possession shall be found false scales, or weights, measures or gauges of smaller weight, dimension, capacity or graduation than the models authorized by the Municipality. The said false scales, weights, measures or gauges shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Art. 34.—The penalty above set forth against the want of stamp shall not be applied before the expiration of a month after the promulgation of the present Regulations.

Art. 35.—The weights and measures provisionally authorized are :

1. The french pound of 16 ounces or 128 drams.
2. The french foot of 12 inches or 144 lines.
3. The ell of 44 french inches.
4. The fathom or "toise" of six french feet.
5. The "vette" of 8 pints or 16 "chopines," of a capacity of $375\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches.
6. The imperial gallon of $277\frac{1}{4}$ english cubic inches.
7. The gauge used in measuring casks.

Art. 36.—The measures commonly called "tresses," at Mauritius, and which are used in measuring surfaces and lengths, shall be graduat-

ed in french feet and inches. They shall bear the stamp of the Municipality, under the penalty, against offenders, set forth in sections 32 and 33.

Art. 37.—Contraventions to the present chapter may be verified either by Police Inspectors or Constables, or by the Inspector of weights and measures to be specially appointed by the Municipal Council. Any penalty imposed by the present Chapter shall be recovered before the Municipal court, on the information of the said officers and of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER V.

MARKET.

Art. 38.—The gates of the Market of Port Louis shall be opened at gun-fire, every morning.

Art. 39.—From the 1st of October to the 31st of March, the Market bell shall be rung at noon as a signal for the removal of all meat and fish remaining unsold. From the 1st of April to the 30th of September, the same signal shall be given at one o'clock P. M.

Art. 40.—The bell shall be rung at 4 o'clock P. M., as a signal for the removal of goods from the Market within half an hour from that time. There shall however be an exception for the fish caught during the day, which may be sold, on the stalls used for that purpose, until five o'clock, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and until 6 o'clock from the 1st of October to the 31st of March; and every fishmonger shall be bound to wash and clean his stall before he retires.

Art. 41.—As soon as the Market shall have been cleaned, the gates shall be shut, and remain closed until gun fire on the following morning.

Art. 42.—The following articles only may be sold in the Market :

1. Butchers' meat.
2. Live sheep, kids and pigs.
3. Poultry.
4. Venison and game when in season.
5. Hares and rabbits.
6. Fresh fish, with the exception hereafter stated.
7. Land and sea tortoises, except the *caret* which is prohibited.
8. Milk and *calou*, eggs, fresh butter and curds.
9. Fruit and vegetables.
10. Grain for seed and consumption.
11. Bread and biscuits manufactured in Mauritius by licensed bakers.
12. Curry powder.
13. Flowers.
14. Birds.
15. Shells.
16. Brooms of Colonial manufacture.
17. Baskets and other wicker works of colonial manufacture.

18. Straw hats of Colonial manufacture.
19. Furniture of Colonial manufacture.
20. Charcoal and firewood.

At small retail trade :

Salt, pepper, salted meat, salted fish, haberdashery, cakes, hot tea and coffee.

Art. 43.—The following fishes, crustaceous, and shell fishes, known to be dangerous, shall not be admitted into the Market; if introduced, they shall be seized and destroyed; and the retailer in whose possession they shall be found shall be moreover liable to a fine not exceeding £ 5 :

1. The *croissant à queue jaune*.
2. The *Sinsilla*.
3. The *Vieille Loure*.
4. The *Varavara*.
5. The *Giblot*.
6. The *Vieille* called "*crabe noir*."
7. The *Cheval de bois*.
8. The *Chemise*.
9. The *Gros Tartara*.
10. The *Vieille plate* called "*bambara*."
11. The *Crab with red spots*.
12. The *Benitier*.
13. The *Oursin*.
14. The *Caret*.
15. The *Laffe*, if alive.

Art. 44.—No butcher's meat shall be sold or exposed for sale within the town of Port Louis, elsewhere than in the Market.

Art. 45.—Unsound or tainted meat and fish, and any adulterated milk or drink shall not be sold or exposed for sale in the Market. Any meat, fish, or article of any description that may become tainted whilst exposed for sale shall be forthwith removed and destroyed if necessary.

Art. 46.—Any articles brought for sale to the Market shall be openly exposed in the place assigned for the same. No basket, barrel, case, bag or other similar receptacles, are to be kept in the interior, except in the case of grain, seed or other articles to be named by the Superintendent of the Market.

Art. 47.—All carts bringing articles to Market shall be forthwith unloaded out of the gates, and shall be allowed to station there only during the time necessary for their being unloaded.

Art. 48.—Articles purchased in the Market shall not again be sold or exposed for sale therein on the same day.

Art. 49.—Articles shall not be hawked or cried about the Market.

Art. 50.—It is forbidden to introduce dogs within the Market, or to enter it on horse-back.

Art. 51.—It is forbidden to smoke in the Market.

Art. 52.—Persons requiring to light a fire in the Market for the purpose of their trade, shall obtain permission from the Superintendent and shall not leave the Market without extinguishing the same.

Art. 53.—Any person accidentally causing any damage to the buildings and dependencies of the Market shall forthwith pay to the Superintendent the cost of the damage, according to the estimation made by one of the members of the Municipality charged with the direction of the Market.

Art. 54.—The name of each butcher, baker and fishmonger shall be posted up in some conspicuous part of his stall, painted in white letters of three inches in height, on a black ground.

Art. 55.—Every butcher shall provide at his own expense a block whereon to cut his meat. He is forbidden from cutting it upon his stall. It must be exposed for sale on clean white cloth.

Art. 56.—No meat shall be admitted in the Market, unless previously examined and approved by the Veterinary Surgeon.

Art. 57.—The sale of blown meat is entirely prohibited.

Art. 58.—All mutton or kid butchers are bound to leave the tails covered with the skin adherent to the flesh of the animals exposed for sale. They are forbidden from selling or exposing for sale kid's meat as mutton.

Art. 59.—Every butcher is required to have his stalls, blocks, columns and the interior of his stall properly washed and cleaned, within one hour after the ringing of the bell for the removal of the unsold meat.

Art. 60.—No fish shall be sold or exposed for sale unless previously examined and approved by the Veterinary Surgeon.

Art. 61.—Every fishmonger cutting up or cleaning fish in the Market shall have a bucket conveniently placed wherein to put the offal ; it is forbidden to throw the same on the ground or in any place within the Market.

Art. 62.—Every person selling by weight within the Market, is bound to have his scales suspended in such a manner that, when evenly balanced, they must be at no more than one inch above the table or stall.

Art. 63.—Every person using scales, weights or measures in the Market, shall keep them clean and in proper order ; the scales shall be of tin or tinned copper. Standard scales, weights and measures shall be deposited in the Superintendent's lodge to enable all dealers and buyers to verify.

Art. 64.—All stalls shall remain established as they now are, subject to such modification as may be deemed necessary by the Municipal Council.

Art. 65.—Any stall hirer who shall employ another person to deal in his place, shall declare the fact to the Superintendent, who shall enter the name of the said person on the back of the licence.

Art. 66.—Any stall, bench, or place, the rent of which shall be in arrear of more than one week, shall be declared vacant, and may be let to another person, with the authorization of one of the Municipal Councillors charged with the direction of the Market.

PUNISHMENTS AND FINES.

Art. 67.—Any articles not removed from the Market within half an hour after the hours stated by articles 39, 40, 41, shall be liable to forfeiture, and the detainers thereof shall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling.

Art. 68.—Any articles introduced into the Market or exposed for sale in breach of articles 42, 43, 48, 56, 58, shall be forfeited, and the detainers thereof shall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pound sterling.

Art. 69.—Any butchers' meat sold or exposed for sale in breach of article 44, or clandestinely introduced into the Market shall be forfeited and the offender shall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling. The same penalty shall be applicable to persons exposing blown meat for sale. If the forfeited meat be of bad quality, it shall be destroyed; if of good quality, it shall be sold in the Market by the Superintendent, who shall forthwith pay over the proceeds of such sale to the Treasurer of the Municipality, for the Poor fund.

Art. 70.—A fine of two shillings shall be awarded against any person acting contrary to articles 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 59, 61, 62, 63, and to the latter part of article 40.

Art. 71. A fine not exceeding two pounds sterling shall be awarded against any person acting contrary to articles 53, 55, 57 and 65.

Art. 72.—Any penalty imposed by the provisions contained in the present chapter, shall be recovered before the Municipal court on the information of the Superintendent of the Market, of any Police Inspector or Constable, or of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALITY OF FOOD.

Art. 73.—Bread of every denomination shall always be made with wholesome flour of good quality, on pain of a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling, for every contravention.

Art. 74.—Loaves of every description and quality, even those called *macatias* shall be stamped with the baker's name, written in full letters, together with a number indicative of the quality of the same, on pain of a fine not exceeding one pound sterling.

Art. 75.—Any person who shall introduce into the town of Port Louis, or attempt to sell any eatables, grain, seed or drink, adulterated, tainted, or corrupted, or in the possession of whom adulterated eatables or drinks shall be found, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling, without prejudice to any severer punishment prescribed by the colonial laws, if the said adulterations have been effected by means of noxious substances.

Art. 76.—All adulterated, tainted or corrupted provisions shall be forfeited and destroyed, at the offender's expense.

Art. 77.—Any penalty imposed by the present Chapter shall be recovered before the Municipal court on the information of any Police Inspector or Constable, of the Veterinary Surgeon or other competent officer designated for that purpose, or any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER VII.

GAMBLING AND DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Art. 78.—It is forbidden to establish in Port Louis any gambling house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame. All such houses shall be suppressed.

Art. 79.—Any person who shall establish or keep any game of hazard or lottery, on any public road or place, or in any house opened to the public, whatever may be the nature or description of those games, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling. Any table, instrument, money or article whatever used for gambling, shall, moreover, be seized and forfeited to the Municipal fund.

Art. 80.—The same punishment shall be awarded against any person who shall keep disorderly or ill famed houses.

Art. 81.—Any penalty imposed by the provisions in this present Chapter contained, shall be recovered before the Municipal court on the information of any Police Inspector or Constable, or of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER VIII.

CARTS, DRIVERS, PORTERS.

Art. 82.—A fine not exceeding five pounds sterling shall be awarded against:

1stly Any driver of any cart, carriage or vehicle whatever, who shall have left on a public thoroughfare or place, longer than was necessary, any cart or vehicle whatever, with or without any draught animals fastened thereto;

2ndly Any person who, after having unloaded vehicles used for the conveyance of provisions into town, shall leave on any public thoroughfare or place, forage or any other article taken from the said vehicles;

3rdly Any person who shall leave on a public road stones having been used in wedging up cart wheels;

4thly Any person who shall, on steep ground, within the Municipality, neglect to trig the wheels of any cart or vehicle of burden, except small market-carts drawn by a single animal;

5thly Any person who, driving any cart, carriage, or any beast of burden, shall neglect to keep constantly within reach of the same, so as to be able to conduct them, and to leave free, on the right, one half at least of the street or road:

6thly All cart drivers who shall sit on the shaft, instead of walking by the side of their animals;

7thly Any person who shall not take the left hand side on a public thoroughfare, except when a vehicle shall pass before another one going in the same direction;

8thly Any person who shall run the risk of causing any injury by the rapidity or unskilful management of any carriage, or animal;

9thly Any person whose carriage, during nights without moonlight, shall pass through any public thoroughfare or place, or stop on the same without lighted lanterns;

10thly Any person who shall break in any horse, ass or mule, either for saddle or harness, in any street or public place in town, at any hour whatsoever, or in the *Champ-de-Mars*, before eight o'clock in the morning, or after four o'clock in the afternoon ;

11thly Any person who shall ride or drive in the streets any horse, ass or mule, without a bridle.

PORTERS.

Art. 83. A certain number of Messengers and porters shall be appointed by the Municipality for the service of the town and Market. Stations at the Market and in different parts of the town, shall be pointed out to them, where they shall be at the disposal of the public.

Art. 84.—All applicants for such appointment shall be bound to produce certificates of morality and good behaviour. Those who shall be appointed shall be registered and shall receive a badge with their number thereupon. Each of them shall be bound to wear exposed to view that badge on their right arm.

Art. 85.—Whenever any Porter or Messenger ceases to act in that capacity, he shall surrender his badge to the Municipality. Every Messenger or Porter is strictly forbidden from lending his badge ; if so doing, he or the person using it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds sterling.

Art. 86.—Messengers and Porters shall be entitled to a rate of hires which shall be subsequently established in a tariff to be published and posted up at the Town-Hall ; and they shall not be entitled to claim a higher rate.

Art. 87.—A porter cannot be required to carry a weight exceeding 75 lb.

Art. 88.—A Messenger or Porter cannot refuse his services, unless he be previously engaged by another person.

Art. 89.—Any person calling a Messenger or Porter under the pretext of employing him, and afterwards declining to do so, shall be bound to pay him according to the tariff, for the time during which he may have detained him.

Art. 90.—Any person engaging a Messenger or Porter for a trip payable according to distance, shall be liable to double the fixed rate if he detains him more than half an hour before despatching him.

Art. 91.—All complaints against Messengers or Porters for refusal of service, misconduct, negligence or unnecessary delay in executing the messages intrusted to them, shall be brought before the Municipal court which may award fines from two to ten shillings, or suspend and dismiss the offenders from their functions.

Art. 92.—Any penalty imposed in this present Chapter, shall be recovered before the Municipal Court on the information of any Police Inspector or Constable, or of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER IX.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Art. 93.—A fine not exceeding five pounds sterling shall be awarded against any person who shall strike brutally, wound or ill-use any horse,

ass, mule, ox, or any other domestic animal ; who shall overload the same, or practise upon them any violence or cruelty, or kill them without necessity.

Art. 94.—The same punishment shall be awarded against any person who shall use any animals which a hurt, wound or lameness shall have rendered unfit for labour.

Art. 95.—Any animal found straying and secured shall be, while impounded, properly fed and used, on pain, against the offender, of the fine above set forth in article 93.

Art. 96.—In order to ensure the execution of the preceding article, all animals wandering about shall be forthwith, by any person who shall secure them, taken to the pound, which shall be designated by a public notice of the Mayor. Any contravention to the present article shall be punished by the fine above stated.

Art. 97.—The expense of keeping any impounded cattle, according to a tariff to be subsequently established, published and posted up at the Town-Hall, shall be charged against the proprietor.

Art. 98.—At the expiration of fifteen days, from and after the day on which any animal shall have been impounded, and on a notice by the Mayor, published in the Government Gazette, the said animal shall be publicly sold by auction for the account of whom it may concern. The proceeds of such sale, after a year and day elapsed without any claim, shall belong to the Municipal fund,

Art. 99.—Any penalty imposed by this present Chapter shall be recovered before the Municipal Court on the information of any Police Inspector or Constable, or of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER X.

REMOVAL AND ABATEMENT OF PUBLIC NUISANCES.

Art. 100.—A fine not exceeding five pounds sterling shall be awarded against ;

1stly. Any person who shall obstruct a public thoroughfare by leaving thereon any materials or things whatsoever which may hinder or obstruct the free and safe passing on the same.

2ndly. Any person who shall neglect to place a light upon or to enclose the materials which he may have heaped up, or the excavations which he may have made in any street, road or public place, with sanction of the Mayor ; and also any person who, without such sanction, shall make any such heap or excavation.

3rdly. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the laws and regulations concerning public roads or streets.

4thly. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to obey any order issued, after verification, by the Municipal authority, to repair or demolish any building threatening ruin, without prejudice to any reparation due for damage which may have resulted therefrom.

5thly. Any person who shall place upon a window, balcony or elsewhere, any articles the fall of which may hurt persons passing by.

6thly. Any person who shall neglect to destroy weeds on the footway and drain along the premises in which he resides.

7thly. Any person who, without the permission of the Municipal authority, shall erect, fix or set up, in public thoroughfares or places, any tent, rope, stake, or post.

8thly. Any person who, without the said permission, shall set up any prop or enclosure, encroaching on the public way, or any shed, table for exposing goods, trap-door, or other work calculated to obstruct or impede the passage.

9thly. Any person who shall leave in any public thoroughfare or place, or in any field, or open yard, any crowbar, arms, weapon, or other instrument of which an improper use may be made by malefactors.

10thly. Any person who shall not fasten the shutters of his house or out-houses, or the gate of his enclosure, in such manner as persons passing by may not be obstructed or hurt by the same.

11thly. Any person who shall neglect to cause the footway or drains along his premises to be swept, and to collect the sweeping together, in sufficient time for the removal thereof by the carts used for that purpose.

12thly. Any person who shall deposit in public thoroughfares or places any earth, rubbish, or other thing not removeable by the carts of the Contractor for cleaning the streets, and calculated to obstruct the free passage or to impair the salubrity of public thoroughfares.

13thly. Any person who, through want of proper care, shall throw filth, water, or any other thing whatsoever upon another person.

14thly. Any person who shall throw filth or any other noxious thing into or near any stream, canal, running water, fountain, or public reservoir.

15thly. Any person who shall wash, or bathe in any canal, fountain or public reservoir.

16thly. Any person who shall make or deposit any filth in public thoroughfares or places.

17thly. Any person who shall allow any pig, goat, unmuzzled dog, or other animal to stray.

18thly. Any person found drunk in any thoroughfares or places.

19thly. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his person in any street or public place or in the view thereof.

20thly. Any person who shall publicly expose any obscene drawing or engraving.

21stly. Any person who shall throw into any public thoroughfare or place, into any harbour, river, stream, canal, or ditch, any dead animal; or who shall not cause the same to be buried in the place pointed out by the Municipal authority.

22ndly. Any person who shall expose or cause to be exposed for sale on a footway fruits, vegetables, drink, or any other article whatsoever.

23rdly. Any person who shall not remain within sight of the cattle or animals intrusted to his care, or shall have allowed them to stray.

24thly. Any person who, before ten o'clock in the evening, and after four o'clock in the morning, shall cause to be conveyed to the spot pointed out by the Municipal authority, any tub or cart of filth, through any street or public place of the town.

25thly. Any person who shall deposit any filth or cause the same to be deposited elsewhere than in the said spot pointed out by authority.

26thly. Any person who shall cause cattle to be conducted, or kept to graze on any public thoroughfare or place, without permission of the Municipal authority and without having taken all requisite precautions for the public safety.

27thly. Any person who shall allow an individual in a state of insanity or madness, being under his charge, to wander about, even though no harm or injury should ensue therefrom.

28thly. Any person who shall allow any dangerous or ferocious animal to wander about, even though no harm or injury should ensue therefrom,

29thly. Any person who shall throw stones or other hard substances at any person or house.

30thly. Any person who shall disturb public tranquillity by any clamour, song, or any nightly disorder.

Art. 101.—Any unmuzzled dog found on any public thoroughfare or place, shall immediately be killed and buried at the spot and in the manner pointed out by the Municipal authority. Any pig found on a public thoroughfare or place shall immediately be captured, forfeited and impounded. If not sound, it shall be destroyed and buried at the same spot and in the same manner as aforesaid; if sound, it shall be publicly sold by auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid, after deduction of all costs, into the Poor Fund of Port-Louis.

Art. 102.—Any horse, ass, mule, goat, or other animal straying shall be impounded at the expense of the proprietor of the same, according to the regulations established by Ordinance No. 20 of 1835.

Art. 103.—The crowbars, arms, weapons, or other instruments described in paragraph 9 of article 100, the drawings and engravings described in paragraph 20, and the fruits, vegetables, drinks or other articles described in paragraph 22 of the same article shall be forfeited.

Art. 104.—In the interest of the public salubrity, all house-holders shall be bound to have the water of their basins, or the rain water which may accumulate on their ground, conveyed to the street kennel, so that such waters shall not stagnate on their premises, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds sterling.

The Inspector-Architect of the Town shall have power, with the assistance of a Police officer, to enter any establishment to verify this contravention.

Art. 105.—Any penalty imposed by the present Chapter, shall be recovered before the Municipal Court on the information of the Town Architect and Inspector, of any Police Inspector or Constable, and of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER XI.

PAVING, LIGHTING, CLEANING OF THE TOWN.

Art. 106.—The streets, roads and places within the limits of Port-Louis, shall be maintained and repaired by the care of the Municipal Council, and in conformity with the special regulations which the said Council shall issue for that purpose. The works shall be executed by contract or by any other means which the Council shall have at his disposal, as may be deemed most advantageous.

Art. 107.—The construction of footways in the Town of Port Louis

shall be continued under the direction of the Municipal Council in proper time according to the following regulations.

Art. 108.—The Municipal Council shall determine the line, dimension, and level of all footways in the Town of Port Louis.

Art. 109.—The footways already made which may differ from the said dimensions shall be reconstructed under the care of the Municipality; and the proprietors of the contiguous houses shall be bound to pay one half of the expense caused by that operation.

Art. 110.—The new footways shall also be made under the care of the Municipality, half at its expense, half at the expense of the proprietor of the contiguous house or premises.

Art. 111.—All sums which shall be due, pursuant to the provisions of the present Chapter, shall be collected by the Municipality, according to the provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of 1849.

Art. 112.—Any proprietor who shall be desirous to have a footway constructed at his own expense, shall be bound to adopt the line, dimension and level prescribed by the Municipality, and to have it made within the delay which shall be assigned to him.

Art. 113.—If a proprietor do not follow the dimensions given to him, or do not make his footway within the prescribed delay, the Municipality shall immediately have the same reconstructed, or completed at the expense of the said proprietor.

Art. 114.—Within the delay of one month from the publication of the present regulations, any proprietor having before his door small bridges in stone, or other materials placed over the kennel in the street, so as to obstruct the course of the water in the said kennel, shall be bound to have the said bridges removed, and shall be allowed to have them rebuilt, provided the drain be not obstructed in any manner. Notice shall be given to householders to have such works removed as may be a nuisance in the streets. If any person shall not comply with the said notice, within a delay of ten days, the Municipal authority shall cause the said removal to be made at the expense of the offender, who shall moreover be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound sterling.

Art. 115.—The lighting of the Town shall be made by contract, according to the conditions prescribed by the Municipality to the Contractor for the same.

Art. 116.—The same mode shall be adopted for cleaning the Town.

Art. 117.—All questions arising from the regulations contained in the present Chapter shall be determined by the Municipal Court.

CHAPTER XII.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.

Art. 118.—The canals which provide the town of Port Louis with water and which are designated under the names of Dayot Canal and Bathurst Canal, shall be administered by the care and under the direction of the Municipal Council.

Art. 119.—It is forbidden to cause any carriage, or vehicle, cattle, or heavy body to pass on the said canals, in the places where they are out of the ground, to deteriorate the masonry, to lift up the coverings, to deposit any filth or to cause water to stagnate in the vicinity thereof.

without any prejudice to the correctional punishments prescribed by the Penal Code, against any person who shall deteriorate any work of public utility.

Art. 120.—It is also forbidden to introduce into the said canals any planking or other obstacles calculated to obstruct the course of the water; or to open the fire-plugs, or to turn the cocks existing therein, without permission of the Inspectors, or of a member of the Municipality, except in cases of absolute necessity.

Art. 121.—All water-pipes in the town and suburb shall be terminated by a cock, which shall be kept closed, so as to avoid all superfluous running of water, except in the case of a special contract with the Municipality for any manufactory or other similar establishment. It shall also be lawful to the Municipality to cause intermittent cocks to be used, and to impose upon the grantees any other mode of using the water with economy. No grantees shall plant or build within a limit of twelve feet on each side of the canal.

Art. 122.—Any proprietor of a run of water, either from the Dayot or from the Bathurst Canal, shall be bound, if there be no opening with masonry at the origin of his water-pipe, to have one such constructed within the delay of one month, from the publication of the present Regulations. The said openings shall be made in masonry, with coverings either of cut stone or of wood, laid on a level with the ground, so as to have every solidity. After the expiration of the said delay, it shall be lawful for the Municipal authority to have the said openings constructed at the expense of the proprietors. Offenders against this present article shall not be entitled, whenever their water may be stopped, to claim the assistance of the Inspectors and workmen attached to the canals, and the said offenders shall alone be responsible for any accident which may happen on account of the defective construction or the want of such openings.

Art. 123.—The quantity of water granted for each run, shall not exceed ten barrels or 300 *vettes* per 24 hours. The Municipality shall take all measures which may be deemed advisable, in order that the said quantity may not be exceeded for every run.

Art. 124.—Every grantee is strictly forbidden to attempt, by openings made in his pipe, or by any other means, to procure a larger supply of water than he is entitled to.

Art. 125.—Any proprietor of one or several runs of water shall not be allowed to transfer the same to any one of his neighbours or to any person, without an express permission from the Municipal Authority; but if he be proprietor of several contiguous houses, he shall be allowed, without such permission, to divide his water between the said houses, only during such time as he shall remain the proprietor thereof, and provided he shall not draw more than ten barrels of water for every 24 hours.

Art. 126.—It shall be lawful for the Municipality to stop the water of such persons as shall be in arrear for the payment of their rates, until the full payment of all such rates and accessaries, without any prejudice to the proceedings which may be taken before the competent tribunal.

Art. 127.—Any person who, by any transfer of immoveable property, shall become entitled to a run of water from either of the said canals, shall be bound, within fifteen days after the said transfer, to give notice of the same in writing to the Town Clerk who shall forthwith cause the same to be registered.

Art. 128.—All persons offending against the provisions set forth in the present Chapter, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling. All such fines shall be recovered before the Municipal Court, on the information of the Inspector of the Bathurst and Dayot canals, of any Police Inspector or Constable, and of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER XIII.

CEMETERIES.

Art. 129.—The keeper of the Cemetery is charged, under the direction of the members of the Committee for the Cemetery, with the maintenance of order and cleanliness therein, and the observance of due respect and decency. He shall be bound to reside on the spot, and to keep a regular register of all inhumations and exhumations.

Art. 130.—No burial shall take place without the permission delivered by the Officer of the Civil Status and signed by the Mayor or Deputy Mayor. The Cemetery shall be open to the public from break of day to night-fall, except in urgent cases.

Art. 131.—It is forbidden to smoke within the Cemetery; to tread on the tombs; to leap over the enclosures, or to write on the monuments.

Art. 132.—It is also forbidden to pluck, take away or remove any flower, plant, shrub, vase or any other article whatsoever. The proprietors themselves of the said articles shall not be allowed to have them taken off, without previously warning the keeper.

Art. 133.—It is permitted to plant flowers, or shrubs, in the conceded plots of ground, but it is forbidden to plant trees therein. The keeper is authorized, after having referred the case to the Committee, to remove such trees as might be planted,

Art. 134.—It is forbidden to introduce dogs in the Cemetery. It is also forbidden to cause any waggon or cart, any horse or other animal to enter it, without a written permission from one of the members of the Committee.

Art. 135.—All contractors for private works within the Cemetery shall be responsible for any waste or damage caused by their workmen, without any prejudice to the penalties which may be awarded against the said workmen, pursuant to article 144 hereinafter. After the completion of their work, all workmen shall be bound to clean the spot carefully.

Art. 136.—It is forbidden to light any wax-candle or lamp within the Cemetery.

Art. 137.—No exhumation or removal of bodies shall be made without a written permission of one of the members of the Committee. Such permissions shall be granted twelve months only after the inhumation of children, under ten years of age, and eighteen months above that age, saving the special precautions to be taken with regard to such persons as may have died of a contagious disease.

Art. 138.—Any ground not conceded shall not be used again except eighteen months after an inhumation.

Art. 139.—All bones which may be dug up shall be carefully collected and placed in a well closed and covered building.

Art. 140.—Any person wishing to purchase a plot of ground in the Cemetery, and to have a vault or a monument built on the same, shall be bound previously to obtain a written permission from the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, and to pay the price thereof to the Treasurer of the Municipality, according to the tariff which shall be established by the Municipality, published and posted up at the Town-Hall. The permission shall specify the amount of the sum to be paid.

Art. 141.—On the exhibition of the receipt delivered by the Treasurer, for the ground and for the monument according to the tariff, the keeper of the Cemetery shall cause the plot of ground so granted to be measured, and shall permit the construction to be commenced. All grantees shall be bound to conform to the plans and divisions laid out by the Municipality for the Cemeteries of Port Louis.

Art. 142.—Permissions for the re-opening of vaults and tombs, and for the raising of grave stones, shall be granted in the same manner as aforesaid, on payment of the sum fixed by the tariff. On the exhibition of the written permission with the receipt of the Treasurer, the keeper of the Cemetery shall authorize the operation to be performed.

Art. 143.—All graves shall be dug to a depth of four feet at the least.

Art. 144.—Any person offending against the provisions set forth in this present Chapter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling.

Such fines shall be recovered before the Municipal Court, on the information of the keeper of the Cemetery, or of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Art. 145.—The Municipal Council shall take measures for the relief of the poor residing within the boundaries of Port Louis, out of the funds which it may dispose of, namely:

1stly. The fines and forfeitures specified by laws for that purpose.

2ndly. The charitable donations and legacies which may be made to the Municipality for that purpose.

3rdly. The funds belonging to the late *Caisse de Bienfaisance*,

4thly. The tax especially established for the relief of the poor.

Art. 146.—The relief shall, as much as possible, be given in kind rather than in money.

Art. 147.—As soon as the state of the funds shall allow it, a House of Refuge for the poor shall be established.

Art. 148.—The Treasurer of the Municipality shall be intrusted with poor fund, and shall keep for that purpose a separate account.

Art. 149.—The roll of persons bound to pay the poor tax shall forthwith be revised by the Municipal Council.

Art. 150.—The inhabitants of Port-Louis shall be enrolled therein and taxed in proportion to their respective property, to the amount of the other taxes paid by them, and to their presumed fortune, except minors, and labourers or domestics working for wages, and living upon their daily manual labour.

Art. 151.—The roll shall be divided into ten distinct classes, as follows:

The first class pay per annum....	£ 3	0
The 2nd	2	8
The 3rd	2	0
The 4th	1	12
The 5th	1	4
The 6th	1	0
The 7th	0	16
The 8th.....	0	12
The 9th	0	8
The 10th	0	4

Art. 152.—The said roll shall be deposited at the Town-Hall of Port-Louis, and the persons enrolled shall be warned that they are allowed to take cognizance of it, and to present their objections.

Art. 153.—A notice to that effect shall be published, in the course of one month, twice in each of the newspapers of the Colony. After the expiration of that delay, which shall commence from the day of the first publication, no claim shall be received, and the roll shall be definitively closed.

Art. 154.—This tax shall be collected by the Municipality in conformity with the rules prescribed for the municipal taxes in Ordinance No. 16 of 1849.

CHAPTER XV.

LAYING OUT OF PUBLIC ROADS.

Art. 155.—Any proprietor desirous to erect any building whatsoever along the public road, shall be bound previously to apply to the Municipal Council for a line to be laid out, and to paid to the Treasurer of the Municipality the rates specified in the tariff which shall hereafter be made for that purpose, published and deposited at the Town-Hall.

Art. 156.—Any person wishing to raise a balcony, shed, or any construction projecting over the public road, shall be bound to obtain the permission of the Municipal Authority, and to have his plan of construction approved by the Architect of the Municipality. He shall pay to the Treasurer of the Municipality the sum specified in the above mentioned tariff.

Art. 157.—All persons offending against the provisions contained in this present Chapter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling.

Such fines shall be recovered before the Municipal Court, on the information of the Inspector-Architect for the Town of Port-Louis, of any Police Inspector or Constable, or of any person whomsoever. It shall, moreover, be lawful for the Municipal Court, as the case may be, to order the suppression of any buildings or works, made in contravention to the present Regulations.

CHAPTER XVI.

POWERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS AS PEACE OFFICERS.

Art. 158.—The powers vested in the Municipal Councillors as Peace

Officers by article 28 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1849, shall be exercised in conformity with the following regulations.

Art. 159.—Any Municipal Councillor who shall have occasion to exercise the said powers, for the preservation of the public peace, shall exhibit one of the badges of his functions namely his medal, or a small ebony staff surmounted with a silver crown.

Art. 160.—On the exhibition of either of those badges, all persons shall be bound to obey his call and to lend the assistance he may legally require. Any person refusing to obey, or opposing the execution of his orders, shall be considered as voluntarily resisting the law, and shall incur a fine not exceeding five pounds sterling. Such fine to be recovered before the Municipal Court, on the information of any person whomsoever.

CHAPTER XVII.

MUNICIPAL TRIBUNAL.

Art. 161.—Any contravention to the present Regulations shall be tried summarily by the Municipal Tribunal of Port Louis, in conformity to articles 27 and 28 of Ordinance No 16 of 1849.

Art. 162.—The penalties shall be fines not exceeding five pounds sterling, and the forfeiture of certain articles seized.

Art. 163.—In case of reiterated conviction for the same offence, the maximum of the fine shall be awarded.

Art. 164.—The proceeds of the forfeitures shall be paid to the Poor Fund or to the Municipality, in conformity with the rules above prescribed.

Art. 165.—In case of non payment of the fine, personal arrest shall be resorted to with imprisonment, at the rate of one day's confinement for every shilling due; the imprisonment, however, shall never exceed one month, in conformity with article 377 of Ordinance No 6 of 1838.

Art. 166.—The same mode of execution shall be employed, for obtaining payment of restitutions, damages and costs, in conformity to article 376 of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Art. 167.—In case of deficiency of property, restitutions and damages due to the party injured shall have a preference over the fine.

Art. 168.—All persons condemned for one and the same contravention shall be held responsible, jointly and *in solido*, for the payment of the fine, restitution, damages and costs.

Art. 169.—All municipal taxes and fines shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Municipality, on his receipt duly controlled and registered.

Made and passed in the Municipal Council, at Port Louis, the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

L. LECHELLE,
Mayor of Port Louis.

[The first five of the following Tariffs were approved and promulgated, on the 8th August 1850.]

TARIFF FOR THE BAZAR.

The following rates shall be paid for the monthly hire of stalls or permission to sell in the Market.

	£	s.	d.
Butchers' Beef (2 Nos.).	16	0	0
Do. Mutton.	4	0	0
Do. Pork.	4	0	0
Do. Offal:	4	0	0
Boultry and Birds.	4	0	0
Fresh water fish and shell fish.	4	0	0
Salt water fish and turtle.	4	0	0
Salted meat and fish.	8	0	0
Dry grain.	12	0	0
Bread.	4	0	0
Vegetables.	4	0	0
Hot tea and coffee.	4	0	0
Milk, Calou, etc.	4	0	0
Haberdashery.	8	0	0
Charcoal and firewood.	4	0	0
Flowers.	4	0	0
Cakes.	4	0	0

Besides the monthly hire, the following rates shall be paid upon all dead animals brought into the Market for sale, namely :

	£	s.	d.
Oxen.	1	0	0
Calves.	6	0	0
Sheep.	6	0	0
Goats.	6	0	0
Deer.	6	0	0
Pigs.	6	0	0
Turtle.	6	0	0
Birds.	0	1	0

per 2 dozens.

The following rates of Tax shall be paid upon all live animals brought to the Market to be sold :

	s.	d.
Goats and Kids, Pigs, Sheep.	3	0

	s.	D.
Poultry, Ducks.	0½	do.
Geese, Turkeys.	2	do.
Rabbits, Partridges.	0½	do.
Pigeons.	0½	do.

The following rates shall be paid for the hire of places in the Market to sell articles brought accidentally therein :

	s.	D.
Fresh water and shell fish.	2	
Load of Vegetables and other articles undescribed herebefore.	5	
Furniture. (each article)	2	
Cooperage and wicker works. (do.)	0½	

Any article for which the entrance duty shall already have been paid, and the withdrawing of which shall have been proved by the Comptroller of the Bazar, shall be admitted without any Tax.

Made and passed in the Municipal Council at Port Louis the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

L. LECHELLE,
Mayor of Port Louis.

TARIFF OF PORTERS, JOURNEYMEN, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.

The porters, journeymen, Commissioners, etc., shall be entitled to the following rates of hire.

1. For a trip within the following limits, namely :

	£	s.	D.
The "Plaine Verte" the "Trou Fanfaron," the Wharf, the "Ruisseau de the Champ de Mars," the corner of Wellington and Labourdonnais Streets, Madame Street and "Pont Bourgeois," with a parcel not exceeding 75lb.	3
Without a bundle or with a letter only.	2

2. For a trip within the following limits :

The "Rivière des Lataniers," the "Citadel," the Top of "Champ de Mars" and "Champ de Lort," Caudan, and of Moka street, with the same weight as above. . . . .	..	..	6
Without any bundle or with a letter.. . . .	..	..	4

3. For a trip beyond those limits, and within the boundaries assigned to the municipality by Ordinance No. 16 of 1849, with or without any bundle.

.. 1 ..

4. For a trip beyond the boundaries of the Municipality with a parcel of 25lb. or a letter, for every three miles.

.. 1 ..

£ s. d.

6. For the whole day. „ 2 „

L. LECHELLE,
Mayor of Port Louis.

L. LECHELLE,
Mayor of Port Louis.

TARIFF FOR THE CEMETERY.

All grants of ground in the Cemeteries of Port Louis shall be paid for, according to the following rates, and the grantees shall be bound to conform to the plans and divisions laid out by the Municipality in the said Cemeteries.

Any plot of ground not exceeding 18 square feet, or 6 by 3, shall be paid for at the rate of one shilling for each square foot.

For any plot of ground exceeding 18 square feet, the sum of four shillings shall be paid for every additional square foot, up to 11 by 7.

For any plot of ground exceeding 11 by 7 square feet, one pound sterling shall be paid for every additional square foot.

For tombs and monuments, the following rates shall be paid, in addition to the price of the ground :

	£	s.	d.
1st. Class.—Mausoleum of more than six feet in height.	8	„	„
2nd. „ Tomb not exceeding six feet in height. .	4	„	„
3rd. „ Tomb not exceeding four feet in height. .	2	„	„
4th. „ Tomb not exceeding three feet in height. .	1	10	„
5th. „ Tomb not exceeding one foot in height. .	1	„	„
6th. „ Simple grave stone.	„	15	„
7th. „ Tomb with plastered masonry without a grave stone.	„	10	„
8th. „ Grave board with inscription.	„	5	„

For the construction of a vault, in addition to the price of the ground.

2 „ „

For the setting up of a railing.

1 „ „

For the re-opening of a tomb or vault, the following rates shall be paid according to the classes :

1st. Class.	1	„	„
2nd. „	„	16	„
3rd. „	„	14	„
4th. „	„	12	„
5th. „	„	10	„
6th. „	„	8	„
7th. „	„	6	„
8th. „	„	4	„

Made and passed in the Municipal Council, at Port Louis the 5th April and 13th of May 1850.

L. LECHELLE,
Mayor of Port Louis.

TARIFF

*Of the fees to be paid to the Ushers of the Municipal Tribunal of
Port Louis.*

	£	s.	d.
For serving any summons, Judgments, warrants, any acts whatsoever, within the boundaries of the Municipality.	..	1	..
Seizure of goods, including the memorandum of the sei- zure and cost of sale.	..	3	..
Arrest of a debtor, including the memorandum and the inscription on the gaoler's book.	..	5	..

Witnesses' and Interpreters' Fees.

The tribunal may, at its discretion, allow to the witnesses and inter-
preters the tax which shall be deemed fair, according to circumstances
and according also to the profession of every one.

Fees for impounded animals,

	£	s.	d.
For a horse, per day . . . . .	..	1	..
.. a mule. . . . .	..	1	..
.. an ass. . . . .	..	6	..
.. a goat. . . . .	..	..	3
.. a pig. . . . .	..	..	1

Made and passed in the Municipal Council, the fifteenth day of July
one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

L. LECHELLE,
Mayor of Port Louis.

VETERINARY SURGEON'S FEES.

Tariff of the Fees to be paid to the Veterinary Surgeon of the Muni-
cipality for the certificate delivered by him respecting damaged goods or-
dered to be destroyed, (*approved and promulgated on the 22nd November
1850.*)

There shall be paid to the Veterinary Surgeon of the Municipality the
sum of four shillings for each copy of the certificate delivered by him in
triplicate, stating that the goods inspected by him, (such as grain or seed
or salt-fish, &c.,) were found damaged and were ordered to be destroyed.
No other sum is to be claimed by said Veterinary Surgeon, however
numerous may be the different marks of the goods landing from the
same vessel and addressed to the same consignee.

Made and passed in the Municipal Council, at Port-Louis, the 30th
September 1850.

L. LECHELLE,
Mayor of Port-Louis.

STOPPAGE OF SALARIES &c.

The portions of Salaries and Pensions, as well as the sums to be paid by the Corporation for public works, liable to stoppage; and the form of proceeding in reference to such seizure, have been fixed by the Ordinance No. 25 of 1850, in the same manner as laid down in Ordinance No. 41, of 1844, with the only change that the "saisie arrêts" mentioned in the latter Ordinance must be made in the hands of the Town Treasurer in lieu of the Colonial Treasurer.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MUNICIPALITY FOR 1850.

REVENUE.

Market dues received by Collector of Internal Revenues	£ 288	0	0
Cemetery, do., do. .. .	135	18	0
Moiety of Quay dues from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec.	5180	7	8
Balance for the year due to Treasury on cash received .. .	1093	1	2½
Poor Tax receipts .. .	558	18	0½
For Hire of Market .. .	1639	4	0
Cemetery dues .. .	603	17	10½
Direct Taxes .. .	1682	16	5½
Divers minor Taxes .. .	412	10	10½
Minor receipts .. .	4	11	3½
Repairs of Malartic Tomb .. .	83	6	4
Total Receipts ...	£ 11,682	11	8½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Charitable allowances and fire Engine Establishment, paid to Inspector General of Police for January and February .. .	668	1	4
Pay of Superintendent and guards of Market for January and February, paid to Collector of Int. Revenues .. .	32	0	0
To Surveyor General (same period) for repairs	172	19	0½
Canal Dayot, payments or account.. ..	243	10	6
Clerk to Town Committee salary for January and February. .. .	20	0	0
Rice supplied to Poor from January to March...	198	15	0
Cemetery and Fire Engine Establishment, Jan. to March. .. .	52	15	5½
Printing and advertisements.. ..	419	18	10

	£	s.	d.
Half salary of Clerk of Quay dues for the year ...	72	0	0
Repairs of Merchant's Quay (one half of Garberts' Bill)	83	10	0
Crane and Quay	32	13	3½
Refund of Quay dues (one half) on coals ex-Devonshire.	3	15	0
Cartage of stones to prisons for the year	1687	2	0
Fire Engine supplies from England	110	6	6
Charitable allowances	1372	11	4
Salaries of Clerks of Direct Tax Branch.	82	12	11½
Salaries of clerks and repairs of Market.	207	3	5
Salaries of Keeper of Cemetery, grave diggers and repairs	235	16	10
Street repairs, &c.	1039	6	4½
Fire Engine Establishment	958	15	0
Municipal Clerks, salaries	1086	13	6
Lighting of the Town	555	19	3½
Scavengering.	1497	12	10½
Office furniture	285	10	10½
Municipal guards, salary	390	1	4½
Miscellaneous	58	9	10
Total Expenditure.....	£ 11,568	0	8

SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.**DAYOT CANAL.***Receipts.*

Three supplies of water	£	120	0	0
Water rates of 88 grants		176	0	0
Total receipts.....	£	296	0	0

Expenditure.

Salaries of workmen, &c., for the year	£	515	9	7
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BATHURST CANAL.*Receipts.*

Sale of two supplies of water	£	80	0	0
--------------------------------------	---	----	---	---

	£	s.	d.
Water rates	485	14	1½
Interest on invested capital	158	19	0
Refund of capital	200	0	0
Total receipts.....	£ 924	13	1½

Expenditure.

Pay of Workmen	£ 278	8	0
Repairs and Miscellaneous expenditure	89	0	2½
Total expenditure.....	£ 367	8	2½

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An application was made by the principal Merchants and traders of the Colony in March 1827, for permission to establish a Chamber of Commerce, and in compliance with their wishes, an Ordinance was passed in the same year (No. 25 of 1827.) It would appear that this Ordinance was considered by the Commercial Body as imperfect in itself or not qualified to meet the object they had anticipated; as, on further representations from them, a new law (No. 36 of 1828) was enacted, abrogating the previous one; and under the provisions of it was organized the first chamber, which continued to exercise its jurisdiction for a few years, after which it ceased to function.

The want of an institution of this nature, arising from the extension and importance of the commerce of Port-Louis, and the expense and loss experienced by dilatory law suits, having been severely felt, a Meeting of the Commercial Body took place at the Commercial Reading Rooms in October 1849; and after several adjournments, and extensive deliberation at its meetings, the Regulations inserted below were drawn up and adopted.

A deputation then waited upon Governor Sir George Anderson, and presented the Regulations, which met with his satisfaction and approval.

From this period the Chamber of Commerce has been in activity; and the results of its labours appear to have given general satisfaction to the Commercial portion of the inhabitants, and to have sustained, by their general utility, the character which was traced out by the originators of the institution.

During the year 1850, many cases were decided by arbitration, with scarcely one case of appeal; and several reports and communications were made to Government on matters of commercial interest.

The Chamber has been lately occupied, at the request of Government, with an examination of the Customs Import Duties, with a view to their equalization and the Report submitted by the Chamber, with but few modifications, has met with the approbation of Government.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Elected in February 1851.✓ R. Stein, *President.*H. A. Lagesse, *Vice-President.*V. Senneville, *Treasurer.*

L. Lechelle,
 P. Elias,
 G. C. Bourguignon,
 P. A. Wiehe,
 C. C. Brownrigg,
 H. J. Bell,
 L. E. Brue,
 W. Johnstone,
 C. Rougé,
 G. Ireland,
 A. Besnard,
 C. Feyt,
 F. Cloupet,
 J. R. Fernyhough,

Ç. Pitot,
 G. Robinson,
 T. L. Boy,
 T. Mullens,
 W. G. Dick,
 A. Vigoureux,
 J. Chauvin,
 D. Jomain,
 E. Kruger,
 C. Deville,
 O. Cayrou,
 C. P. Jamet,
 A. Audibert.

REGULATIONS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE .

ADOPTED BY THE COMMERCIAL BODY AT A MEETING HELD ON THE 15TH
 NOVEMBER 1849, AND APPROVED AND SANCTIONED BY HIS EXCELLENCY
 SIR GEORGE ANDERSON ON THE 15TH DECEMBER 1849.

Objects and Duties.

TITLE.

Art. 1.—That the Society be styled the *Mauritius Chamber of Commerce.*

Art. 2.—That the objects and duties of the Chamber shall be generally to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest bearing upon the removal of evils and the redress of grievances as far as Commerce is concerned ; to communicate with authorities and with individuals thereupon ; to form a Code of Practice whereby the transaction of business by all engaged in it, may be simplified and facilitated : and finally, to arbitrate between disputants wishing to avoid litigation, and willing to refer to and abide by the judgment of the Chamber.

Who can be Members.

Art. 3.—That all Merchants, Brokers, Traders and Retail Dealers shall have the right of becoming members of the Chamber of Commerce upon payment of Twenty Rupees entrance and a subscription of Twelve Rupees per annum, payable every six months in advance.

Form required to become Member.

Art. 4.—Any person wishing to become a member of the Chamber of Commerce is to apply to the Secretary thereof, and on communication of his License, payment of his entrance money and six months subscription, and affixing his signature to the Rules in a book kept for that purpose, shall be admitted. The Secretary is bound to announce the admission of every new member at the first meeting of the Committee of Management.

General Committee.

Art. 5.—That for the facility of business, and carrying into effect the objects and duties of the Society as laid down in Art. 2, a General Committee of thirty members shall be elected by the Chamber by ballot—11 of the said members to constitute a quorum.

Ten members to go out yearly.

Art. 6.—That at the expiration of one year 10 members of the Committee thus elected shall go out by lot, and the same number be elected by ballot at the general yearly meeting, and so continue for each successive year.

May be re-elected.

Art. 7.—Any of the members going out may be re-elected.

Election of President, Vice-President & Treasurer.

Art. 8.—That the Committee elect annually from its own body its President, Vice-President and Treasurer. The President and Vice-President shall not be elected for two consecutive years.

Sub-Committees.

Art. 9.—That the Committee be authorized to form by ballot, first a Committee of Management composed of 19 members, 7 to form a quorum; secondly a Committee of Correspondence composed of 7 members, 3 to form a quorum; lastly a Committee five members of which to serve in rotation every week, 3 to form a quorum.

Duties of the Committee of Management.

Art. 10.—That the President of the Committee be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee of Management, and that the said Committee take charge of the internal affairs of the Chamber; the control of the establishment, its Revenue and Expenditure, and the arrangement of meeting and elections.

Duties of Committee of Correspondence.

Art. 11.—That the Committee of Correspondence elect its own President and be charged to receive and dispose of all communications and references to the Chamber on general points within the scope of its object.

Duties of Committees of Arbitration.

Art. 12.—That the Committees of Arbitration be charged to hear and decide on all commercial matters submitted to the Committee, and for this purpose sittings shall be held from a certain hour to a certain hour every day if necessary.

Right of Appeal to General Committee.

Art. 13.—Any parties applying to the Committee of Arbitration shall have the right of afterwards appealing to the General Committee against the decision, but no member of the Committee serving in his turn on the Committee of Arbitration can be objected to by the parties requiring judgment.

Special Committee of Arbitration.

Art. 14.—Where parties resorting to the Committee of Arbitration for the settlement of questions in dispute are not satisfied with the provisions of Article 9 and 13, each party may name two members from the General Committee, these members are to choose a fifth, and if they cannot agree on their choice, the fifth member shall be named by the Committee of Arbitration serving in its turn.

No appeal against their decision.

No appeal is to be made against the decisions of a Committee thus formed.

Monthly Meeting.

Art. 15.—That the General Committee assemble at least once every month.

Treasurer's Accounts and Report.

Art. 16.—That at the annual general meeting held on a fixed day, the accounts of the Treasurer and Report of the Committee shall be submitted to the Assembly.

Special General Meetings.

Art. 17.—That fifteen members of the Chamber of Commerce shall have the privilege of convoking, through the Committee, a special general meeting, provided the Members making the demand are not in arrears; at which meeting any vacancies in the Committee shall be filled up by elections as indicated in Art. 6.

Books open to Members.

Art. 18.—That the books of reference, records and decisions of the Committee shall at all times be open to the members of the Chamber.

*No two members of the same firm can be elected Members
of Committee.*

Art. 19.—That no two members of the same firm can be elected on the Committee, and each member of a firm is to be a distinct member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Vote, when nul.

Art. 20.—No member will have a right to vote or participate in any

decision of the Chamber unless he has paid his subscription ; no vote by proxy, will be received.

Election of members wanting.

Art. 21.—In case the number of the Committee be reduced to 25, a general meeting shall be called by the President without delay to replace by election in the usual way the five members absent.

Secretary.

Art. 22.—A Secretary shall be chosen by the Committee that will fix the recompense his services are entitled to.

Auditors.

Art. 23.—At the yearly general meeting two Auditors shall be elected, not members of the Committee, who shall be charged to examine and report on the yearly accounts before they are presented at the ensuing general meeting.

Change or modification of Regulations.

Art. 24.—On a notice in writing one month before the annual general meeting, any member shall have the right of proposing to rescind or modify any of the existing regulations or add new to those already in force ; such propositions to be decided by a majority of the members present at the said general meeting.

Tariff of Fees.

Art. 25.—That the general Committee shall hereafter and from time to time establish a tariff of such expenses as it may think proper should be paid by the different applicants, for decision, extracts or any other information.

R. STEIN,

President.

COMMERCIAL CODE OF PRACTICE

ADOPTED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MAURITIUS,

In December 1850.

Art. 1.—Delivery of goods sold, landed or about to be landed, and which can be delivered on the day after the sale and following days, shall be taken and given without delay, on notice given by one of the parties. Either party declining to do so, except in the case provided for by Article 10, or of other valid cause, will be liable to damages to be determined by the Committee of Arbitration (see Article 27.)

Art. 2.—All deliveries of goods shall be commenced on or before the sixth day after the date of the sale, and be finished at latest on the tenth day, unless conditions to the contrary be stipulated in the note of sale.

Art. 3.—The party to the contract who shall not have been able to

obtain the commencement or completion of the delivery within the delay specified, shall claim the execution formally by a letter addressed to the adverse party, in the manner prescribed in Article 8.

Art. 4.—In the case of the non-commencement, either to give or take delivery, in the 24 hours after the presentation of the official letter, the party injured may claim damages and leave them to be valued according to Articles 13, 14 and 27.

Art. 5.—The party who shall have failed, or who shall have refused to comply with the above regulation regarding the delivery of goods, shall not be entitled to exact the execution of the sale, but may be obliged by the opposite party to complete it according to Articles 13, 14 and 27.

Art. 6.—If the term fixed for the commencement of the delivery (see Article 2) shall have been allowed to pass by both the parties to the contract without reclamation, they shall by that fact, be considered to have agreed to a further delay; but if this delay shall be protracted, without claim by either party, beyond the thirtieth running day after the sale, the parties shall thereby be discharged from any responsibility towards each other, and neither shall be entitled to enforce the execution of the sale.

Art. 7.—The date of the official letter addressed by the one party to the contract, who shall claim execution of it, by the other, shall be considered as the commencement of the additional delay granted (which shall not exceed four working days) for completing the delivery.

Art. 8.—An official letter shall be considered as a legal notice; it shall be addressed directly to the adverse party, and delivered by his Broker, or by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom there shall also be delivered a duplicate of the letter.

Art. 9.—The official letter shall be deposited at the Chamber of Commerce by the Secretary, who shall immediately give notice of the same to the adverse party or to his Broker, and to the President, or in his absence, to the Vice-President of the Chamber, who shall cause it to be registered in a book kept for that purpose and shall sign the copy.

Art. 10.—The days which shall be considered as non-working days are Sundays, the holidays observed by the Government, hurricane weather, or cases of *force majeure* where working is impossible for one of the parties.

Art. 11.—The party in arrear with the delivery of goods when a delay has been fixed, shall be considered in default where the contract or note of sale or official letter, shall show that the delivery was to have been completed within a stipulated delay, and that delay has expired.

Art. 12.—If the goods sold perish, or become deteriorated, after the date fixed for the delivery, the loss shall be borne by the party in default, even when the goods may still remain on board ship, which may happen when the sale is made deliverable alongside the vessel.

Art. 13.—If the delay shall have been caused by the seller, the buyer shall have the choice of cancelling the sale or insisting on the delivery, besides being entitled to damages, if the delay has been the cause of loss to him.

Art. 14.—If the delay shall have been caused by the buyer, the seller shall be entitled to the same rights as established in Article 13, farther, the buyer shall be liable for all charges incurred for the preservation of

the goods such as Storage, Cartage into Store, &c., &c., and demurrage to the ship, if such shall have been incurred owing to the delay.

Art. 15.—The Seller shall be guarantee to the buyer against all concealed imperfections in the article sold, which may make it unfit for the use for which it was destined.

Art. 16.—The seller shall not be responsible for imperfections apparent in the article sold, which the buyer might have made himself acquainted with before the conclusion of the sale.

Art. 17.—If the seller shall have been aware of the imperfections in the goods sold, he shall be bound to restore the money he may have received, and shall be responsible to the buyer for all damages which may have been incurred.

Art. 18.—If the seller shall not have been aware of the imperfections in the goods sold, he shall be bound only to restore the price paid to the buyer, with any expenses incurred on the said goods, such as cartage, rent, unpacking, repacking, &c.

Art. 19.—If, however, the buyer shall have disposed of all or any part of the defective goods, and shall have obtained the same profit as if they had been in a sound state, he shall have no claim on the seller.

Art. 20.—The action for the annulling of a sale shall be commenced within 24 hours after notice has been given to that effect by the party claiming it, should the delivery not have been begun, and within 24 hours after each day's delivery, if the delivery shall have been begun; in the case where the sale shall be annulled, the goods already delivered shall be returned to the seller as they lay where deposited by the purchaser.

Art. 21.—The charges for the delivery of goods sold shall be borne by the seller, and those for the transport from the places of delivery by the buyer, where there are no difficulties between the parties to the contract (see Art. 27.)

Art. 22.—All sales where no stipulation to the contrary exists, shall be understood to be made for cash, under a discount of 6 per cent as far as regards Provisions, Grain, Ironmongery, Wines, Spirits, and other articles in Table 1; and under a discount of 10 per cent as regards Piece Goods, Silks, Merceries, &c., also classed in the said Table.

Art. 23.—The seller, who shall have been in the habit of according to a buyer a credit of a certain number of days after the delivery of goods without diminishing the usual discount, shall not be entitled to exact immediate payment, unless he shall have given notice in writing or through his Broker of the change in his disposition towards the buyer within 48 hours of the date of the sale or of the passing of the contract.

Art. 24.—If the delivery is to be immediate, the seller must acquaint the buyer immediately after the sale, either through his Broker or through a clerk of his house, of the change in his manner of settling.

Art. 25.—If the seller insists on payment of cash on the delivery of the goods, he shall duely acquaint the buyer of the same, who shall have the opinion of submitting to the new condition or of annulling the sale, conforming, in the latter case, to the conditions of article 20; but in case of immediate delivery, the buyer shall at once declare what course he intended to adopt.

Art. 26.—The buyer who shall have been in the habit of obtaining a delay of a certain number of days for the payment of his account, shall

lose, after the expiration of that delay, 1 per cent of the discount allowed on his account for every farther week's delay in the payment, and if he shall not have paid at the expiration of one month, he shall lose all claim to any discount.

Art. 27.—When any of the above mentioned circumstances occur and the parties cannot agree, they shall carry the affair before the Committee of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce for decision; and if that decision should not be satisfactory, the parties may appeal to the General Committee of the Chamber, whose decision shall be final. Appeal will be allowed only where the amount in dispute is above 100 Dollars.

Art. 28.—All legal proceedings should be avoided as much as possible.

Art. 29.—A sale "tel quel," made on samples exhibited or without samples, shall preclude any claim on account of quality on the delivery. That is to say, the seller shall be obliged to deliver and the buyer to receive the goods sold in good or bad condition, but in sound packages and free from damage by sea water, grease or any liquid which may have injured the goods during the voyage, or otherwise, but without claim for any other defects.

Art. 30.—A sale according to samples exposed shall imply that the goods to be delivered shall not be inferior to the sample, and should they be superior in quality, the seller shall still be bound to deliver the same, without augmentation of the price stipulated; for in this case the parties dealing in good faith intend to deliver or receive the goods sold at least equal, if not superior to sample; should the delivery be inferior to the sample, the annulling of the sale follows as a matter of right, unless the parties agree to another price to the satisfaction of both.

Art. 31.—Goods offered for sale by competition shall be adjudged as a matter of right to the highest bidder, when the seller is satisfied with the price, and the buyer suits him. But when the price offered is not to the satisfaction of the seller and he asks another, above the highest price offered, he shall not adjudge the goods to another, without first asking the highest bidder if he take or do not take the goods at the price fixed.

Any new proposition on the part of the highest bidder, below the price asked shall be considered as a refusal, and disengage the seller as to the highest bidder. In that case the goods shall be adjudged to the first buyer who shall say I will take the goods at the price asked.

Art. 32.—Sugar, the produce of the colony, shall be excepted from the conditions established in Articles 12 and 30. The delivery, in this case, shall be made within the fifteen days following that of the sale, and any claim for difference in quality compared with the selling sample, shall be made before the Sugar is taken away or shipped. Any difference in the quality shall be determined amicably by the parties to the contract, or by arbitration. No claim for difference shall be admissible if the difference established shall be less than 5 c. per 100 lbs., and if the difference established shall amount to 25 c. per 100 lbs., or if the description of sugar delivered be different from the selling sample, it shall be optional with the buyer to cancel the sale or to complete the delivery at the price fixed by the arbitrators.

After the expiration of the delay of fifteen days the sugar shall be at the risk of the buyer unless within that delay he shall have claimed delivery, and the delay shall thus be proved to have been caused by the seller.

After the expiration of the delay of fifteen days no claim for difference

shall be admissible if the difference established shall be less than 25 c. per 100 lbs., and if the difference established shall amount to 50 c. per 100 lbs., it shall be optional with the buyer to cancel the sale or to complete the delivery at the price fixed by the arbitrators.

In establishing any difference in the price of Sirop Sugar the arbitrators shall take into consideration the deterioration which may have taken place in the selling sample.

Art. 33.—A sale "bon, loyal et marchand" shall imply not only that the goods sold shall be of good quality, but that they unite all the qualities necessary for their retail; that is to say, that both the goods and the packages containing them shall be perfectly sound.

Art. 34.—A sale by anticipation, that is an engagement to deliver certain goods after the safe arrival of a vessel expected, may be made "tel que" or "bon, loyal et marchand," according to the stipulations of the contract of sale. But unless where conditions to the contrary are stipulated, the engagement shall be binding only if the vessel arrive within 15 days from the date of the sale, after that delay the engagement shall not be binding.

Art. 35.—The arrival of a vessel shall date from the day on which she anchors at the Bell Buoy or in the Harbour.

Art. 36.—If a cargo sold shall arrive in a damaged state, the buyer shall have the right to receive whatever part of the cargo may be in conformity with the conditions of the sale, as far as regards the quality of the goods.

Art. 37.—When a sale is made to arrive, the sale note should stipulate whether the buyer is to take delivery alongside of the vessel or on the quay; where there is no stipulation to this effect, the seller shall be bound to deliver the goods on the quay or in his stores, as may be most convenient for him.

Art. 38.—All risk of damage shall be at the charge of the seller until the buyer shall be in possession of the goods, unless the latter shall be in default as in Articles 11 and 12.

Art. 39.—After the 30th June 1861, the landing charges on all goods imported into Mauritius shall be borne by the goods, unless conditions to the contrary are stipulated in the Bill of Lading.

Art. 40.—After the 30th June 1861, where Drafts drawn from abroad shall be accompanied by a Bill of Lading as guarantee for payment, the drawee shall have the option either to give a security which shall be satisfactory to the holder of the Draft, or to pay it under discount at the current rate of the Mauritius Commercial Bank.

Unforeseen cases which may have escaped notice, are to be determined according to Article 27.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, F. CHANNELL.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN PORT LOUIS.

Adler and Co., F. and H., Place d'Armes.

— Aga Mahomed Hassim, Hospital Street.

Aikin and Co., Corderie Street.

Ajee Ally Ackbar and Aza Mahomet Buckeer, Corderie Street,

Antelme and Co., Quay Street.

Arnal, Cayrou and Co., Corner of Moka and Rempart Streets.

Bathfield and Co., W., Church Street.

Bellet Bros., Government Street.

Benazech, Joseph, Comedie Street.

Brodie, J. and J., Church Street.

Brownrigg, C. C., Rempart Street.

Bullen, R. and Co., Corderie Street.

Canonville, J., Comedie Street.

Cayrou and Co., Church Street.

Chauvin, Bro., Coasters Quay.

Cutler, Hiram, Place d'Armes.

Chapman and Barclay. The Tower.

Davy and Robinson, Queen Street.

Drouhet, Corderie Street.

Dufay, Wilson and Co., Corderie Street.

— Elias, Mallac and Co., Pump Street.

Ellias Hassac, agent of Hadjee Jussop Noomamode, Hospital Street.

Francis, E. and Co., Quay Street.

Gonnet, J. and F., Royal Street.

Hameer Cassim, Limites Street.

— Hunter, Ireland and Co., Hospital Street.

Jack, Robert, New Moka Street.

Kruger, Farquhar Street.

K7Vern and Co., Place d'Armes.

Leishman, James and Co., Pavillion Street.

Lewin, A., Royal Street.

Louvet and Co., Church Street.

Macpherson, A. C., Pavillion Street.

Mahomed Hajee Ismael, Hospital Street.

Osman Hajee Allereka, Queen Street.

Pestonjee Manackjee, Farquhar Street.

— Pipon Bell and Co., Queen Street.

- Richardson, Johnston and Co., Desforges Street.
- Schlusser and Co., Monneron Establishment.
- Scott and Co., Rempart Street.
- Serendat, J. B., Church Street.

BROKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

(For License see Page 178.)

LIST WITH DATES OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.]

- Louis-Marie J.-B. Léchelle, 1st February 1831, *Syndic*, Créoles Street.
- Erophile De Lachenardière, 20th November 1832, St.-George Street.
- Volcy Senneville, 15th January 1833, Government Street.
- Félix Cloupet, 12th February 1833, Place-d'Armes.
- Charles Rougé, 5th April 1837, Church Street.
- François-Léonard Boy, 17th April 1837, Church Street.
- Etienne Pellereau, 23rd May 1837, Malabar Street.
- Jules Giquel, 15th October 1837, Place-d'Armes.
- Pierre-Olivier Jamet, 25th September 1840, Church Street.
- Alfred-Hypolite Lagesse, 16th May 1842, Church Street.
- Joseph Orphée Laval, 18th August 1842, Queen Street.
- Evenor Mamet, 19th December 1842, Church Street.
- Alfred Besnard, 14th June 1843, Queen Street.
- Charles Eugène Bazire, 16th September 1844, Place-d'Armes.
- Emilien Hermans, 6th April 1846, Bourbon Street.
- Jules Gachet, 12th October 1846, Farquhar Street.
- Charles Pitot, 18th June 1847.
- Alfred Bertin, 6th September 1847, Place-d'Armes.
- Numa Lortan, 13th March 1848, Place-d'Armes.
- Caromi Fouquereaux, 6th May 1848, Government Street.
- Charles-Antoine Caiez D'Epinay, 13th July 1848, Place-d'Armes.
- Marie-Alexandre Th. A. Hugues, 11th December 1848, Bourbon Street.
- Victor Louis Saintou, 25th May 1850, Church Street.
- Nicolas *Alias* Nicles Bestel, 21th June 1850, Place-d'Armes,

The fundamental Law on Brokers and Exchange Brokers is dated 14 Thermidor an XII, and was made in conformity to the law of French Republic dated 29 Germinal an IX, and the Consular "arrêtés" of 29th Germinal same year, and 27 Frairial an X, (Code Decaën, page 85.)

This law has been renewed and modified by Ordinance No. 11 of 1836.

TARIFF OF BROKERAGE, COMMISSION, AND FEES OF BROKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

*Published in conformity with Art. 20 of Ordinance 11 1836, by
Government notice dated 5th January 1837.*

- 1.—For sales or purchases of goods, merchandize and moveables, payable, half by the seller and half by the purchaser. 1 p. cent.
- 2.— „ Sales or purchases of immoveables and ships payable half by the seller—half by the purchaser.. . 1 „
- 3.— „ Sales or purchases of cattle, out of the town 1 p. cent by the seller and 1 p. cent by the purchaser. 2 „
- 4.— „ Procuring advances on cargoes of sugar for Europe or elsewhere 1 p. cent on the amount of the advances $\frac{1}{2}$ by the party making the advance $\frac{1}{2}$ by the party who receives it. 1 „
- 5.— „ Estimation of Goods, merchandize and all other articles, verification of the state of damaged merchandize, and other operation of the like nature, for each attendance of a Broker which shall not exceed 3 hours. £ 1
and for each attendance of one hour beyond the 3 hours. 4s.
- 6.— „ Negotiating Notes of hand whatever be their date of payment payable by the receiver. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. cent.
- 7.— „ Negotiating Bills of Exchange payable $\frac{1}{2}$ by the holder and $\frac{1}{2}$ by the receiver of the Bills. $\frac{1}{2}$ „
- 8.— „ Negotiating contracts and bottomry bonds payable by the consignee. $\frac{1}{2}$ „
- 9.— „ Procuring freight and passengers payable by the persons employing the Broker. $\frac{1}{2}$ „
- 10.— „ Hire of labourers, workmen, immoveable property, on the whole amount of hire if the contract or lease does not exceed one year and on the amount of hire for a year only if the duration of the contract or lease exceeds that period, $\frac{1}{2}$ by the person hiring and $\frac{1}{2}$ by the other party. 1 „
- 11.— „ Each signature on certificate or "parère". 4s.

AUCTIONEERS.

Imbault De Marigny, Government Street.

Emanuel Clément, Church Street.

Furey Herchenroder, Bourbon Street.

François Raoul, Queen Street.

Henry Saundby, Place-d'Armes.

William Kidson, Queen Street.

ORDINANCE

No. 7 of 1835.

ENACTED by GOVERNOR Sir W. NICOLAY, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

*Ordinance for the Establishment of Public Valuers and Appraisers
(Commissaires Priseurs) at the Mauritius.*

WHEREAS the Establishment of Public Valuers and Appraisers is provided for by the 626, 933 and 943 articles of the "Code de Procédure Civile," and whereas the want of such persons is daily felt on the sale and appraisement of effects made after decease, or by judicial authority.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has decreed and decrees.

NUMBER, &c.

Art. 1.—There shall be appointed at the Mauritius Public Valuers and Appraiser sellers of moveable effects, to be nominated by His Excellency the Governor save as hereafter mentioned, there shall be six for the town of Port-Louis and its suburbs.

On shall be named in every district, provided that His Excellency the Governor shall deem it necessary.

Duties of public Appraisers,

Art. 2. Their duties shall extend to the exclusion of all other persons to the valuing and appraising of all moveable goods and effects intended to be exposed to Public sale or auction, whether such appraisement be made at the request of parties or after decease as well as on all cases where the law requires it or it be judicially ordered.

They shall enjoy the like privileges as Notaries, Registrars and Bailiffs, in all sales which shall be made within the Colony, of the aforesaid nature.

Valuation, appraisements, &c.

Art. 3.—Whenever the moveable effects shall have been estimated at the taking off of the seals, by the Justice of Peace and the Civil Officer at a less sum than 200 dollars, a Public valuation shall not be necessary unless called for by one of the parties interested.

It shall only be requisite to draw up a statement descriptive of the moveable property.

Art. 4.—In cases where the Public Appraisement shall not take place at the making of the inventory, the Appraiser shall draw up a special report of his appraisement which shall at all times remain annexed to the account of sales and is to be produced to the Procureur du Roi and the Judge in all sales where their presence is required by law.

Art. 5.—Whosoever in the progress of an appraisement any article of value or of art shall be found which the Appraiser is unable to estimate, he may cause himself to be assisted, and the parties concerned may require him to do so, by one or more experienced persons compe-

tent to appropriate the same, which persons shall be sworn by the Judge and their expenses be taxed by him.

Art. 6.—There shall be allowed to the Public Appraisers for every attendance of 3 hours duration a fee of twenty shillings.

Charges on sales.

Art. 7.—Until a general table of fees shall be established, the Public Appraisers shall be entitled to make the same charges on sales as are allowed to those Public Officers who have a like privilege of sale with themselves.

Art. 8.—Public appraisers when called out of town shall be entitled to the same fees for time and travelling expenses as are allowed to the notaries.

Security and License.

Art. 9.—They shall be under the superintendence of the Procureur du Roi.

They shall give security in the sum of three thousand dollars either by way of mortgage or by two solvent sureties to be received by the President of the Court of first instance in the presence of the Procureur du Roi.

They shall pay a licence of (£ 3) three pounds sterling.

They shall be sworn in before the Court of first instance.

Title of Auctioneer suppressed.

Art. 10.—The title and duties of Auctioneers are suppressed, all Auctioneers who have received a licence from the Governor, shall take and exercise the appellation and duties of "Public Appraisers sellers of moveable effect.

They shall previously give the security and take the oath mentioned in the preceding article.

Art. 11.—The present Ordinance shall come into force and effect on the 1st May 1835.

Enacted in Council at Port Louis, Isle of Mauritius, the 9th day of March 1835.

ORDINANCE

No. 13 of 1841.

Enacted by Governor Sir LIONEL SMITH, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government.

Conferring upon auctioneers or "Commissaires-Priseurs" the exclusive right of making voluntary sales by Public Auction, of all goods, chattels wares and merchandizes.

Whereas it is for the interests and at the same time conformable to the usages of Commerce that Auctioneers or "Commissaires-Priseurs"

be especially and exclusively charged with the voluntary sales of goods and chattels at Public Auction on sufficient securities being by them furnished, His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered and does hereby order :

Art. 1.—All Auctioneers or “Commissaires-Priseurs” licensed and established by Ordinance No 7 of 1835, shall for the future alone enjoy the exclusive right and privilege of making voluntary sales by Public Auction of all goods chattels wares and merchandizes of every description.

They shall retain concurrently with the other public officers the privilege of making such sales of moveables and personal effects as may become necessary on the occurrence of deaths or Bankruptcies, or in execution of distrains or Judgments of the Courts of Justice.

Art. 2.—Auctioneers or “Commissaires-Priseurs” in what regards the sale of Goods shall comply with the formalities prescribed by Ordinance No. 3 of 1838.

Art. 3.—The security required on the part of Auctioneers or “Commissaires-Priseurs” is fixed at the sum of £ 3000 pounds sterling. The same shall be furnished and received after the manner fixed by Article 9 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1835.

All Auctioneers or “Commissaires-Priseurs” actually practising as such shall be bound to complete their security within the delay of two months from the date of the publication of the present Ordinance in default whereof they shall *de jure* be considered as having resigned their Licences and shall not be allowed to exercise their functions.

Art. 4.—All individuals and all others public Officers, are hereby prohibited from making voluntary sales of goods, chattels, wares or merchandizes by Public Auction under pain of a fine which shall not exceed one fourth of the price of the Articles sold.

The above enactment is not applicable to sales of wholesale Goods wares merchandizes or Colonial produce, between merchants and traders according to the usages of Commerce.

Art. 5.—It shall be lawful for Auctioneers or “Commissaires-Priseurs” to receive all declarations relative to such sales as shall have been announced by them. To receive all “*oppositions*” lodged against such sales. To submit to the competent authority all references to which their operations may give rise, and to that effect to cite before such authority the parties interested.

Art. 6.—Every opposition and attachment lodged in the hands of Auctioneers or “Commissaires-Priseurs” relative to their functions, every notification of a Judgment pronouncing the validity of such opposition or attachment shall be of no effect unless the original of such opposition attachment or notification of Judgment shall have been countersigned by the Auctioneer or “Commissaires-Priseurs” or in case of his absence or of refusal, by an Officer of the “Ministère Public.”

Art. 7.—There shall be allowed to the Auctioneers or “Commissaires-Priseurs” 3 per cent on the produce of the sales by them effected in full of all fees and charges not including the sums by them disbursed for advertising the sale and for duties thereon.

Art. 8.—All Auctioneers or “Commissaires-Priseurs” shall keep a diary on stamped paper in which they shall daily insert their “*procès-*

verbaux " and which shall be previously countersigned at the commencement and numbered and paraphed on each page by the President of the Court of First Instance or by his Assistant. This diary shall be closed and settled quarterly by the Receiver of Registration dues.

Art. 9.—Ordinance No. 7 of 1836 shall moreover continue to have effect, with the exception of the increase of security to be furnished by Auctioneers or "Commissaires-Priseurs."

Art. 10.—The present Ordinance shall have effect from the date of its publication.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 31st day of May 1841.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

The Commercial Bank was founded in 1838, and commenced to transact business the 1st September. Two thirds of the joint capital which was fixed at p. 500,000, were paid up prior to any business transactions, the remaining p. 200,000 are considered as a reserve, and cannot be called for unless specially consented to by a general assembly of the shareholders.

All Government transactions, as regards receipts and payments are now carried on by the bank the Revenue being paid into it by the several departments, and disbursements made by checks from the Treasury:

The Board of Directors made a half yearly account of the transactions of the Bank,

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

President, H. König,

Vice president, B. S. Houghton.

A. Vigoureux.

W. Pentony.

Ed. Hugon.

F. Cloupet.

Ed. Francis,

C. C. Brownrigg.

E. Leclezio.

Cashier and Secretary : P. Hugon.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

This society was founded in August 1829, under the style of the Society of Natural History, and its first meeting took place on the 24th of that month, the anniversary of birth of Ouvier. It was presided by the late much esteemed Charles Telfair, who died the in July 1833.

During the first year of its foundation, the meetings took place at the residence of the President. Since 1830 they have been held in one of the Rooms at the Royal College, placed at the disposal of the members. This locality, afforded to the Society by Sir Charles Colville, patron of the Society, has been conferred upon it by his successors. His honor Judge Blackburn, who succeeded Mr. Telfair as President of the society, was replaced by the late Colonial Secretary, Cap. Dick in Jan. 1836.

The following is the latest recorded official state of the Society which has for some time borne the title placed at the head of this memorandum.

PATRON :

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. W. ANDERSON, C. B.,

Honorary Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. M. GOMM, K. C. B.,

Honorary President.

G. F. DICK, Esq.,

Honorary Members.

Cuninghame, (George Corsane) Scotland.
 Decandolle, (Alphonse) Professor, Geneva.
 Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, (Isidore) of the Royal Institute, Paris
 Gray, (John) Greenock.
 Herschell, (Sir John) London.
 Martius, (Von) of the Academy of Sciences, Munich.
 Morris, (James) London.
 Reid, (Sir John Rea) London.
 Schreibers, (C. Von) Counsellor of State, Vienna.
 Staveley, (Lieut.-General William) Governor at Hong-Kong.
 Wallich, (Dr. Nathaniel) London.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Hon. R. W. Rawson, President.	Rev. L. Banks.
W. Bojer	C. C. Brownrigg.
Fs. Liénard	Hon. G. Froppier.
L. Bouton, Secretary.	Eug. Leclézio.
F. M. Dick	E. Poujade.
J. Levieux	E. Vigoureux,
A. Desenne, Treasurer.	

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

W. Bojer, President,	Hon. G. Froppier.
L. Bouton, Secretary.	Fred. M. Dick.
Rev. L. Banks.	J. Levieux.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Liénard Fs., President,	Eug. Leclézio.
A. Desenne, Treasurer and Secretary.	E. Poujade.
C. C. Brownrigg.	E. Vigoureux,

AUDITORS.

N. Charon.	W. Dick.
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There are 113 resident, and 43 corresponding members.

MAURITIUS LITERARY INSTITUTION.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon. W. R. Kerr, Esq., President.

The Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, Esq., Treasurer.

R. Ackroyd, Esq., Secretary.

Robert Macfarlane, Esq.

A. Lechelle, Esq.

H. C. Bury, Esq.

Rev. J. M. De Joux.

This institution was first established in August 1825, by a general subscription of the Officers in the Civil Service, aided by the liberal assistance of Governor Sir Lowry Cole; but the present locality, a spacious room in the upper story of the large building on the Place d'Armes, was not hired before 1835.

The object of the institution (as mentioned in its Regulations printed in 1844,) is the formation of a collection of Standard Works for the use of the inhabitants of the Island contributing to its support, and of affording them an early perusal of the best works of Modern Literature in the English and French Languages, together with the principal European and Colonial Periodicals and Newspapers.

The Library is open to Members, all days, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. from 1st April to the end of September; and from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M. from 1st October to the end of March; except on Sundays, Christmas-Day, and Good Friday; and the Librarian is in attendance from 8 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Candidates for admission into the Institution are nominated, in writing, by three Members, and admitted on such nomination being approved by the Committee, and on the payment of the Entrance Fee and first Quarterly Subscription.

Every Member, pays an Entrance Fee of £2, and is liable to a Subscription of £ 1. 4. 0. per quarter, *payable in advance*, excepting Officers belonging to Her Majesty's Army or Navy stationed in the Island, who are not liable to any Entrance Fee, nor to payment of the Subscription for more than *one month in advance*.

Any Subscriber paying £ 25 in one sum becomes a Member for life, without any further payment.

A General Meeting of the Members is held annually, on the first Wednesday in the month of August, at 3 o'clock P. M. when the Committee is chosen.

MASONIC LODGES.

There are only three in the Island of Mauritius, the Lodge of Triple-Espérance, La Paix and one existing in the 5th Regiment, the St.-George.

LA TRIPLE-ESPERANCE,

ESTABLISHED 23RD DECEMBER 1778.

Jules Virieux, Vénérable (Master.)

Auguste Laporte, premier Surveillant (First Warden.)

Edouard Vigoureux, second Surveillant (Second Warden.)

Henry Bertin, Orateur (Speaker.)
 Melchior Bourbon, Orateur-Adjoint (Assistant do.)
 Auguste Bertin, Secrétaire (Secretary.)
 Ernest Chrestien, Secrétaire-Adjoint (Deputy Secretary.)
 Grégoire Chenaux, premier Expert (First Tyler.)
 Auguste Hugues, Trésorier (Treasurer.)
 Derosières Durup, Archiviste (Comptroller.)
 Jacques Rousset, père, Aumônier-Hospitalier (Almoner.)

A gratuitous School for the education of mechanics of a poor class was founded on the 3rd March 1851 : Director, M. Bourbon.

LA PAIX.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1790.

Note.—The Lodge established on the 27th December 1786, under the name of the "Quinze Artistes," was, about 13 years ago, fused into the "La Paix" lodge.

Charles Rougé, Vénérable (Master.)
 Antoine Joly, premier Surveillant, (First Warden.)
 Philimon Barbeau, deuxième Surveillant (Second Warden.)
 Pierre Nelsire Charon, Orateur (Speaker.)
 Versanges De Lainé, Secrétaire (Secretary.)
 Jules Bied Charreton, Député auprès du Grand Orient.
 Eugène Berguin, Trésorier (Treasurer.)
 Victor Lanougarède, Aumônier hospitalier (Almoner.)
 Eugène Navarre, Maître de Cérémonie (Master of Ceremonies.)
 George Vilbro, 2me ditto (2nd do.)
 Louis Egiste Bergicourt, Archiviste garde des Sceaux et Timbre.
 Jean-Baptiste Levasseur, Architecte controleur (Architect.)
 Courtaux, 1er Expert (First Tyler.)
 Eugène Barbeau, 2me Expert (2nd Tyler.)
 Pierre Alleaume, 3me Expert, (3rd Tyler.)
 Jean Jasmin, Maître des banquets.
 Nemours Chaillat, Couvreur.
 Dufau, Intendant de la colonne d'harmonie.
 Marius Boule, Porte Epée (Sword Bearer)
 Endoxe Serret, Porte Etendard (Standard Bearer.)
 Virgile Naz, Orateur adjoint (Assistant Speaker.)
 Léonce Larché, Secrétaire adjoint (Assistant Secretary.)

MAURITIUS THEATRE.

TROUPE DRAMATIQUE DE L'ILE MAURICE.

ADMINISTRATION.

MM. Petit-Welter, Directeur.
 Armand, Régisseur-Général.
 Prudhomme, Second Régisseur.
 Roger, premier Chef d'Orchestre.
 Stebinger, premier Violon Solo.
 Maurer, deuxième Chef d'Orchestre.

***..... Bibliothécaire.
 Vandermeersch, Peintre-Décorateur.
 Campguilhem, Costumier.
 Magrin, Souffleur.

Grand Opéra, Opéra Comique, Traductions, Vaudeville, &a., &a.

MM. Lapierre, premier Tenor, les Roger.
 Verlé, premier Tenor Léger, 2me. de grand opéra.
 Berton, deuxième Tenor des Tenors Légers,
 Lacroix, Martin, Baryton, Hermann Léon.
 Corneille, première Basse en tous genres
 J. Carrier, Trial, 1er Comique.
 Georget, Basse Comique, Laruettc, Grime, &a.
 Tournois, Rôles de convenance.
 Prudhomme, deuxième et 3me Basse.
 Lapireau, deuxième et 3me Comique, des Tenors.
 Eugène D***, Rôles de convenance.
 Louis, Chœurs et Rôles accessoires.
 Montel, Chœurs.
 Armand, Chœurs.
Mmes Corneille, première Forte Chanteuse, Falcon et Stoltz.
 Berton, première Chanteuse Légère.
Mlle. Théodorine, première Dugazon.
Mmes Verlé, Mère Dugazon.
 Derond, première Duègne.
Mlle. M. Weibers, deuxième Dugazon.
Mmes Louis, des Secondes Dugazon et Rôles de convenance.
 Henry, Rôles de convenance.
 Lapierre, Rôles de convenance et Chœurs.
 Arthémise, Rôles de convenance et Chœurs.
Mlle. Ferdinand, première danseuse.

Drame, Comédie, Vaudeville.

MM. Verlé, Fort Jeune 1er et Jeunes 1ers Rôles.
 Berton, Jeune Premier.
 J. Carrier, premier Comique en tous genres.
 Georget, Grime, Caricatures.
 Tournois, Rôles de Pères, Grimes, &a.
 Lapircau, Des Jeunes Comiques et Amoureux.
 Prudhomme, Des Seconds Pères et Rôles de convenance.
 Eugène D***, Des 1ers Rôles, Pères nobles, &a.
Mlles. Théodorine, Jeune Première et Déjazet.
 Weiber, Jeune Première, ingénuités.
Mmes Henry, Des Coquettes, Rôles de convenance.
 Verlé, premiers Rôles et Coquettes.
 Derond, Duègnes, Caricatures.
 Lapierre, Rôles de convenance.
 Louis, Des Ingénuités et Rôles de convenance.
 Arthémise, Rôles de convenance.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The bathing rooms, alluded to in the Almanachs of 1828 and 1847, still exist on the Chaussée opposite the Company's Gardens, and are open every day. Refreshments can be obtained at moderate prices.

Sea Bathing.

A very agreeable bathing place has been set apart, near the ancient salt pans and not far from the mouth of Grand River, for the special use of the ladies. Several huts have been erected for their accommodation. The spot is well chosen and retired. The shore forms a gentle slope, and possesses a sandy bottom free from any holes, and those prickly shells which in other places are abundantly found.

The Bathing places of usual resort for the other sex are situated principally in the creek at the mouth of Grand River, where, dressing and undressing *sub Jove*, the daring swimmer plunges from the surgent rocks into the liquid waves, his favorite feat being to swim over to the sand bank mid-way between the two shores.

Another place of common resort, and possessing its attractions for the less resolute, is along side of the Tromelin Causeway (a narrow road-way three quarters of a mile in length, formed of blocks of stone, and joining Cooper's Island to the main land). Here the timorous bather can take his aqueous promenade for a considerable distance within soundings, and without fear of encountering that unpleasant intruder, the shark.

In the Country Districts which border on the sea, convenient bathing places present themselves in every direction.

RACES.

MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.

The Mauritius Turf Club is composed of about 80 members, who pay an annual subscription of £ 3 each.

Observations on the Turf.

The recreations of the Turf date in Mauritius almost from its possession by the English. In 1812 occurred the first race in the Island, Lady Farquhar gave a handsome gold cup in patronage of the sport, which example was followed by His Excellency Governor Farquhar and the inhabitants. The late Colonel Draper, whose name is to this day ever associated with this sport, and perpetuated on the field, has been designated as the father of the Turf at Mauritius. In early life he was particularly addicted to field sports. He was one of the oldest members of the English Jockey Club, and preserved his juvenile predilections to the last. To him we are principally indebted for the establishment and continuation of Races in the Island.

Himself an excellent horseman, he delighted in the stir and excitement to which those annual meetings gave rise, importing from England as well as the Cape, at a vast expense, horses of superior breed, which until within a few years of his death he himself ordinarily rode.

It is to those long resident in Mauritius a source of agreeable reminiscence to recall those days when the old Colonel left his residence on the Champ de Mars on old "Restoration," a horse that to him was dear from the association of its name with an event of his own life; a horse that

appeared as a winner on the course during fourteen years, and owed its death to its last struggle thereon.

The death of Colonel Draper has been noted in another part of this work. On its occurrence a suggestion was made to erect a statue to his memory on the field of his exploits: a subscription was set on foot, and would have been readily filled; but we must seek in the arcana of incongruities the reason for a non-execution of the intention shewn.

In 1813 Major Sale (afterwards Major General Sir R. Sale) on Sir R. Farquhar's horse Rondeaux carried off the gold cup; the Lieutenant Governor of Bourbon increased the interest of these races by sending up horses to contend for the plates.

The races were continued during the succeeding years until 1818, when on the 1st July Major Sale carried the victory against Colonel Draper's Little Mark, and on the 6th the gallant Major, was equally successful against Colonel Draper's Play or Pay and Streatham Lass belonging to M. Reader, whose name has since appeared on the list of members of the Club and as its Secretary.

In the annals of the Turf, M. Reader's name will be found associated with some of the best contested races.

The racing week of late years has been generally in July or August and extended over three alternate days, the principal races being on the first and second, and the third being devoted to Hack races, poney races, running in sacks and foot races.

The size of the Champ de Mars, on which the course is situated, according to the measurements of Colonel Lloyd is as follows:

Perimeter of the inner side of the Race Course, mean of two measurements, 4115 feet.

At a distance of 10 feet outside of the above the perimeter is by calculation 4178 feet.

At a distance of 20 feet it is 4240. 7 feet.

At a distance of 25 feet outside the course, it is 4266. 45 feet.

The distance of the starting place from the Draper mile post is about 700 feet.

From this it will be seen that in racing, a horse, by lugging the posts, has an immense advantage over its opponent; but assuming only that another horse describes its course at a distance of 10 feet from the Posts he will have to go over a greater distance by nearly 63 feet or nine lengths.

The greatest speed accomplished during the late few years has been 1 m. 35 s. from winning post to winning post, being at the rate of 29½ miles per hour, not quite half a mile in a minute, and only one half the speed of the feat of "Eclipse," which is said once to have gone a mile in a minute.

The regulations of New Market are strictly adhered to by the Turf Club.

MAURITIUS SPA.

M. Tielemann's notice of 16th September 1818.

A spring of chalybeate water having been discovered on the heights of Champ de Lort, the contents of which are nearly similar to those of

some of the springs at Cheltenham in England, the proprietor (Mr. Tielemann) begs leave to publish, under the sanction of the Chief of the Medical Department, the chemical analysis made of it, and trusts that the information may be favorably received by the Medical Gentlemen and the public at large.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Contents in 13 gallons of water.

Sulphate of Magnesia	3½ oz.
Muriate of Soda	4½ „
ditto Lime	6 gros.
Sulphate ditto	2 gros, 1 Scruple.
Carbonate ditto	} each. ¾ oz.
Oxide of Iron	
Alum	
Silica	
Total.	9 oz. and 9 gros.

It would appear that the above analysis is incorrect, or that the water has subsequently become still further impregnated with mineral properties, the following being the resultt of the chemical experiments of J. W. Watson, Esq., M. D, upon one quart of water.

Carbonate of Magnesia	}	5, 50
ditto of Lime			
Muriates of Soda	}	50, 00
ditto of Magnesia			
ditto of Lime			
Sulphates of Magnesia	}	32, 00
ditto of Lime			
Oxide of Iron	}	0, 75
Silica			

From this, if correct, it would appear that the mineral waters discovered by Mr. Tielemann are superior to those of Epsom, Spa and Seidlitz.

It is to be regretted that of late years this once celebrated spring has been almost totally forgotten, when it is observed that the greater portion of our invalids who go to Bourbon for their health, attribute its improved state on their return to the beneficial effects of the mineral waters there.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

ACCORDING TO THE CALCULATIONS OF M. REGNAUD, IN CHARGE OF THE OBSERVATORY AT PORT LOUIS.

From August 1849 to February 1851.

BAROMETER.				THERMOMETER.			OBSERVATIONS.
1849.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
August.	once 30in. 860	4times 80. 170	30. 208	8times 76° 00	once 70° 00	73° 00	* The hurricane occurred and was at its greatest strength from noon to 1 o'clock on the day of observation.
September.	once 80. 480	once 30. 190	30. 800	6times 76° 00	once 73° 00	75° 00	
October.	once 30. 870	once 80. 160	30. 265	* 8times 79° 00	twice 76° 00	77° 00	
November.	once 30. 500	twice 30. 060	30. 200	4times 82° 00	8times 79° 00	80° 00	
December.	twice 80. 160	once 29. 960	30. 077	3times 84° 00	twice 78° 00	81° 00	The foregoing observations were taken at 10 o'clock P. M. daily; upon the thermometer in the interior of the clock at the observatory; and as a general observation it may be remarked that the average heat in the town elsewhere observable was five degrees greater than here mentioned.
1850.							
January.	once 80. 100	once 29. 946	29. 946	3times 86° 00	twice 80° 00	81° 10	
February.	once 80. 060	once * 29. 680	29. 980	once 86° 00	6times 80° 00	83° 00	
March.	twice 30. 150	once 29. 340	29. 921	14times 82° 00	4times 80° 00	81° 40	
April.	twice 30. 240	once 29. 880	30. 069	twice 83° 00	once 76° 00	80° 50	
May.	once 30. 210	once 30. 080	30. 124	12times 79° 00	5times 77° 00	78° 00	
June.	twice 30. 260	once 30. 090	30. 192	8times 77° 00	5times 74° 00	75° 00	
July.	once 30. 450	once 30. 140	30. 289	twice 76° 00	8times 73° 00	73° 33	
August.	1st 30. 390	8times 80. 190	30. 240	18times 74° 00	3times 72° 00	73° 06	
September.	1st 30. 360	twice 30. 790	30. 180	once 76° 00	twice 73° 00	74° 24	
October.	10th 30. 260	once 30. 060	30. 190	once 80° 00	once 76° 00	77° 00	
November.	twice 30. 240	once 80. 080	30. 177	6times 82° 00	2times 78° 00	80° 00	
December.	once 30. 230	once 29. 900	30. 065	7times 84° 00	twice 80° 00	83° 00	
1851.							
January.	once 30. 120	once 29. 800	29. 960	once 87° 00	once 80° 00	83° 00	
February.	twice 80. 100	once 29. 850	30. 023	once 88° 00	8times 82° 00	83° 00	

THE COLONIAL PRESS.

THE newspapers at present established in the Colony are,
Le Cernéen, in French only, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, subscription 4 drs. per quarter.

Founded in January 1832.

Le Mauricien, in French and English, published on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, subscription 4 drs. per quarter.

Founded in October 1833.

La Sentinelle, French and English, published Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, subscription 4 drs. per quarter.

Founded

The *Commercial Gazette*, in English and French, published every day in the week except Sundays, subscription 4 drs 50 cts per quarter.

Founded 1st June 1850.

The *Overland Commercial Gazette* is published on the day of the departure of each Packet with the Overland Mail, once a month.

The *Mauritius Price Current* appears every Thursday and is published at the Printing Office of the *Commercial Gazette*.

The *Government Gazette* is published at the *Commercial Gazette* Office every Saturday.

COLONIAL VESSELS.

List of Vessels belonging to the Port of Port Louis on the 31st December, 1850, which have been Registered in pursuance of Acts of Parliament, passed in the 4th and 6th years of King George the Fourth, 3rd and 4th years of King Wm. the 4th and 8, 9, 12 & 13th years of her present Majesty; shewing the year of registry, the Masters', and Owners' Names, the Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys, by whom they are usually Navigated.

*The asterisk * denotes the Coasters or "Chasse-Marées."*

- 1830, Henri Voltigeur, A. Nageon, H. & N. Duperrel, 24, 4.*
 Dauphin, J. F. Delsy, M. Dumaine, 43, 8.*
 1831, Savannais, J. Seddon, Petit & Lepeyra, 56, 7.*
 1832, Actif, J. Castell, F. Barbé, 21, 6.*
 1833, Thomy, L. Lebre, A. Rochecouste, 61, 7.*
 1834, Melanie, F. J. Barth, J. Mallet, 18, 7.*
 1835, Nicolas, P. Sampson, Fauvrelle & Lasabloneur, 76, 8.*
 1837, Seduisant, J. B. Babée, H. G. Vigoureux, 28, 4.*
 Edouard, J. P. Stevenson, A. E. Loumeau, 64, 4.
 Leontine, V. Pascalis, F. Berger, 20, 5.*
 1838, Deux Cousins, P. Cangy, M. L. Dumaine, 32, 6.*
 Humphrey Cubbin, C. Prudent, W. W. West, 15, 4.*
 Nicolas, L. Raphael, G. D'Emmerez, 51, 6.*
 1839, Fortune, L. Pont, Ve. l'Artique, 15, 4.*
 Comet, J. Arnulphy, H. Castor, 133, 18.
 Arthurus, V. Lemeur, D. Martin, 56, 7.
 Louis Voyageur, J. Vigoureux, 36, 6.*
 Union, P. Stevenson, Keating & Rochecouste, 57, 7.*
 Nelson, F. B. de Longpré, R. C. Buttié, 29, 5.*
 1840, St. John, J. R. J. Jean, Richemont & Berthelot, 33, 7.
 Euphrasia, A. Langlois, A. Hodoul, 280, 28.
 Christine, W. Edwards, L. N. Pastourel, 27, 6.*
 Regia, E. M. Williams, C. Oppenham, 106, 7.

- Solide, C. Catin, B. La Butte, 25, 6.*
 Manchester, O. Jamet, V. Lanougarede, 170, 17.
 1841, Gustave, P. Désiré, J. C. Rouillard, 17, 5.*
 Voltigeur, P. Frouville, A. A. Lalouette, 30, 5.*
 Josephine Loizeau, A. Labury, C. L. Savy, 94, 15.
 1842, Prince Albert Steamer, T. P. Harper, Gov. of Mauritius, 82, 21.
 Germain, D. C. A. Deriviere, I. P. Blancard, 40, 7.
 Dona Carmelita, T. Leisk, J. Currie, 286, 29.
 Etoile, S. Hill, L. R. de Chazal, 78, 12.
 St.-George, A. Short, E. L. Coup, 32, 6.*
 Emmelina, T. Carr, G. Harding, 71, 9.
 1843, Ariel, C. H. Lucas, J. Gévint, 150, 13.
 Eliza, C. Bastien, E. Lucas, 21, 5.*
 Olympe, T. Landers, Suffield & Co., 16, 5.*
 Saucy Jack, J. Stillaman, L. A. Mangeot, 124, 15.
 1844, Maria, Laid up unemployed, G. W. Harding, 134, 8.
 Success, L. C. L. Letord, Montille & Letord, 46, 6.*
 Sans Pareil, A. Godshall, Webb, bros., 98, 17.
 Mary Charlotte Weber, registered also at Calcutta, G. W.
 [Harding, 337, 32.]
 Deux Frères, E. B. Humbert, Humbert, 16, 5.*
 1845, Felix, H. L. Sapet, L. Dumaine, 26, 6.*
 Diavolo, J. Seddon, Gonnet & Lepeyre, 41, 6.*
 General Colville, P. Bega, Letard, Ganachaud & Bomanière,
 [110, 15.]
 Adolphe, B. Cruaux, R. Jack, 33, 7.*
 Christina, J. M. Peniche, C. W. Wiehe, 16, 4.*
 Eliza, and Jane, T. G. Skey, L. Chelin, 40, 8.
 Eliza, unemployed, Davy & Robinson, 124, 8.
 Ernest, A. Short, Lanougarede & Bonaventure, 32, 6.*
 1846, Prince Albert, A. J. M. Mason, Messrs. Webb, bros., 232, 15.
 Police, A. J. M. F. Inferna, A. Lenferna, 39, 8.*
 Saint-Joseph, J. H. Guyomarho, Dioré & Guyomarho, 36, 6.*
 Harriet, J. Lafauche, Hunter & Arbuthnot, 41, 6.*
 Eole, L. F. Letord, D. Martin, 41, 7.*
 Réparateur, E. D'offay, Messrs. Mellon, 23, 5.
 L'ane de l'Arsenal, L. A. Tremoulet, Chapman & Barclay, bros.,
 [22, 6.]*
 Jeune Antoinette, G. Hugon, F. A. Benier & Barraut, 51, 14.
 Queen, N. Pike, N. Pike, 189, 17.
 Courier de la Grande-Baie, P. Nicolas, M. Dhotman, 18, 15.*
 1847, Felicie, C. J. A. Ulcoq, C. A. A. Ulcoq, 25, 7.*
 St.-Jacques, A. J. M. F. Lenferna, Lenferna & Gervais, 26, 7.*
 Gregorio, A. Chelin, L. Chelin, 75, 10.
 Alexander, J. E. Vacher, J. Vacher, 19, 5.*
 Arpenteur, T. W. Croft, W. Owen, 95, 15.
 Two Cousins, R. Dolphin, P. L. Levieux, 106, 11.
 Revenant, Anthony, C. H. Wiehe, 39, 7.*
 Matilda, J. Speville, C. C. Brownrigg, 29, 6.*
 Jeune Charles, A. Albert, B. C. Albert, 31, 6.*
 J. Flacquois, E. A. Spinelly, Piat, Berton & Spinelly, 36, 6.*
 Sucrier, J. J. Berton, Berton, Montocchio & Co., 32, 6.*
 1848, Frederick, P. Lanconfourque, D. Martin, 42, 7.*
 Jules, C. F. J. Langlois, J. F. D. Langlois, 21, 6.*
 Irma, E. D'offay, A. Gérard, 52, 8.

- Subtil, J. Joseph, L. M. Pastourel, 33, 6.*
 Marius, J. F. M. E. Ozoux, J. Blancard, 48, 6.*
 Anaïs, A. Regnaud, A. F. Regnaud, 22, 5.*
 Genereux, J. S. Rioux, J. S. Rioux, 16, 4.*
 Elizabeth, J. Kidson, Mauritius Government, 60, 12.
 Lord Fitzroy Somerset, W. F. Kerswill, do, 89, 8.
 1849, La Felicie, E. Fauvrelle, J. & E. Fauvrelle, 42, 7.*
 Misère, W. Milne, Milne & Dauphine, 19, 4.*
 Briton's Queen, J. P. Harper, Mauritius Government, 119, 12.
 St.-Jacques, P. Louis, Pierre Louis, 17, 5.*
 Mathilde, A. Desenne, A. J. Giquel, 24, 6.*
 Briton, J. E. Cruaux, Michel & Hermans, 220, 22.
 Vénus, A. E. Nageon, A. Nageon, 105, 10.
 Légère, G. D'Emmerez, V. de Robillard, 40, 12.*
 Sea Queen, E. Cotignon, Desmarais & Gervais, 25, 5.*
 Constance, J. Marin, P. Manackjee & A. Mahomed, 177, 21.
 Adelaïde, J. F. Roche, J. Murray, 16, 5.*
 1850, Harmony, J. Seddon, Petit, Gonnet & Lepeyre, 30, 7.*
 Nimble, N. B. Loulié, P. Wiehe & E. Francis, 133, 15.
 Mazeppa, M. Schneider, J. F. Joudan, 96, 13.
 Emma Louisa, E. D'offay, A. Gérard, 86, 9.
 Alex. Auguste, J. Regnaud, A. Gérard, 86, 10.
 Anaïs, A. Jersigny, E. L. Coup, 90, 10.
 Dispatch, F. Telfer, Pestonjee Manackjee, 242, 28.
 Trois Frères, E. C. Nageon, E. C. Nageon, 99, 9.
 Industrie, L. C. or P. Rosalie, F. Langlois, 61, 12.
 Morning-Star, A. Desenne, A. L. Pitot, 35, 6.*
 Kite, W. Prout, W. Prout, 35, 6.*
 Jeune Ferdinand, R. Perle, Jean Staub, 18, 6.*
 Bright Planet, A. Cassy, A. J. Giquel, 168, 15.
 Total Vessels 105, tons 7137, crew 961.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Under this head the compiler had prepared ready for insertion a nominal return of all the vessels which arrived and left the Colony during the year 1850, with the several particulars relating to each; but as its insertion would require too much time, and the space it would occupy would extend to 800 closely printed lines, it is left out to make room for other matter, which he would otherwise be obliged to omit.

IMPORTS.

STATEMENT OF THE ENUMERABLE ITEMS OF IMPORTATION FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Animals.—Asses.	397	393	251	152	236
— Cows and Oxen.	2144	1711	2,571	2,494	5,100
— Dogs.	32	23	35	28	19
— Goats.	664	1138	957	198	35
— Horses.	361	170	152	133	426
— Mules.	1316	964	373	739	731
— Sheep.	4009	3,206	5,054	3,184	2,398
— Swine.	1007	456	244	112	247
— Bacon and hams. cwt.	791	1095	769	1,001	1,237
Bags, gunny, No.	55,100	387,410	45,925	117,216	139,936
— Yacca.	97,367	262,042	81,862	78,172	1,200
Bark, Tons.	41½		18	151½	15
Beef, salted, cwt.	10,990	14,140	9,202	10,610	17,857
Beer and Ale, hhds.	12	119½	184	874	867
— Doz. bottles.	34,913	56,554	44,343	39,273	40,482
Bran, cwt.	9261	7,609	8,515	5,208	7,822
Bricks and tiles, No.	568,352	525,187	358,327	197,716	249,476
Butter, cwt.	717	956	1,215	825	1,252
Candles, composition, lbs.	17,103	17,393	3,300	24,359	48,017
— Tallow, lbs.	3913	10,190	339	2,228	53,838
— Wax and sperm, lbs.	59,638	64,091	30,520	5,028	28,202
Carriages, No.	42	58	25	41	86
Cheese, cwt.	1014	1,829	916	995	1,883

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Chocolate and Cocos, lbs.	21,083	33,228	31,622	63,062	38,857
Clocks and watches, No.	173	365	188	161	91
Coals, tons.	4,370	1,920	2,483½	3,735	2,578
Coffee, cwt.	2,006	9,030	4,207	3,153	3,702
Copper sheets and nails, cwt.	4,361	1,580	1,277	1,193	3,629
Cordials and liqueurs, gals.	3,392½	4,092½	2,987½	2,339½	2,406
<i>Corra :</i>					
— Dhol, cwt.	32,232	35,028	19,769	39,710	22,471
— Gram, cwt.	112,316	75,169	147,068	67,465	84,610
— Oats, qrs.	7,008	4,185	9,593	2,885	7,220
— Rice, cwt.	789,508	618,757	723,033	598,652	601,388
— Wheat, qrs.	26,249	22,107	20,877	20,728	18,632
— Wheat flour, cwt.	28,662	20,427	19,981	24,462	28,423
<i>Cotton manufactures :</i>					
— White or plain, yds.	2,055,971	1,908,262	1,189,080	3,153,850	2,806,229
— Colored, yards.	3,059,593	2,896,593	2,023,516	5,013,106	3,813,150
— Stockings, doz. pairs	11,623	6,351	3,831	10,033	16,099
— Thread, lbs.	50,085	16,445	3,637	15,943	48,318
Earthen and Chinaware, pieces	648,854	31,145	239,861	343,643	536,514
Fish, dried, or salted, cwt.	18,769	20,654	16,833	16,194	21,186
— Herrings, barrels.	1,956	4,204	1,103½	1,973	4,793
— Mackerel, do.		343	783½	865	30
— Pickled, do.	542	1,061½	1,028	73	540
— Salmon, do.	21	123	141½	68	111
Fruit, cocoanuts, No.	125,306	50,136	37,400	91,623	41,136
Ghee, cwt.	5,542	7,704	3,116	1,916	4,520

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Ginger, cwt.				119	88
Glass, window, panes.	37,260	7,341	7,750	46,566	12,965
— Bottles, gross.	5,076	7,050	7,866½	74,797	5,327
Glassware, pieces.	14	193,920	68,952		246,818
Hats, beaver, No.	2,953	2,512	128	1,456	1,847
— Felt, silk, &c., do.	14,685	16,174	8,203	8,763	13,367
Straw, do.	75,026	37,160	55,042	72,352	104,173
Ice, Tons.	346	419	853	306	1,066
Iron bar, do.	133	220	184	455½	455
— Anchors and grapnels		No 4	No 3	90 cwt	871 cwt
— Nails cwt.	2,396	2,240	1,067	1,848	4,792
— Other sorts, do.	3,227	2,041	1,658	1,523	3,068
Lard, cwt.	6,767	7,581	6,450	9,757	9,852
Lead sheet, do.	1,638	2,525	698	2,084	2,080
Leather, boots and shoes pairs.	111,020	95,440	84,143	60,467	105,965
— Gloves, doz. pairs,	1,964	1,987	507½	603½	1,517½
Leeches, No.	98,000	102,000	55,000	47,500	45,000
Lentils, qrs.	322	721	94	103	136
Linen manufactures plain yds.	103,967	131,087	80,451	81,059	96,928
— Printed and died yds.		4,890			
Manure, guano tons	2,492	639½	1,169	741½	4,779
Oil, castor, cwt.	257	141	141	636	819
Cocoanut, gals.	85,223	84,200	28,335	47,128	53,849
Gingely, cwt.	563	613	686	710	1,521
Mustard, do.	653	2,537	501	1,821	3,422
Olive, gals.	12,468	8,449	9,972	10,214	16,162

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Paper hanging, Rolls, ..	28,768	34,753	7,413	31,891	39,176
Pearl barley, cwt.	43	18	16	68	154
Pitch and Tar, bar....	574	755	562	1,311	4,485
Plate wrought of silver oz.	907	1,244	792½	738	1,895
Pork, salted, cwt.	7,300	7,794	5,498	4,976	8,883
Potatoes, cwt....	3,059	2,649	3,932	4,842	3,940
Salt, tons....	7,528	593	491	605	633
Sausages, cwt.	26	53	17	15	38
Shells, No.		176		2,360	
Silks, Satin and ribbons yds....	38,901	19,756	17,139	49,947	52,818
Soap, cwt.	4,931	8,901	9,118	11,662	12,621
Spice, value.	£148,764.2.4	£334,566.9.6	£ 72,630	£379,346.2.5	£177,348.16. s
Spice : cinnamon lbs.	1	336		5,824	
— Cloves do....	2	224		360	
— Pepper, cwt.	519	24	272	720	165
Spirits, Brandy, gal.	21,761	39,963	21,409	17,965	20,971
— Geneva do....	9,315	13,073	8,131½	3,691	7,332
Stones :					
— Grindstones, No....	875	875	793	390	865
— Slates, No....	24,695	73,223	12,572	77,109	1,785
— Sugar, refined, cwt.	912	1,840	624,325	1,070	96
— of lead do.				172	
Tallow, do.	420	1,044	520	506	1,138
Tea, lbs....	32,730	8,803	31,528	22,990	12,755
Tobacco, unmanufac, lbs.	878,528	418,714	554,966	815,625	348,722
— Manufac, lbs.	172,592	328,751	127,378	140,732	89,229

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
— Segars.	7,804,290 No	3,929,632 No	1,343,250 No	15,248½ lbs	19,065 lbs
— Snuff lbs.	187	68	59	357	59
Tobacco pipes gross.	5,672	1,928	200	150	1,902
Tongues, cwt.	119	105	128	172	323
Tortoise, No.				251	
Turmeric, cwt.	1,406	255	579	994	1,767
Vermicelli & macaroni lbs	16,607	18,357	6933	4,272	17,623
Vinegar, gals.	22,400	17,573	1,1673	5,091	27,212
Wine pipes.	65	41	33	40	51
— Hhds.	19,909	27,543	23,859	31,504	26,725
— ½ hhds.	565	810	261	871	929
— Qr. casks.	159	237	100	240	280
— ½ auns.	7	30	9	51	6
— Barrels.			3	89	
— Kegs.				1	
— Doz. bot.	4,612	3,502½	2,356½	3,445½	5018
Wood.					
— Planks & Boards ft.	1,682,145	1,090,965	1,281,664	955,056	1,572,774
— Shingles No.	224,700	130,000	445,900	280,000	301,266
— Timber, cubic ft.	32,683	12,315	41,370	43,461	55,762
Woollen : Cloth yards.	171,415	145,731	104,099	290,022	285,255
— Blankets, No.	17,924	25,204	11,447	336	7,292
— Carpet, do...	215	27	326	145	5,659
— Rugs.				2,406	
— Shawls do.	8,861	13,669	8,965	11,125	16,690
— Mixed, yds.... .	22,861	3,890	9,192	16,476	25,366

EXPORTS.

STATEMENT OF THE ENUMERABLE ITEMS OF EXPORT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS, EXCLUSIVE OF WAREHOUSE.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Animals : asses, No.	3	4	3	1	4
— Horses, No.	40	17	6	19	14
— Mules, No.	112	61		53	54
Candles, wax and sperm, lbs		2,074		193	50
Carriages, No.	1	2		2	1
Coals, tons.	25	472	10	203	165
Coffee, cwt.	114	453	246	273	2
Copper shees & Nails, cwt . .	531	878	746	1,929	986
Cordials and Liqueurs gals.	104	416	332	148	49
Corn :					
— Dholi, cwt.	17	6		386	702
— Gram, do.	7,730	3,643	5,119	3,264	4,326
— Rice, do.	46,197	51,420	27,548	11,708	20,374
— Wheat, Qrs.	1,503	3,312	659	557	1,721
— Do. Flour, cwt.	2,745	2,942	391	6,561	3,892
Cotton Manufactures.					
— White or plain, yds. . . .	71,976	63,218	14,980	51,840	37,720
— Coloured, do.	10,271	14,636	11,200	19,156	25,989
Earthenid & Chinaware pieces.	750	2,868	3,026	5,967	6,404
Fish aried cwt.		732	286	667	1,346
Fruits,—Coco nuts, No. . . .	9,400	13,200	7,890	18,456	8,450
Glass bottles, gross.	374	125	41	161	87
Glassware, pieces.	value £26,10	300	4,790	770	1,684

EXPORTS.—Continued.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Hats, beaver, No. . . . .	..	..	..	110	150
— Felt & silk, No. . . . .	..	..	..	119	498
— Straw, No.	7,453	485	32	5,784	15,857
Iron, nails cwt. . . . .	..	..	4	8	8
Lard, do.	3	169	276	1,455	653
Leather: Boots & shoes pairs.	4,248	1,354	6,730	10,869	2,436
Lime—bar. . . . .	..	..	89 cwt.	342 bar.	320
Manure, tons.	3	..	..	20	10
Molasses, cwt.	6,062	15,432	7,531	12,742	15,946
Oil, castor cwt.	92	2	580	7	25
— Coconut gals.	1,938	3,542	4,534	5,903	3,374
Pitch & Tar, Bar.	30	56	71	73	67
Plate wrought, silver oz.	1,490	1,347	2,347	2,696	1,044
Salt, cwt.	1,016	1,180	3	133	806
Specie, value.	£33,438	£25,027	£13,939,61	92,997,11,8	246,738,5 s.
Spices, cloves, lbs.	850	979	694	6,511	510
Spirits brandy galls.	20	18	8	20	76
— Geneva, do. . . . .	..	..	5	..	8
— Rum, do.	33,549	145,083	207,399	161,179	73,806
Sugar, cwt.	1,184,221	1,107,703	1,084,638	1,238,880	1,062,219
Syrup, galls. . . . .	..	..	..	258	20
Tamarinds, cwt. . . . .	..	..	489	303	276
Tea.	14	66	600	13	2,131
Tobacco unmanufac, lbs.	5,376	2,018	2,455	1,067	1,105
— Manufac, lbs.	10	..	859	..	1,602 lbs.
— Segars,	11	1,360	45,300 No.	161 lbs.	..
— Segars,	665,010 No.	231,000 No.	..	..	..

EXPORTS.—Continued.

	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Tobacco pipes, gross.		120		20	30
Tortoise shell lbs.	1,367	1,188	224	3,346	4,710
Vinegar, galls.	24	1,845	306	1,534	3,668
Wine pipe.	5½ bar			1	
— hhds.	6	57	22½	207	84
— hhds.	1	10½		17	
— tierces.		5			
— Doz bots.	167	321	3	321	394
Wood, boards & Planks ft.	409	600		191	837
— Ebony cwt.	2,967	1,458	1,950	6,749	4,208
Timber cubic ft.				420	

VALUATION fixed by the Customs on Imports and Exports for the last five Years.

	1846		1847		1848		1849		1850	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
IMPORTS.										
—										
To G. Britain.	315,088	8 7	327,665	5 4	165,300	4 11	327,700	4 1	366,234	13 0
<i>British Colonies:</i>										
West Indies.....										
N. America.....	2,925	19 3	2,344	0 8	4,432	14 8	1,520	6 0	1,797	0 0
Elsewhere	610,679	0 8	665,867	7 9	508,256	10 1	641,774	14 7	502,014	2 3
U. S. America ...	8,397	19 7	10,631	10 11	13,592	17 6	6,601	6 5	12,636	12 10
Other for. States.	186,335	13 1	186,507	0 4	122,062	4 6	128,415	5 0	178,518	10 2
Total of Imports	1,123,427	1 2	1,193,015	5 0	813,644	11 8	1,106,011	16 1	1,061,200	18 3
EXPORTS.										
—										
To G. Britain.	1,463,557	8 9	1,083,608	8 5	840,808	19 5	988,304	0 1	740,801	5 11
<i>British Colonies.</i>										
West Indies.....										
N. America	120,521	17 7	157,230	12 1	154,431	19 7	132,079	1 4	201,300	12 5
Elsewhere					122	10 0	4	0 0	4,481	1 2
U. S. America.....	39,418	19 4	30,430	14 3	23,454	18 7	45,588	10 6	46,616	14 9
Other for. States.										
Total of Exports	1,623,498	5 8	1,271,269	14 9	1,018,818	7 7	1,165,975	11 11	998,199	14 3

SHIPPING entered at the Customs during the last five Years.

	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other For. States.		TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Men
INWARDS.											
1846	70	23469	226	81953	4	1436	120	23461	420	129959	9106
1847	65	22859	228	74174	4	1806	122	23216	419	122055	9343
1848	68	23366	259	85908	7	2737	105	19357	439	131368	9141
1849	63	21045	226	72820	4	1588	123	21884	416	117287	7927
1850	49	17458	249	79358	7	2803	165	36658	470	136277	8940
OUTWARDS.											
1846	142	44905	162	59651	...	...	112	21389	416	125895	8921
1847	136	42770	190	65502	...	...	101	17548	427	125820	9439
1848	107	35552	199	69730	...	...	97	17290	403	122572	8796
1849	138	44676	193	69078	1	230	95	14239	427	118223	7850
1850	127	40753	207	68912	2	254	129	27148	465	137067	9119

LIST OF PLANTS CULTIVATED AT THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

Fruits.				
French Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Introduced by.	When in Season.
Abricot de Chine.	Mamec.	Mamea humilis.		May, August.
Amara.	Indian plum.	Spondias mangifera.	M. Céré.	Produced in 1825.
Ananas.	Fine apple.	Bromelia Ananas.		December to April.
" du Mexique.	Noble do.	" fastuosa.		January to March.
" Fansché.	Variegated do.	" "		
" Victoria.	Queen's do.	" "		
Atte.	Custard apple.	Anona squamosa.	J. Newman.	December.
Avoca.	Alligator pear.	Persea gratissima.	M. Lejuge.	February to June.
Badame.	St.-Helena Almond.	Terminalia catappa.		January to April.
Banane.	Plaintain.	Musa paradisiaca.		August to October.
" de Chine nain.	"	" " var.		
" d'Otaïti.]	"	"		
" gigantesque de Chine.	"	"		
" grugeli.	"	"		
" jaune.	"	"		
" Malartic ou matelot } rouge.	"	"		
" Matelot verte.	"	"		
" Malgache.	"	"		
" Verte.	"	"		
Bergamotte.	Bergamot.	Citrus fusca.		December to June.
Bibasse.	Japan medlar.	Eryobotria japonica.		January to June.
Bigarade.	Seville Orange.	Citrus vulgaris.		December to June.
Bilimbi.	Bilimbi.	Averrhoa Bilimbi.		May to July.
Blighia.	Blighia.	Blighia Sapida.	Labourdonnais. Dr. N. Wallich.	

Throughout the year.

LIST OF PLANTS (FRUITS CONTINUED.)

<i>French Name.</i>	<i>English Name.</i>	<i>Botanical Name.</i>	<i>Introduced by.</i>	<i>When in Season.</i>
Brindonnier.	Celebes mangosteen.	Garcinia celebica.		June to September.
Cantor.	Cantor.	Sandoricum indicum.		May to July.
Carambole.	Carambole.	Avorhoa carambola.	Labourdonnais.	
Carande.	Carandes.	Carissa carandas.		
Chérimole.	Cherimolia.	Anona cherimolia.	A. D'Epinay 1825.	Has not borne.
Citron.	Lemon.	Citrus medica.		Throughout the year.
Coco.	Coco-nut.	Cocos nucifera.		do.
Cœur-de-bœuf.	Double do.	Lodoicea Seychellarum.	Sonnerat.	Has never borne.
Coing.	Sugar apple.	Anona reticulata,		October.
Combava.	Quince.	Cydonia persica.		Barely.
Cookie.	Combava.	Citrus histrix.		February to April.
Corosol.	Cookie.	Cookia falcata.		October.
Datte.	Sour sop.	Anona muricata.		March to May.
Figue.	Date.	Ficus carica.		May, June.
" de raquette.	Fig.	Phoenix dactylifera.		January to March.
Fraise.	" Indian.	Opuntia ficus ind.	M. de Chazal, 1798.	June to August.
	Strawberry.	Fragaria vesca.		September to October.
	Pine do.	" grandiflora.		Constantly.
	Raspberry.	Rubus roseifolius.	J. Davy.	October.
	" Yellow do.	Rub. ros. var.	J. Davy.	April to June.
	" Raspberry.	" idæus.	Labillardière	Throughout the year.
	Bread fruit.	Artocarpus incisa.		December to January.
Guava.	Guava.	Faidium pomiferum.		Throughout the year.
	" Chinese do.	" sinense.		October to December.
	" Pink.	" cattleyanum.	A. D'Epinay, 1836.	Has not produced.
	Pomme granate.	Punica granatum.		
Grenadille.	Grenadilla.	Passiflora edulis.		
Hovénia.	Sweet Hovenia.	Hovenia dulcis.		

LIST OF PLANTS, (FRUITS CONTINUED.)

<i>French Name.</i>	<i>English Name.</i>	<i>Botanical Name.</i>	<i>Introduced by.</i>	<i>When in Season.</i>
Incarpe.	Otaheite chesnut.	Inocarpus edulis.		
Jacq.	Jack.	Artocarpus integrifolia.	M. Poivre.	Constantly.
Jujube du levant.	Jujeb.	Mimusops bojeri.	M. Genève.	December to March.
Jamlougue.	Jar-plum.	Syzygium jambolana.		do.
Jannafac.	Jambosa.	Jambosa malaccensis.		October to December.
" Makoupa.	Makupo.	" cauliflora.		December to March.
Jamrose.	Jamrose.	" vulgaris.		do.
Letchi.	Litchi.	Euphoria Litchi.	M. Poivre.	October to December.
Lime.	Lime.	Citrus corticosus.	W. Bojer, 1823.	December to March.
Linon.	Citron.	" limetta.		December to February.
Longane.	Longane.	Euphoria longana.	M. Morneire.	February.
Mabelo.	Mabelo.	Diospyros discolor.		January to March.
Mangue.	Mangoe.	Mangifera indica.	M. Lejuge.	December to May.
" Alphonse.	"	" var.		"
" Aristide.	"	"		"
" Auguste.	"	"		"
" Bombay.	"	"		"
" Bourbon.	"	"		"
" Charpentier.	"	"		"
" Collard.	"	"		"
" Colville.	"	"		"
" Dauphiné.	"	"		"
" Figet.	"	"		"
" Gêlée.	"	"		"
" Genève.	"	"		"
" Goa ou Madame.	"	"		"
" Lartique.	"	"		"
" Legal.	"	"		"

French Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Introduced by.	When in Season.
" Maison Rouge.	Mango.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>		December to May.
" Papaye.	"	" var.		"
" Rosa.	"	"		"
" Sabre.	"	"		"
" Torse,	"	"		"
Mandarine.	Mandarin.	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> .		December to June.
Mangoustane.	Mangosteen.	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i> .	M. D'Estaing.	Has not borne.
" de Cochinchine:	Cochinchinese do.	" <i>Cochinchin</i> .	M. Telfair, 1825.	March to June.
Mason.		<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> .		August.
Mombin.	Hog-plumb.	<i>Spondias lutea</i> .		August,
Mûre de Tartarie.	Tartarian Mulberry.	<i>Morus tartarica</i> .	M. Chazal.	August to October.
" de ronce.	Blackberry.	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> .		
Noix d'acajou.	Cashew-nut.	<i>Anacardium occiden</i> .		August to September.
Orange.	Orange.	<i>Citrus aurantium</i> .		August to October.
Orangeine.		<i>Triphasia aurantiola</i> .		Constantly.
Pamplemousse.	Shaddock,	<i>Citrus documana</i> .		August to October.
Papaye.	Papaya.	<i>Carica papaya</i> .		Throughout the year.
Pêche.	Peach.	<i>Persica vulgaris</i> .		December to April.
Pomme.	Apple.	<i>Pyrus malus</i> .		Bear at Harewood Park
" de Cythère.	Otaheiti apple.	<i>Spondias dulcis</i> .	Commerson.	Dec. to April.
" Poney.		<i>Embricaria coriacea</i> .		Rarely.
Prune de Chine.	Chinese plum.	<i>Flacourtia inermis</i> .		"
" d'Europe.	European do.	<i>Prunus domestica</i> .		February to April.
" de Madagascar.	Madagascar do.	<i>Flacourtia ramontchi</i> .	Rochon, 1768.	June and January.
Raisin.	Grape.	<i>Vitis vinifera</i> .		
" Chacelas.	Muscadine.	" var.		January to March.
" Frontignac.	Frontignac.	"		
" Muscat blanc.	Muscata.	"		

French Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Introduced by.	When in Season.
Eaisin.	Grape.	Vitis vinifera.		January to March.
" " noir.	" Black.	"		
" " rouge.	" Red.	"		
Ramboutan.	Ramboutan.	Euphoria nupheliun.		December to March.
Rima.	Rima.	Artocarpus nuciifera.		September to Nov.
Roussaille.	Brazil cherry.	Eugenia Michelli.		June to August.
Sapote.	Sapote.	Diospyros discolor.		June.
Sapotilla.	Sapotilla.	Sapota acutras.		September to Nov.
Shakoua.	Shakoua.	Shakua axcelsa.	W. Bojer 1823.	February to March.
Sorinde.	Sorindi.	Sorindeia Madagascar.	M. Roehon 1768.	December to June.
Tamarind.	Tamarind.	Tamarindus indica.	The Dutch.	June and July.
Wampi.	Wampi.	Cookia punctata.		June to September
Vangasaye.	Madagascar orange.	Citrus Vangassaye.		
Vavangue.	Vavang.	Vangueria edulis.		
Vontac.	Vontac.	Strychnos Vontac.		
		SPICES.		
Betle.	Betle.	Piper Betle.	Genève.	
Camphre.	Camphor.	Laurus camphora.	L'abbé Gallois.	
Cannelle.	Cinnamon.	Laurus cinnamomum.	M. Poivre.	
Gingembre.	Ginger.	Zingiber officinale.		
Girofle.	Clove.	Caryophyllus aromati.	M. Poivre. 1770.	
Grain de Paradis.	Grains of Paradise.	Cimomum Granum Paradisi.		January to May.
Muscade.	Muscad.	Myristica aromatica.	M. Poivre. 1770.	
Noix d'Arc.	Betle Nut.	Areca catechu.	M. Genève.	
Poivre.	Pepper.	Piper Nigrum.	Do. 1749.	
Quatre épices.	Allspice.	Myrcia acris.		Rarely.
Ravinsara.	Ravinsara.	Agatophyllum aromati.		September to October.
Safran.	Turmeric.	Curcuma longa.	Sonnerat.	October, November.

ECONOMIQUES.

French Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name.	Observations.
Cacao.	Cocôa.	Theobroma Cacao.	Cultivation limited.
Café.	Coffee.	Coffea Arabica.	Do.
le Roy.	Dwarf do.	" var.	Do.
Canne à sucre.	Sugar cane.	Saccharum officinarum.	
Bambou rouge.	Bamboo red do.	" var.	
Bambou verte.	" green do.	"	
Belouguet ou rouge.	Red cane.	"	
Blanche.	White do.	"	
Créole.	Creole do.	"	
Diard.	Diard do.	"	
D'Otaïeti.	Otaïiti do.	"	
Guingham.	Guingam do.	"	
Penang.	Penang do.	"	
Violette ou Mozambique.	Violet or black do.	"	
Coton.	Cotton.	Eac. violaceum.	
Sagou.	Sago.	Gossypium Barbadense.	
Tabac.	Tobacco.	Sagrus farinifera.	
Thé.	Tea.	Nicotiana tabacum.	
Vanille.	Vanilla.	Thea chinensis.	
		Vanilla aromatica.	

Cultivated to a great extent.

Cultivation limited.

NUTRITIVES. (GRAINS.)

<i>French Name.</i>	<i>English Name.</i>	<i>Botanical Name.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
Avoine.	Oats.	<i>Avena unda.</i>	Cultivation limited.
Blé.	Wheat.	<i>Triticum vulgare.</i>	Do.
Maïs.	Maize.	<i>Zea mûis.</i>	Cultivated extensively.
Millet.	Millet.	<i>Sorghum vulgare.</i>	Cultivation limited.
	" black.	" <i>caffrorum.</i>	Do.
Orge.	Barley.	<i>Hordeum vulgare.</i>	Do.
Riz.	Rice.	<i>Oryza sativa.</i>	Cultivated extensively.
Sarrasin.	Buckwheat.	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum.</i>	Cultivation limited.

PULSE, (POIS.)

Ambrevate.	Dholi.	<i>Cajanus flavus.</i>	Insufficiently cultivated for internal consumption.
Boïnes.		<i>Dolichos Catjang.</i>	
Pèves des Marais.	Garden beans.	<i>Faba vulgaris.</i>	
Gram.	Gram or Cheek pea.	<i>Cicer arietinum.</i>	
Gras pois.	Pea.	<i>Pisum sativum.</i>	
Haricots.	French beans.	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris:</i>	Used in fallowing land. Little cultivated.
	pâles.	" var.	
	rouges.	"	
	varies.	"	
	de Bourbon.	"	
Lentille.	Lentils.	<i>Ervum lens.</i>	
Petits pois.	Pea.	<i>Pisum sativum.</i>	
Pois de Bourbes.		<i>Mucuna atropurpurea.</i>	
du Cap.		<i>Dolichos capensis.</i>	

ROOTS.

<i>French Name.</i>	<i>English Name.</i>	<i>Botanical Name.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
Cambares, blanc, violet. Bety.	Yams. " white. " violet. " Jamanian.	Dioscorea sativa. " " " purpurea. " var.	Cultivation insufficient for in- ternal use.
Chocho, Manioc. Onim. Patates.	Chocho. Manioc or cassava. Onim. Sweet potato. Yellow do. Red do. Souilly do. Potato. Jerusalem artichoke.	Secchium edile. Janipha manihot. Plectranthus ternatus. Batatas edulis. rubra. zanthorhiza. mocrorhiza. Solanum tuberosum. Helianthus tuberosus.	
		Rare.	Cultivation insufficient for in- ternal use.
		Rare.	

OLEAGINOUS.

<i>French Name.</i>	<i>English Name.</i>	<i>Botanical Name.</i>	<i>Observations.</i>
Gingeli. Illipe. Lin. Moutarde. Noyer de Baucoulen. Palma Christi. Pignon de l'Inde. Putache. Malgache.	Sesamé. Illipe. Flax. Mustard. Bencoolen nut. Castor oil plant. Physic nut. Earth nut. " Madagascar.	Sesamum indicum. Bassia latifolia. Linum usitatissimum Sinapis arvensis. Aleurites triloba. Ricinus communia. Jatropha curcas. Arachis hypogea. Voandzeia subterranea.	Not sufficiently cultivated.

VEGETABLES.

<i>French Name.</i>	<i>English Name.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>When most abundant in the Bazaar.</i>
Ail.	Garlic.	<i>Allium sativum.</i>	At all seasons.
Artichauts	Artichoke.	<i>Cynara solymus.</i>	Nov. to Feb.
" D'Espagne.	" Cardoon.	" <i>Cardunculus.</i>	Rare.
Asperge.	Asparagus.	<i>Asparagus officinalis.</i>	Oct. to Dec.
Betteraves.	Beetroot.	<i>Beta vulgaris.</i>	Oct. to Jan.
Bringelle, var.	Brinquettes.	<i>Solanum esculentum.</i>	Dec. to Mar.
Calebasse, var.	Calabash.	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris.</i>	Mar. to May.
Carotte.	Carrot.	<i>Daucus carota.</i>	June to Sep.
Celeri.	Celery.	<i>Apium graveolens.</i>	Aug. to Oct.
Chocho.	Chocho.	<i>Sechium edule.</i>	Oct. to Dec.
Choux.	Cabbage.	<i>Brassica oleracea.</i>	Aug. to Oct.
" Brocoli.	Broccoli.	" <i>Asparagoides.</i>	Rare.
" Fleur.	Cauliflower.	" <i>Botrytis.</i>	July to August.
" Navet.	Turnip stalk.	" <i>Caulo rapa.</i>	Aug. to Oct.
" Rave.	Turnip Cabbage.	" <i>Rapa.</i>	Rare.
Citrouille.	Gourd.	<i>Cucurbita poteria.</i>	Sep. to Nov.
Concombre, var.	Cucumber.	<i>Cucumis sativus.</i>	Feb. to May.
Echalote.	Shallot.	<i>Allium esculonicum.</i>	At all seasons.
Endive, dif. var.	Endive.	<i>Cichorium endivia.</i>	Sep. to Nov.
Epinard.	Spinage.	<i>Spinacea oleracea.</i>	June to August.
Giroumon, var.	Pumpkin.	<i>Cucurbita pepo.</i>	Sep. to Nov.
Haricot vert.	French Beans.	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris.</i>	July to Sep.
Isaute, dif. var.	Lettuce.	<i>Lactuca sativa.</i>	May to Sep.
Margose.	Balsam Apple.	<i>Momordica balsamita.</i>	Mar. to May.
Melon, dif. var.	Melon.	<i>Cucumis melo.</i>	Nov. to Mar.
" Cantalou.		" <i>deliciosus.</i>	Feb. to April.
" D'Alger.	Cantalou.	" <i>Algirensis.</i>	Do.

VEGETABLES.—Continued.

French Name.	English Name.	Botanical Name:	When most abundant in the
Melon-d'Eau.	Water Melon.	"	Buzoar.
Moëlle végétale.	Vegetable Marrow.	Citrullus ovifera.	Mar. to April.
Navet.	Rapo.	Brassica rapus.	Rare.
Œignon.	Onion.	Allium cepa.	June to Sep.
Panais.	Parsnip.	Pastinaca sativa.	At all seasons.
Papangay.	Fufu.	Iuffia acutangula.	Oct. Nov. rare.
Patole.	Snakegourd.	Trichosanthes Anguina.	Mar. to May.
Petits-pois.	Green Peas.	Pisum sativum.	Do.
Porreau.	Leek.	Allium porrum.	June to August.
Radis.	Radish.	Raphanus sativus.	At all seasons.
" Noir.	" Black.	" Niger.	May to Sep.
Raifort.	Horse Radish.	Cochlearia officinalis.	Rare.
Salsifis.	Salsif.	Tragopogon porrifolius.	Rare.
			Nov. to Feb.

HERBES, (BÈDES, &c.

Brède cava-	Amaranth.	Gynandropsis 5phylla.	Jan. to May.
" Creson.	Water-cress.	Nasturtium officinale.	All the year.
" D'angole.	Basella.	Basella rubra.	Dec. to May.
" Giroumon.	Pumpkin.	Cucurbita pepo.	April to June.
" Malabar.	Malabar.	Amaranthus oleraceus.	Dec. to May.
" Mouroungue.	Horse radish tree.	Hyperanthera moringa.	Do.
" Marin.	Nightshade.	Solanum nigrum.	May to Sep.
Cressonnette.	Common cress.	Lepidium sativum.	Grows spontaneously.
Lavande.	Lavender.	Lavandula spica.	
Marjolaine.	Marjoram.	Origanum majorana.	
Monthe.	Mint.	Mentha piperita.	

HERBES. (Bardas &c.—Continued.)

Piment, dif. var.	Capsicum annuum.	All the year.
Pomme d'amour.	Lycopersicum esculentum.	Nov. to May.
Romarin.	Rosmarinus officinalis.	
Sarriette.	Satureia hortensis.	
Sauge.	Salvia officinalis.	
Songe.	Arum esculentum.	Grows spontaneously.
Thym.	Thymus vulgaris.	

WOOD FOR BUILDING, ETC.

French name.	Botanical Name.	Observations.
Arongue.	Haronga paniculata.	Very light and soft ; applied to no use.
Bardotier.	Imbricaria Maxima.	
Benjoin.	Terminalia mauritiana.	
Bigarad.	Citrus acida.	Very hard and tough ; this is the bitter orange tree.
Bigeunon.	Prockia serrata.	Hard and free from knots ; incorruptible in water.
Blanc.	Hernandia ovigera.	
Butis.	Murraya exotica.	Hard and knotted ; fit for ship building.
Café marron.	Carissa Xylocaron.	Very brittle ; has been turned to no account.
Cannelle, blanc.	Quivisia obovata.	Never used.
" noir, puant.	Laurus cupularis.	Easily worked ; fit for dock-yards.
Citron.	" dasoxylon.	Hard and durable ; fetid odour.
Charlot.	Citrus aurantium.	Fit for clarinets, flutes, &c.
Chauve-souris.	Erythrospermum.	Very soft ; turned to no account.
Clou.	Ixora leucocarpa.	Firm and incorruptible in the earth.
Colophone, rouge.	Syzygium glomeratum.	Very heavy and difficult to work.
" batard.	Colophonia rubra.	Fit for ship building.
	Marignia obtusifolia.	

WOOD FOR BUILDING, ETC.—(CONTINUED.)

<i>French name.</i>	<i>Botanical name.</i>	<i>OBSERVATIONS.</i>
Colophane blanc.	Colophonia Mauritanica.	Easily worked ; liable to worms at sea.
De Dames.	Erythroxylum Hypericifolium.	
Dur.	Securinega niida.	
Naple.	Jossinia mespiboides.	Used for furniture, being beautifully veined. Very hard and durable ; much esteemed.
Nefle.	Labourdonnaisia revoluta.	
" gentil.	" glauca.	
" grandes feuilles.	" sarcophloia.	Very hard and durable ; beautiful for cabinet work.
" petites "	Imbricaria petiolaris.	
" pomme singe.	Acacia lebbeck.	
Noir.	Tetranthera laurifolia.	Hard. Inferior timber. Fit for joists, but liable to white ants. Tough, and difficult to split. Used for carpentry, and building.
Oiseaux.	Elacodendrum orientale,	
Olive rouge.	Olea lancea.	
" blanc.	Toddalia aculeata.	Very hard used for carriage. Very hard used as pile-work.
Patte de poule.	Syzygium glomeratum.	
Pomme.	Poupartia Borbonica.	
Poupard.	Pontia mauritiana.	Used as torches. Very tough ; good for shafts &c.
Puant.	Quivisia ovata.	
Quivi.	Erythroxylon longifolium.	
Rivière.	Doratoxylon mauritanum.	Very hand, and only used for furniture. do.
Ronde.	Diospyros reticulata.	
Sagaye.	" mauritiana.	
Ebène.	" melanida.	Very hard, difficult to work it into any shape.
" bâlard.	" tessellaria.	
" blanc.	Stadmannia syderoxylon.	
" noir.		
Fer, rouge,		

WOOD FOR BUILDING, ETC.—(CONTINUED)

French Names.

Botanical Names.

Uses.

Fer, blanc.

Filao.

Flambeaux.

Gaulettes.

Goyave.

Graine.

Lait.

Langue de chat.

Lilas.

Limon.

Loutan.

Maillet.

Mangue.

Merles.

Tambalocoq.

" rouge.

Tambour.

Tandaman.

Tatamaka.

" blanc.

" rouge.

Teck.

The following extract from an "arrêté" on the preservation of forest trees is not uninteresting, as it shows the wood most appreciated at the time, 1804.

" Sont déclarés bois de construction et d'une conservation indispensable les bois de natte à grandes et petites feuilles, les bois Puant, Tatamaka, Benjoui, Colophane, Pomme, Cannelle et Olive.

" Arrêté le 14 Vendémiaire an XII. Art. 7."

Resembling deal; fit for planks and cabinet work.

Very hard and free; beautiful for furniture.

Its root is used in decoction as a "vermifuge."

Hard and tough; resembles the bitter orange tree.

Very hard; good for carpentry and turnings.

Very hard, close grained and tough.

Soft, and never made use of.

Not very durable; easily wrought.

Forms the best timber for carpentry.

Soft and perishable.

Very light and soft; never used.

Hard and durable; good for mast and ship timbers.

Cultivated at the Horticultural Garden.

The preservation of forest trees is not uninteresting, as it shows the wood most

appreciated at the time, 1804.

" Sont déclarés bois de construction et d'une conservation indispensable les bois de natte à grandes et petites feuilles, les

bois Puant, Tatamaka, Benjoui, Colophane, Pomme, Cannelle et Olive.

" Arrêté le 14 Vendémiaire an XII. Art. 7."

BUREAU OF THE ARMY
 1. JAMES H. ...
 FARMER ...
 ... 3-10-10

Les travaux du jardinage roulent dans un ordre assez régulier, et n'a ni commencement ni fin, c'est donc pour nous, jardiniers, que nous commençons ce Calendrier par le mois de Janvier, et ce pour tant des époques où ces travaux sont plus multipliés. Mais c'est en Avril que la terre ouvre son sein et que le printemps est alors qu'on lui confie le plus grand nombre de semences. La température de tous les quartiers n'étant pas la même, que les indications qui suivent ne peuvent être d'une exactitude rigoureuse, et que l'on devra avancer ou retarder les semis selon que les plantes seront plus ou moins hâtives ou tardives.

JANVIER.

JANVIER.

On peut dans ce mois semer la Brède Malgache et les Brèdes, le Melon-D'eau, Riz, Manioc, Safran, Cornichons, Ginguembre, Callebassou, l'Ananas, Margauze, Patolles, Pipengailles, Brèdes Malabar et Dangolle, Aubier, vades, Lalos, Cambarres &c. Les travaux de nettoyage deviennent plus fréquents pendant ce mois, la végétation des herbes prenant beaucoup d'activité.

FÉVRIER.

FÉVRIER.

Les légumes filants ayant envahi une grande partie des couches il n'est guère possible de faire de nettoyages, les plantations suivantes se font encore avec beaucoup de succès pendant ce mois : Mais, Biringelle, (on transplante celles de Décembre) Patate, Concombre, Cornichon, Gringamon, Melon, Melon-Deau, Safran. Gingembre, Callebasses, Margauze, Patolles, Pipengailles, Lalos, Brèdes Malabar, D'angolles et Malgache,

MARS.

MARS.

Il faut dans ce mois visiter tous les arbres et arbrisseaux, pour les nettoyer de leurs bois morts, supprimer les branches nuisibles ou mal placées; on entretient la propriété par des sarclages et des binages fréquents. Les travaux de ce mois commencent à prendre plus d'extension, on laboure, on défriche, afin de ne pas se trouver arriéré au mois d'Avril, on plante encore : Mais, Giraumon, Brède Malgache; on transplante les Brin-gelles plantées en Janvier. Et on peut aussi vers le 15 commencer à semer : Brède Martin, Choux, Laitues, Pomme-d'Amour, Gros Oignons &c.; mais les fortes pluies sont encore à craindre pour ces sortes de légumes.

AVRIL.

C'est dans ce mois que la terre ouvre son sein et appelle toute l'activité des Jardiniers ; les pluies d'été n'étant plus à craindre, on commence à semer abondamment : Ail, Brède, Echallote, Oignon, Poireau, Oseille, Epinard, Amarante, Thym, Menthe, Marjolaine, Piment, Tomate, Pomme-d'Amour, Chicorée de toute espèce, Laitue, Salsifis, Carotte,

WOOD FOR BUILDING, ETC.—(CONTINUED.)

French Name.

Botanical Name.

OBSERVATIONS.

Fer, blanc.

Sideroxylon mauritanum.

Filao.

Casuarina indica.

Flambeanx.

Erythroxylum laurifolium.

Gaulettes.

Cupania venulosa.

Goyave.

Prockia serrata et integrifolia.

Grainé.

Resembling deal; fit for planks and cabinet work,

Lait.

Tabernaemontana mauritiana.

Langue de chat.

Very hard and free; beautiful for furniture.

Lilas.

Melia azederach.

Limon.

Citrus medium.

Loustau.

Nuxia verticillata.

Maillet.

Ixora mauritiana.

Mangue.

Mangifera indica.

Merles.

Schmidelia integrifolia.

Tambalocoq.

Forms the best timber for charpentery,

" rouge.

Sideroxylon Boutonianum.

Tambour.

Mimusops erythroxylon.

Tandaman.

Soft and perishable.

Tatamaka.

Very light and soft; never used.

" blanc.

Colophyllum spectabile.

" rouge.

" erythroxylon.

Teck.

" tacamahaca.

The following extract from an "arrêté" on the preservation of forest trees is not uninteresting, as it shows the wood most appreciated at the time, 1804.

Cultivated at the Botanical Garden.

" Sont déclarés bois de construction et d'une conservation indispensable les bois de natte à grandes et petites feuilles, les bois Puant, Tatamaka, Benjoin, Colophane, Pommé, Cannelle et Olive.

" Arrêté le 14 Vendémiaire an XIII. Art. 7."

LE BON JARDINIER DE MAURICE.

Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis
 (Ut prisca gens mortalium)
 Paterna rura bobus exerceat sula,
 Solutus omni fenore.

HOR. Ep. lib. c. II.

CALENDRIER D'HORTICULTURE, OU OBSERVATIONS SUR LES
 TEMPS PROPRES A SEMER, A PLANTER, ETC.

Les travaux du jardinage roulent dans un cercle non interrompu qui n'a ni commencement ni fin, c'est donc pour nous conformer à l'usage que nous commençons ce Calendrier par le mois de Janvier. Il est pour-tant des époques où ces travaux sont plus multipliés ; tout le monde sait que c'est en Avril que la terre ouvre son sein sous notre climat, et que c'est alors qu'on lui confie le plus grand nombre de semences.

La température de tous les quartiers n'étant pas uniforme, on conçoit que les indications qui suivent ne peuvent-être d'une exactitude rigoureuse, et que l'on devra avancer ou retarder les semis selon que les pluies seront plus ou moins hâtives ou tardives.

JANVIER.

On peut dans ce mois semer la Brède Malgache et les Bringelles, et on plante généralement : Concombre, Cornichons, Giraumon, Melon, Melon-D'eau, Riz, Manioc, Safran, Gingembre, Callebasses, Piment, Margauze, Patolles, Pipengailles, Brèdes Malabar et Dangolle, Ambrevades, Lalos, Cambarres &c. Les travaux de nettoyage deviennent plus fréquens pendant ce mois, la végétation des herbes prenant beaucoup d'activité.

FÉVRIER.

Les légumes filants ayant envahi une grande partie des couches il n'est guère possible de faire de nettoyages, les plantations suivantes se font encore avec beaucoup de succès pendant ce mois : Mais, Bringelle, (on transplante celles de Décembre) Patate, Concombre, Cornichon, Giraumon, Melon, Melon-Deau, Safran, Gingembre, Callebasses, Margauze, Patolles, Pipengailles, Lalos, Brèdes Malabar, D'angolles et Malgache,

MARS.

Il faut dans ce mois visiter tous les arbres et arbrisseaux, pour les nettoyer de leurs bois morts, supprimer les branches nuisibles ou mal placées ; on entretient la propreté par des sarclages et des binages fréquens. Les travaux de ce mois commencent à prendre plus d'extension, on laboure, on défriche, afin de ne pas se trouver arriéré au mois d'Avril, on plante encore : Mais, Giraumon, Brède Malgache ; on transplante les Bringelles plantées en Janvier. Et on peut aussi vers le 15 commencer à semer : Brède Martin, Choux, Laitues, Pomme-d'Amour, Gros Oignons &c. ; mais les fortes pluies sont encore à craindre pour ces sortes de légumes.

AVRIL.

C'est dans ce mois que la terre ouvre son sein et appelle toute l'activité des Jardiniers ; les pluies d'été n'étant plus à craindre, on commence à semer abondamment : Ail, Brède, Echallotte, Oignon, Poireau, Oseille, Epinard, Amarante, Thym, Menthe, Marjolaine, Piment, Tomate, Pomme-d'Amour, Chicorées de toute espèce, Laitue, Salaisins, Carotte,

Céleri, Persil, Choux, Choux-Fleur, Choux-Navet, Cresson, Moutarde, Choux-de-Chine, Navet, Radis, Petsai, Rave, Capucine, Lentille, Petit-Pois, Pois, Anis, Tabac, Boëme et Asperges. On replante les bordures de toute espèce, on plante les premières Pommes-de-Terre hatives et on sème aussi les Betteraves et les premiers Haricots,

Le Jardinier devra étudier soigneusement son terrain et sa localité, afin d'en connaître les avantages et les inconvénients pour ses semis.

MAL.

Les travaux de ce mois sont si variés et si multipliés, qu'il serait trop long de les rapporter tous ; nous dirons seulement qu'on ne doit pas avoir le plus petit coin de terre vide.

On continue les travaux du mois précédent, on sème et on plante en abondance toutes sortes de légumes ; on plante dans les quartiers humides du Blé, Avoine, Gram &c., on continue les plantations d'Asperges ; on sarcle les semis précédents, on éclaircit ceux qui sont trop touffus, on ôlletonne les pieds d'Artichauts, et on plante les plus beaux oseilletons. Les arrosements sont moins fréquents, la végétation prenant beaucoup d'activité dans ce mois, le Jardinier ne doit pas perdre de vue les plantes qui passent vite telles que Raves, Radis, Epinards, Laitue-Romaine, Pois &c. ; dans la première quinzaine de ce mois on doit faire la grande plantation de Haricots pour récolter en sec, ce qui n'empêche pas d'en semer tous les 15 ou 20 jours pour manger en vert, ainsi que des Pois et des Fèves.

JUIN.

Le temps de l'abondance est enfin arrivé : on sème et on récolte de tous les légumes. Le premier jour de ce mois est le vrai moment de planter des Pommes de Terre ; on continue les semis de Poireau, Oseille, Echallotte, Betterave, Epinard, Amarante, Thym, Piment, Tomate, Pommes-D'amour, Chicorée, Laitue, Salsifis, Artichaut, Carotte, Céleri, Persil, Choux, Choux-Fleur, Choux-Navet, Choux-de-Chine, Radis, Rave, Petsai, Capucine, Lentille, Pois, Petit-Pois, Brèdes, Boëme, Blé, Avoine, Gram, Tabac &c. ; mais comme les Laitues, les Romaines, les Epinards, les Radis, Petsai, Carottes, Betteraves, Chicorée &c., montent vite en graines, il faut en semer souvent et peu à la fois ; les moultures se font seulement deux fois par jour, le Jardinier devra maintenant donner ses soins, particulièrement aux sarclages et les binages, lier la Chicorée, étêter les premiers pois, les premières Fèves, pour avancer leurs fruits..

JUILLET.

Il n'y a presque pas un légume dont on ne puisse jouir abondamment dans ce mois ; les travaux ne sont que la continuation de ceux des mois précédents ; les semis et les plantations se font également comme le mois précédent, Brèdes, Ail, Echallotte, Oseille, Betterave, Epinard, Amarante, Thym, Piment, Pomme de Terre, Tomate, Pommes-d'Amour, Chicorée, Laitue, Salsifis, Artichaut, Carotte, Céleri, Persil, Choux, Choux-Fleur, Choux-Navet, Cresson, Moutarde, Choux-de-Chine, Navet, Radis, Rave, Capucine, Lentille, Petit-Pois, Pois, Gram, Manioc, Tabac &c. ; l'important est de faire en sorte qu'on ne manque d'aucun des légumes de la saison, et que ceux qui doivent donner leur produit plus tard soient en nombre suffisant et dans un état de végétation satisfaisant. C'est dans ce mois qu'on récolte les Patates Suly.

AOUT.

Il n'est pas plus permis de voir un seul coin de terre vide dans ce mois qu'en Juin et Juillet, outre les semis et plantations de tout ce qui doit être consommé dans l'année, c'est-à-dire Brèdes, Echalotte, Poireau, Oseille, Betterave, Epinard, Amarante, Tomate, Pommes-d'Amour, Chicorée, Laitue, Salsifis, Carotte, Céleri, Persil, Choux, Choux-Navet, Radis, Navet, Petai, Rave &c. ; il faut aussi s'occuper de ce qui peut donner son produit pour l'année suivante, ainsi on sèmera, de l'oignon qu'on récolte sec pour replanter en Mars, (oignon de mars) Pomme de Terre, Boème, Thym &c. On peut aussi planter des Haricots, Pois &c. ; mais les fortes brises de ce mois, ainsi que du mois suivant, laissent peu de chances de succès.

SEPTEMBRE.

Les Brèdes seules se sèment encore pendant ce mois ; on transplante les semis des mois précédens, la sécheresse de ce mois exige au moins trois arrosages par jour ; c'est ordinairement pendant ce mois qu'on ramasse les belles semences de toutes espèces.

OCTOBRE.

Les travaux sont comme le mois précédent peu considérables ; il n'y a ordinairement aucune plantation à faire ; on transplante les Brèdes semés le mois passé qui demandent de fréquens arrosages 4 fois au moins par jour, dans les quartiers secs ; nous voilà rendu à la fin de notre récolte potagère, cependant les quartiers de Montagne Longue, Pieterbooth et Vacoa fournissent encore bon nombre de légumes variés.

NOVEMBRE.

Les plantations suivantes se font pendant ce mois : Bringelles, Concombres, Cornichons, Giraumon, Citrouilles, Melon, Melon-d'Eau, Calebasses, Margauzes, Patolles, Pipengailles, Pistache Créole, Pistache Malgache, Ambrevades, Lalos, Cambarres &c. La végétation très forte pendant ce mois exige de fréquents nettoyages, et dans les quartiers secs on laboure et défriche les terres en attendant les premières pluies pour commencer les plantations de Maïs et Manioc.

DECEMBRE.

Les plantations de Maïs et Manioc, dans les quartiers secs, commencent aussitôt les premières pluies de ce mois, les travaux, les semis et les plantations ne sont du reste que la continuation de ceux du mois précédent, ainsi les Bringelles, Concombres, Melon, Melon-d'Eau, Pipengailles, Calebasses, Pistolles, Margauzes, Lalos, Giromon, continuent à se planter. On plante aussi : Patates, Safran et Gingembre. Les nettoyages doivent être encore plus fréquents qu'au mois passé.

FLEURS.

Les fleurs suivantes se plantent en Mars, Avril et Mai, et beaucoup d'entre elles également après la floraison, quand les graines ont bien séché.

Adonide annuelle ou goutte de sang.—Ageratum.—Amarante.—Amaryllis.—Ammolium alatum.—Anémone.—Asphodèle.—Auricule, (primevère).

Balsamine.—Barbeau.—Bigonia.—Bleuet.

Andrine.—Calendula (Souci).—Capucine.—Carthame des Teints.

riers.—Centaurée musquée.—Clarkia.—Collinsia bicolor.—Commune tubéreuse.—Coquelicot.—Coquelourde œillet de Dieu.—Cereopais.—Crépis.—Crimpeon Jacobia.

Dianthus (œillet).

Erysimum Petrowskianum.

Gaillardia—Gilia.—Godetia Rubicunda.

Hortensia.—Hydrangea.

Iberis (Thalaspic) boule de neige.—Ipomœa.

Jonquille.

Ketmie.

Lathyrus.—Lavande.—Lautana.—Leptosiphon densiflora.—Lobelia.

Lupin, — Lys.

Martinya.—Mauve.—Maurandia.—Méthonique du Malabar.—Myosotis.—Mufier, (Gueule de Lion).

Narcisse.—Némophile.—Nigelle ou cheveux de Vénus.—Nolana.

Œillet poète.—Oxalis.

Paquerette (petite).—Pavot.—Pensée vivace.—Phlox.—Fieds d'Alouette.—Pois fleurs.—Portulaca.

Potentille.—Pourpier fleur, grandiflora.

Reine Marguerite, (Astère).—Renoncule.—Résédat odorant.—Roella.

Salvia.—Silène ou attrape mouche.—Stéphanote, ou liane tubéreuse.

Tubéreuse.

Valériana.—Violette.—Ditto des 4 saisons.

Zinia élégant.

ROSIERS.

Se plante en Mars, Avril, Mai et Juin avec succès, et se transplantent en Août, Septembre et Octobre.

Bigaignon.

Cœur-Vert.—Cuisse de Nymphé.

Domale.

Edouard.

Eglantine.

Impératrice, Joséphine rouge.

Lamarque.—Liane.—Lilas.

Millière.—Miel ou thé Lamarque.—Modeste blanche.—Mouche au Bengale.—Mousseuse blanche.—Ditto rose.—Multiflore.

Neige.—Noisette rose foncée.—Ditto blanche.—Ditto ditto lavée de rose.

Œillet rose foncée

Pompon blanc.—Ditto jaune.—Ditto de Chine ou de Sidonie.—Ponceau.—Prolifère blanc rosée.

Reine.—Renoncule rose.—Rouge double du Bengale.—Roy rose cécise

Thé blanc.—Ditto rose.—Thérésia, très odorante (rose).—Tostés (3 variétés).—Triomphe du Luxembourg.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE WHITE, FREE AND SLAVE POPULATION, FROM TEN YEARS,
TO TEN YEARS, UP TO 1827.

Y. EARS.	WHITE.				FREE.				SLAVE.			
	Total Population.	Increase by excess of births over deaths.	Increase by arrival of new colonists.	Increase from one period to another.	Total Population.	Increase of excess of births over deaths.	Increase by enfranchisement.	Increase from one period to another.	Total Population.	Increase by undecleared imports.	Increase from one period to another.	Decrease from one period to another.
1767	3,163	74			687				15,027			
1777	3,434	814	197	271	1,173	144	442	586	25,154	10,127	10,127	
1787	4,372	195	624	938	2,235	507	555	1,062	33,832	8,678	8,678	
1797	6,237	247	1,673	1,865	3,703	642	826	1,468	49,080	15,248	15,248	
1807	6,489	886	5	252	5,912	1,300	909	2,209	65,367	16,287	16,287	
1817	7,375	683		886	10,979	3,502	1,565	5,067	79,493	4,100	14,126	
1827	8,009		1	634	14,831	3,263	589	3,852	63,432			16,061

POPULATION OF MAURITIUS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TAKEN ON 1ST AUGUST 1846.

DISTRICT.	General Population		Ex-Apprentice.		Indian-Population.		TOTAL.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Port-Louis, including Grand River and Va- lée des Prêtres	13,863	12,684	6,935	5,599	5,664	467	26,462	18,750
Pamplemousses South.— do. North.—	3,105 860	2,887 782	3,875 1,547	2,810 1,042	4,615 5,528	746 1,018	11,595 7,935	6,443 2,842
Rivière du Rempart. —	1,084	1,062	1,970	1,442	8,055	1,448	11,109	3,952
Flacq. — — — — —	2,415	2,228	3,250	2,297	7,791	1,201	13,456	5,726
Grand-Port. — — — — —	2,861	2,570	2,776	2,105	5,559	885	11,196	5,560
Savanne. — — — — —	616	563	1,722	1,356	4,297	606	6,635	2,525
Black-River. — — — — —	781	782	1,751	1,242	2,014	261	4,546	2,285
Plaines-Wilhems. — — —	1,211	1,119	2,957	2,190	4,697	210	8,865	3,919
Moka. — — — — —	725	654	1,359	1,140	715	68	2,799	1,862
Total resident Populat. Military in Port-Louis. do. elsewhere. — — —	27,521 1,230 571	25,331	28,142	21,223	48,935	7,310	104,598 1,230 571	53,864
Crew of H. M. ship Conway. — — — — —	176					.	176	
Crews of Merchants sh.	650						650	
TOTAL OF POPULATION.	80,148	25,331	28,142	21,223	48,935	7,310	107,225	58,864

EMPLOYMENTS of the Population of the Island of Mauritius, according to the Census of 1846.

10.—*Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures.*

Auctioneers, 6; bakers, 334; basket-makers, 49; blacksmiths, 423; booksellers and binders, 6; boot and shoe makers, 652; brokers, 30; builders, 63; butchers, 96; pork butchers, 37; carters, 1154; carpenters and joiners, 3032; chemists and druggists, 25; clock and watch makers, 13; coachmakers, 37; combmakers, 19; coopers, 160; copper-smiths, 23; carriers and leathersellers, 5; distillers and rectifiers, 28; dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses, 4404; dyers, 3; engineers and mechanics, 77; farriers, 81; glaziers and plumbers, 9; hairdressers, 57; hawkers, 362; jewellers, silversmiths, and goldsmiths, 98; lime burners, 17; masons and bricklayers, 1769; mat-makers, 425; merchants and agents, 83; painters, 79; pastrycooks, 70; printers, 78; saddlers and harnessmakers, 142; sailmakers, 37; sawyers, 252; ship and boat builders and caulkers, 100; shopkeepers and general dealers, 1671; sailors, 406; tanners, 35; tavern and canteen keepers, 15; do. of hotels and inns, 126; tin workers, 301; tobacconists, 119; turners, 29; wheelwrights, 294; other persons employed in trade, 406: Total, males, 12,859; females, 4878.

20.—*Agriculture.*

Sugar Estates: clerks, 1051; labourers, 34,817; sirdars, 401; servants, 168: total, 36,438. Woodcutters, 135; gardeners, 562; others, 7803. Total, 44,937.

30.—*Labourers.*

Labourers and workmen, 5537; stone and tombstone cutters, 83; washermen, 645; washerwomen, 1459; porters and messengers, 48; watchmen and house guardians, 370. Total, 8142.

40.—*Military.*

1801.

50.—*Naval.*

Seamen, on shore, 605; fishermen, 1154; boatmen, 112. Total, 1871.

60.—*Professional.*

Ministers, 29; Indian priests, 3; barristers, 44; attornies and notaries, 22; bailiffs, 19; doctors, 62; midwives, 11. Total, 190.

70.—*Other educated Persons.*

Actors, 11; artists, 28; clerks, 1150; engineers and surveyors, 28; musicians, 26; schoolmasters and professors, 179. Total, 1422.

80.—*Government Civil Service.*

General Population 530, Ex-apprentice 148, Indian, 52, Total 730.

90.—*Domestic Servants.*

Household servants, 8691; grooms and coachmen, 726; sirdars, 94; Total, 9511.

10.—*Independent Proprietors.*

Males, 2920; females, 1201.

Residue of Population.

On sugar estates, 6662; other, 63,139.

TOTAL, INCLUSIVE OF MILITARY,—MALES, 106,399; FEMALES, 53,864.

STATEMENT of BIRTHS among the Several Classes of the Population for the years 1847, 48, 49
and 1850, distinguished by Districts.

DISTRICTS.	1848.						1849.						1850.					
	Gener. P.			Ex-App.			Gener. P.			Ex-App.			Gener. P.			Ex-App.		
	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.
	Immigt.			Immigt.			Immigt.			Immigt.			Immigt.			Immigt.		
Port-Louis.	400	384	391	415	57	63	358	338	475	456	82	70	357	328	505	476	52	56
Pamplemousses South.	38	47	149	134	66	60	55	40	145	134	101	73	47	57	159	161	83	92
Do. North.	31	12	53	52	58	63	29	28	39	39	91	50	20	14	62	46	71	70
Rivière-du-Rempart.	40	38	79	58	107	90	38	46	48	48	78	89	46	44	60	69	105	96
Flacq.	67	54	155	118	107	123	60	54	130	111	113	96	67	54	138	154	113	104
Grand-Port.	71	80	137	139	102	92	89	73	126	141	79	77	81	91	132	159	91	97
Savanne.	20	19	83	81	55	49	14	11	76	59	42	23	17	18	69	68	40	35
Black-River.	15	14	65	39	33	26	20	14	54	81	30	36	26	17	54	59	24	31
Plaines-Wilhems.	35	34	109	94	52	50	28	20	94	100	55	48	25	23	81	101	39	42
Moka.	11	13	50	46	5	5	13	11	48	47	11	17	7	13	61	58	11	7
TOTALS.....	728	695	1271	1176	642	621	704	635	1233	1216	682	589	698	659	1319	1351	629	630

STATEMENT of DEATHS among the several Classes of the Population, for the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850, distinguishing the several Districts.

DISTRICTS.	1848.						1849.						1850.					
	General.			Ex-appr.			General.			Ex-appr.			General.			Ex-appr.		
	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F	
Port Louis	392	291		517	353	356	31	395	315	671	483	453	61	424	358	766	552	435
Pamplemousses, South	31	32		137	135	123	25	28	26	201	159	108	30	35	25	178	169	105
Pamplemousses, North	11	7		36	24	100	26	9	4	48	37	114	25	13	8	46	26	74
Rivière du Rempart	15	14		62	44	168	63	26	25	67	42	170	45	26	20	91	54	147
Flacq	26	24		121	86	138	49	31	27	119	105	156	56	36	35	140	101	157
Grand Port	39	33		73	50	81	26	42	53	119	86	96	25	48	49	107	84	98
Savanne	7	9		44	34	83	14	6	5	57	52	72	15	8	10	51	40	70
Black River	9	3		45	27	29	8	34	34	26	34	21	15	37	34	54	32	48
Plaines Wilhems	18	15		60	49	78	27	21	20	76	72	71	30	30	21	98	74	81
Moka	7	4		33	44	5	2	8	7	52	37	9	4	8	3	62	43	16
TOTAL ...	555	432		1138	846	1161	271	600	516	1436	1107	1270	306	665	563	1593	1175	1231
																		320

STATEMENT of MARRIAGES during the Years 1848, 1849, and 1850.

DISTRICTS.	1848.			1849.			1850.		
	Gene- ral.	Ex-app.	Immi- grant.	Gene- ral.	Ex-app.	Immi- grant.	Gene- ral.	Ex-app.	Immi- grant.
Port Louis	134	234	12	116	247	12	147	223	14
Pamplemousses, South	20	90	6	32	101	13	28	91	5
Pamplemousses, North	9	8	5	7	3	0	7	11	4
Rivière du Rempart	14	51	2	18	44	5	14	31	4
Flacq	10	54	1	17	46	6	13	37	4
Grand Port	21	3	3	19	4	5	18	33	3
Savanne	2	7	2	6	67	6	4	57	20
Black River	9	37	2	10	85	7	6	40	3
Plaines Wilhems	11	73	1	5	50	3	10	32	7
Moka	4	81	0	3	92	4	2	49	0
TOTALS	234	638	34	233	789	61	249	604	64

STATEMENT shewing the Progress of Indian Immigration since its Commencement.

YEAR.	REMAINING ON 1ST JANUARY.			ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.			DEATHS.		
	Men.	Wom.	Child.	Men.	Wom.	Child.	M	W.	C.	M.	W.	C.
1834				118			34					
1835	84			145	4	2	23	1	2	12		
1836	194	3		3030	94	27	106	2	2	112	1	
1837	3006	94	25	8879	259	74	219	17	8	494	9	
1838	11,172	327	91	11409	290	71	247	3	4	890	4	
1839	21,444	610	158	769	76		159	3	1	980	17	1
1840	21,074	666	156	80			388	8	11	460	7	
1841	20,206	651	145	111			955	70	64	380	2	
1842	19,682	579	81	74			1981	66	16	400	6	

CONTINUATION of the preceding Statement.

YEAR.	Remaining on 1st Jan.		Arrivals.		Births.		Departures.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
†1843	16915	622	27554	3751	94	85	2977	105	638	85
1844	40948	4318	13956	2323	248	162	2543	135	3700	198
1845	48909	6470	8876	1723	333	313	3625	161	1751	204
1846	52742	8141	5692	1349	507	445	2612	178	1082	188
1847	55247	9569	5430	641	660	574	1774	141	838	105
1848	58725	10638	4637	670	717	615	2635	370	596	73
1849	61956	11081	6304	978	685	578	4306	786	1574	357
1850	67836	12224	8700	1607	623	632	3274	450	1845	301
1851	72455	12975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† The augmentation of the number remaining on the 1st January 1843, is to be attributed to the Births, which were not taken into account in the preceding years.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius, under each System of Immigration, from the Commencement (1st August 1834) to 31st December 1850.

System.	Whence.	Between what Periods.	Men.	Wom.	Child- ren.
Private Contract.*	Calcutta ..	2 Nov. 34 to 31 Jan. 39.	12209	294	110
	Madras ..	20 Sept. 35 to 4 Feb. 39.	10121	272	10
	Bombay ..	1 Aug. 34 to 12 Oct. 38.	365	35	3
	China	29 Dec. 40 to 6 Jan. 43.	1586		
	Madagascr.	1 May 40 to 6 Aug. 43.	3187		
Total			27468	601	123
Bounty.†	Calcutta ..	25 Jan. 43 to 7 Feb. 44.	14663	2026	657
	Madras ...	17 April 43 to 26 Mar. 44	14600	1796	603
	Bombay ...	5 July 43 to 15 Feb. 44.	5076	708	189
	China	27 April 43 to 25 Mar. 44	582		
	Johanna ...	5 June 43 to 29 Nov. 43.	234		
	Madagascr.	28 Aug. 43 to 2 Oct. 44.	22		
Total			35177	4530	1449
Governmt. Agency in India.‡	Calcutta ...	25 April 44 to 31 Dec. 50	36705	5975	3873
	Madras ..	5 June 50 to 31 Dec. 50.	2883	640	685
	Madagascr.		87	2	
	Abyssinia...		3		
Total			39678	6617	4558
Genl. Total			102323	11748	6130

* Contracts made in Bengal from 1st January 1837 not to be for more than 5 years from date of contract, and to stipulate for return-passage (Act No. V of 1837, sect. 3).

Contracts for performance of labour to be null, if labourers in contracting be not in the Colony (Order in Council of 30th July 1838, which took effect from 1st January 1839), and not valid for more than one year if made in the Colony (O. in C. 7 Sept. 1838, took effect from 31 March 1839).

N.B. 1st February 1835. Slaves emancipated .. 61,022

1st February 1839. Apprentices, non-prædial, freed.

31st March 1839. Do., prædial, do.

† Ordinance No. 8 of 1842, "providing for the Immigration of free labourers from any other country than British India," in force from 27 April 1842 to 10th July 1843.

The Immigrants landed on 26th March from Madras arrived and were placed in Quarantine 22nd January 1844.

‡ From 1st January 1844 natives of India allowed to emigrate from Calcutta only (Act No. XXI of 1843).

From June 1850 Emigration from Madras was renewed.

Term of contracts of service extended to 3 years by Ordinance No. 3 of 1849, put in force on 27th December of the same year.

RETURN shewing the Number of Contracts of Service entered into by Indian Immigrants at each Rate of Monthly Wages during the Years 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

[It must be observed that these wages are in addition to rations, which ordinarily consist of 50lbs. of rice, 4lbs. of dholl, 4lbs. of salt fish, and 1lb. of salt, monthly; and also, that the engagements at very low rates are either with children or infirm men.]

RATES.	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
£ s. d.					
3 0 0	12	11	2	3	24
2 8 0	20	25	8	5	7
2 0 0	95	106	36	28	45
1 16 0	18	30	10	2	6
1 12 0	231	232	96	41	88
1 10 0	13	18	8	3	10
1 8 0	183	175	124	83	110
1 4 0	465	486	331	261	322
1 0 0	1083	1266	741	630	720
0 18 0	741	705	172	103	93
0 16 0	14952	8602	2267	1269	1566
0 15 0	82	119	8	4	175
0 14 0	17752	22308	5981	4026	8055
0 12 0	4144	8418	13676	13150	18737
0 10 0	5221	3174	9750	13779	12027
0 9 2	331	..	1358	2838	1065
0 9 0	43	4	26	6	9
0 8 0	507	3046	1933	3086	1621
0 7 4	141	1	166	252	118
0 6 0	980	338	476	682	670
0 5 6	77	..	36	60	27
0 4 0	325	203	186	369	277
0 3 8	58	..	15	29	12
0 2 0	97	35	29	88	81
0 1 10	13	..	12	5	6
Average of undetailed rates } above 14s.	148 @ £1. 2. 10	97 @ £1. 6. 3½	294 @ 19. 11½	308 @ 19. 0½	498 @ £1. 0. 0½
Do. do. below } 14s.	49 @ 10. 1½	229 @ 12. 8½	4039 @ 11. 0½	4159 @ 10. 7½	6743 @ 10. 3½
Rations only	2	1	..	2	2
Joint benefit .....	..	..	4	13	7
TOTAL	47733	49638	41784	45284	48112

PRECIS of the Number of Immigrant Labourers engaged during the last Five Years, the aggregate Amount of Monthly Wages, and the Average Rates.

	No. engaged.	Aggregate wages.	Average.
1846	47,733	£32,994 18 1	14s. 2½d.
1847	49,638	£34,389 10 4	13s. 10d.
1848	41,784	£25,047 12 3	11s. 11½d.
1849	45,284	£25,365 0 4	11s. 2½d.
1850	48,112	£28,683 7 4	11s. 11d.

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Mauritius
Government from 1811 to 1849.

[Compiled from the Parliamentary Blue Book of 1826, and the annual
Blue Books from that date.]

YEARS.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		SURPLUS.		EXCESS.	
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
1st Dec. 1811								
to 31 Dec. 1812	191355	9	364498	19	...		73134	10
1813	204221	4	394839	18	...		190618	14
1814	161717	1	310647	1	...		148930	0
1815	177165	10	286337	16	...		109172	6
1816	133750	18	232434	6	...		98683	8
1817	214501	8	304580	18	...		90079	10
1818	149190	2	143240	12	5949	10	...	
1819	134928	12	156406	1	...		21477	9
1820	102875	3	135433	13	...		32558	10
1821	107596	3	188628	19	...		81032	16
1822	131606	18	186631	6	...		55024	8
1823	148131	0	201399	0	...		53268	0
1824	167272	0	208614	0	...		41342	0
1825	141167	13	178003	13	...		36836	0
1826	138459	5	151134	6	...		12675	1
1827	156257	18	142997	13	13260	5	...	
1828	163128	10	158827	2	4301	8	...	
1829	174473	8	160458	9	13914	9	...	
1830	164512	13	153382	19	11159	14	...	
1831	152872	15	191310	13	...		38437	18
1832	143351	14	178330	13	...		34978	19
1833	160140	17	161406	15	...		1265	18
1834	196988	3	181991	2	14997	0	...	
1835	184390	2	169320	17	15069	5	...	
1836	211909	3	164724	3	47185	0	...	
1837	201725	8	188164	15	13560	13	...	
1838	251519	5	182088	9	69430	16	...	
1839	214932	3	189637	10	25294	13	...	
1840	243955	1	181058	10	62896	11	...	
1841	267843	14	218187	1	49656	13	...	
1842	255209	10	188848	0	67371	10	...	
1843	245547	16	436454	15	...		190906	19
1844	268255	13	351486	14	...		83231	1
1845	296828	12	280011	19	16816	13	...	
1846	328710	3	278112	2	...		49401	19
1847	361820	12	289372	6	72548	6	...	
1848	284099	10	342092	7	...		59993	17
1849	245954	3	272838	19	...		26884	16

STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Mauritius Government during the Year 1850.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

Customs	£121216	12	3½
Harbour Dues	25624	5	9
Land Sales	15	19	0
Land Revenue	309	17	2
Rents, exclusive of Land	627	8	3
Transfer, Registration and Mortgage Dues	19809	0	8½
Licenses	77878	5	4
Stamps	3464	9	10
Taxes	43544	8	4½
Postage	8054	9	9
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	6545	5	7½
Fees of Office	12	19	0
Sale of Government Property	1589	19	6½
Reimbursement in aid of Expenses incurred by Government....	8854	1	8
Miscellaneous Receipts	436	17	6
Ditto Agent in London	38	1	6
Interest	4517	5	11½
Ditto Agent in London	386	12	11
Special Receipts	64	16	9½
Government Vessels	559	19	0

Total Revenue and Receipts £208550 15 11½

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Establishments.</i>			
Fixed Salaries	£ 84784	2	3½
Ditto Agent in London	1953	15	0
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	27671	3	4
Allowances	6845	7	1
Ditto Agent in London	43	15	0
Contingencies	1491	13	9
Ditto Agent in London	58	8	0
H. E. I. Company.—Calcutta Immigration Establishment for 1849	1793	0	0
<i>Services exclusive of Establishments.</i>			
Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities	2497	14	11½
Ditto Agent in London	4254	3	4
Revenue Services	4817	8	7
Ditto Agent in London	355	4	2
Administration of Justice	7809	6	11
Ecclesiastical	240	0	0
Charitable Allowances	66	18	9½
Education	1578	12	7
Ditto Agent in London	977	17	7
Hospitals	3054	7	11
Ditto Agent in London	378	0	1
Police and Gaols	3195	16	6
Ditto Agent in London	110	6	6
Rent	4185	8	0
Transport	2658	1	9
Ditto Agent in London	231	7	4
Conveyance of Mails	287	7	11
Works and Buildings	12161	19	1
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	7111	12	11
Miscellaneous Services	2828	1	11½
Interest	1790	16	7
Civil Store Department	10045	14	1
Contribution towards Military Buildings	10000	0	0
Colonial Pay and Allowances	17889	2	6
Immigration	82371	7	1
H. E. I. Company.—For Expenses incurred at Calcutta for 1849..	9207	0	0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	1507	4	11

Total Expenditure £265747 1 68

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Mauritius Government for the Year 1851.

Establishments &c.

Governor	£6851	3	0
Secretary to the Council .. .	1019	16	0
Colonial Secretary .. .	5312	6	0
Treasurer, including Savings' Bank.. .	2598	8	0
Auditor .. .	2923	6	0
Surveyor General.. .	4967	5	0
Botanical Garden .. .	706	0	0
Public Library and Museum .. .	242	0	0
Civil Commissaries .. .	2730	16	0
Customs .. .	6300	2	0
Harbour Master .. .	18116	8	0
Collector of Internal Revenues .. .	12219	11	4
Receiver of Registration Dues, &c. .. .	3688	12	0
Post Office .. .	2202	0	0
Judicial .. .	28603	2	10
Ecclesiastical.. .	4723	12	0
Education .. .	11561	16	0
Medical .. .	10293	4	0
Police and Gaols .. .	28376	14	6
Civil Store Department .. .	1478	7	6
Seychelles.. .	3867	12	0
Immigration.. .	40096	8	0
Agent in London.. .	198	15	0

Services exclusive of Establishment.

Pensions, Retired Allowances, & Gratuities.. .	7324	4	2
Works and Buildings .. .	1205	14	2
Roads, Streets, and Bridges .. .	9712	12	0
Miscellaneous .. .	1153	0	0
Interest.. .	2000	0	0
Contribution towards Military Expenditure .. .	5000	0	0
Colonial Pay and Allowances .. .	18560	6	4
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties .. .	2970	0	0

Total £247003 1 10

**STATEMENT of the Exportation of SUGAR from 1812
to the present Time.**

Years.	lbs. French.
1812	969,264
1813	549,465
1814	1,034,294
1815	2,504,957
1816	8,296,352
1817	6,583,457
1818	7,908,380
1819	5,678,888
1820	15,524,755
1821	20,410,053
1822	23,403,644
1823	27,400,887
1824	24,334,553
1825	21,739,766
1826	42,489,416
1827	40,619,254
1828	48,350,101
1829	58,431,538
1830	67,926,692
1831	70,203,676
1832	73,594,778
1833	67,482,800
1834	71,143,851
1835	64,876,825
1836	63,333,513
1837	68,275,065
1838	72,002,226
1839	68,572,979
1840	82,048,509
1841	78,969,678
1842	71,225,151
1843	55,026,564
1844	72,449,721
1845	87,312,630
1846	122,808,121
1847	114,872,945
1848	110,406,939
1849	128,476,547
1850	110,156,142

It is to be regretted that the Custom House returns, from which this statement has been prepared, do not show the quantity exported quarterly, as in that case by calculation from June to June the extent of each crop could be accurately shewn.

ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, defender of the Faith, &c., born May 24, 1819 ; succeeded her Uncle William IV. June 20, 1837 ; married, 10th February, 1840, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, &c., born 26 August, 1819 ; and has issue :

1. Princess Victoria, born November 21, 1840.
2. His Royal Highness Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland.
3. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.
4. Prince Alfred Ernest, born August 6, 1844.
5. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born March 18, 1848.
6. Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born May 1, 1850.
7. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

MOTHER OF THE QUEEN.—*Victoria Maria Louisa*, sister of the King of the Belgians ; born August 17, 1786 ; widow of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, &c.

Uncles, Aunts, and Cousins of the Queen.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, &c., born June 5, 1771 ; married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, Daughter of the late Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Frederick William, Prince of Solms, Braunfels, born March 22, 1778 ; died 1841.

MARY, born April 25, 1776 ; married to her cousin the late Duke of Gloucester, July 22, 1816. He died November 30, 1834.

Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, born July 25, 1797, Duchess of Cambridge, daughter of the late Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, Duke of Cambridge, &c., born March 26, 1819 : succeeded his father July 8, 1850.

AUGUSTA CAROLINE ELIZABETH SOPHIA LOUISA, born at Hanover, July 29, 1822, married June 28, 1843, the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and has issue a son.

Maria Adelaide, born November 27, 1833.

FOREIGN STATES AND SOVEREIGNS.

DUTCHY OF ANHALT.—DESSAU.

LEOPOLD, born 1 October 1794 ; succeeded his grand-father, 9 August 1817.

DUTCHY OF ANHALT BERNBOURG.

Alexander, born 2 March, 1805 ; succeeded his father 24 March, 1834.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I. (Charles) Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venice, &c., styled *His Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty* ; born 18th August 1830 ; succeeded, on the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of his father the Arch Duke Francis Charles of his right to the succession, 2nd December 1843.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

LEOPOLD (Charles Leopold Frederick), grand Duke of Baden ; born August 29, 1790 ; succeeded his half-brother Lewis, March 30, 1830.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA.

MAXIMILIAN II., (Joseph), King of Bavaria, born November 28, 1811, succeeded on the abdication of his father, 21 March 1848.

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

LEOPOLD I., King of the Belgians, K. G., inaugurated July 21, 1831, Prince of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, born December 16, 1790.

EMPIRE OF BRAZILS.

DON PEDRO II., of Alcantara, Emperor of the Brasils, born December 2, 1825; succeeded on the abdication of his father, Don Pedro I, April 7, 1831.

DUTCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

WILLIAM (AUGUSTUS LOUIS MAXIMILIAN FREDERICK) Duke of Brunswick and Oels, K. G.; born April 25, 1806; succeeded on the dethronement of his brother, Duke Charles Frederick Augustus William, 25th April 1831.

KINGDOM OF DENMARK.

Frederick VII., King of Denmark, born October 6, 1808; succeeded his father Christian VIII., 20th January 1848.

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

President.—Prince Charles Louis Napoléon Buonaparte.

Vice President.—M. Bonlay, (de la Meurthe.)

Minister of Justice.—M. Rouher.

„ *Foreign Affairs.*—General Ducos de la Hitte.

„ *War.*—General d'Hautpoul.

„ *Marine, &c.*—Admiral R. Desfosses.

„ *Interior.*—M. Baroche.

„ *Public Works.*—M. Bineau.

„ *Commerce, Agriculture, &c.*—M. Dumas.

„ *Public Instruction.*—M. de Parrieu.

„ *Finance.*—M. A. Fould.

KINGDOM OF GREECE.

OTHO I., King of Greece, Prince of Bavaria, born June 1, 1816; elected October 5, 1832, by the authority of the Greek nation given to the allied powers; ascended the throne January 25, 1833.

KINGDOM OF HANOVER.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, King of Hanover, K. G., born June 6, 1771; succeeded his brother William IV., of Great Britain, &c., 20th June, 1837.

FREE HANSE TOWNS.

Hamburg, Burgomasters: Benecke, Dr. Henry Kellinghusen, and Dr. J. Louis Dammert.

Lubeck, Burgomasters, H. Brehmer and B. H. Frister.

Bremen, Burgomasters Smidt, Noltemas, Meier and Schumacher.

ELECTORATE OF HESSE.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I., Elector, born August 20, 1802; succeeded his father, William II., November 20, 1847.

GRAND DUTCHY OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

LOUIS III. Grand Duke, born 9th June 1806, succeeded his father Louis, II., 16th June 1848.

HOHENZOLLERN PRINCIPALITIES.

FREDERICK, born 16th February 1801 ; succeeded his father 13th September 1838.

There is also a reigning Prince **CHARLES** of HOHENZOLLERN SIGMaringen.

GRAND DUTCHY OF HOLSTERN OLDENBURG.

AUGUSTUS, Grand Duke, born July 13, 1783, succeeded his father 21st May 1829.

IONIAN REPUBLIC.

Under the Protection of Great Britain : Lord High Commissioner, Sir Henry George Ward, G. C. M. G.

President.—Sir S. F. Stephanos, G. C. M. G.

LIECHTENSTEIN PRINCIPALITY.

ALOIS JOSEPH, born 26 May 1796 ; succeeded his father 20th April 1836.

LIPPE PRINCIPALITIES.

LEOPOLD, born 6th November 1796 ; succeeded his father 4th April 1802.

GRAND DUTCHY OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

FREDERIC FRANCIS, Grand Duke, born February 28, 1823. succeeded his father March 7, 1842,

GRAND DUTCHY OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

GEORGE FREDERIC, Grand Duke, born August 12, 1779 ; succeeded his father, November 6, 1816.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

President, General Herrera.

DUTCHY OF MODENA.

FRANCIS V. Duke of Modena, Archduke of Austria, born June 1, 1819.

MONACO PRINCIPALITY.

FLORESTAN I., born 16th October 1785 ; succeeded his brother 2nd October 1841.

NAPLES.

(*VIDE TWO SICILIES*).

DUTCHY OF NASSAU.

ADOLPHUS, Duke of Nassau, born July 24, 1817, succeeded his father, August 20, 1839.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS.

WILLIAM III., King of the Netherlands, born February 19, 1817; succeeded his father, William II., March 17, 1849.

DUTCHY OF PARMA.

CHARLES III., Duke of Parma, Infant of Spain, born 14th January 1823 ; succeeded, on the abdication of his father, 14th March 1849.

KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

MARIA II DA GLORIA, born April 4, 1819, Queen of Portugal and Algarves, by the abdication of her father, the late Pedro I. D'alcantara (Ex-Emperor of Brazil) May 2, 1826.

KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

FREDERICK (William) IV, King of Prussia, K. G., born October 16, 1795 ; succeeded his father, June 7, 1840.

REUSS PRINCIPALITY.

HENRY XX., born 29 June, 1794, succeeded his brother 31 Oct. 1836

POPEDOM OF ROME.

PIUS IX (John Marie Mastai Ferretti), born 13th May 1792, elected 16th and crowned 21 June, 1846.

EMPIRE OF RUSSIA.

NICOLAS I. (Paulowitsch), Emperor of all the Russias, &c., &c., K. G., born July 6, 1796 ; succeeded his brother Alexander, by the abdication of his brother, the late Grand Duke Constantine, 1st Dec. 1825.

KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

VICTOR EMANUEL II., King of Sardinia, born 14th March, 1820, succeeded 23 March, 1849, on the abdication of his father, who died July 28, 1849.

GRAND DUCHY OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

CHARLES-FREDERICK, Grand Duke, born February 2, 1783, succeeded his father June 14, 1828.

DUCHY OF SAXE-ALTENBOURG.

GEORGE, born 24 July, 1796, succeeded, on the abdication of his brother, 30th November, 1848.

DUCHY OF SAXE-COBOURG AND GOTHA.

ERNEST II., born June 21, 1818, succeeded his father, January 29, 1844.

DUCHY OF SAXE-MEININGEN.

BERNARD, born 17 December 1800 ; succeeded his father 24 December 1803.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.

FREDERICK (Augustus), born May 18, 1797. Succeeded his uncle June 6, 1836,

SCHWARZBOURGH PRINCIPALITIES.

GUNTHER (of Sonder hausen) born 24th September 1801 ; succeeded on the abdication of his father, 19 August 1835.

There is also a reigning **PRINCE GUNTHER** of Schwarzbourg Roudolstadt.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

FERDINAND (Charles) II, born January 12, 1810, succeeded his father, **FRANCIS I.**, November 8, 1830.

KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

ISABELLA (Maria) II, born October 10, 1830 ; succeeded her father, **FREDERICK VII.**, September 29, 1833, declared Queen, October 2, 1833.

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

OSCAR I., King of Sweden and Norway, born July 4, 1799 ; succeeded his father, **Charles XIV.**, March 8, 1841.

SWISS CONFEDERATION.

President of the Federal Diet, His Excellency Dr. Alfred Escher.

Vice President, Dr. J. C. Kern.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

ABDUL MEDJID, Grand Sultan, born 20th April 1823, succeeded his father, Mahmoud II who died 1st July 1839.

GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Archduke of Austria, born October 3, 1797, succeeded his father Ferdinand III, June 18, 1824.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

President, Mr. M. Fillimore.

Vice-President.

Secretary of State, Mr. J. M. Clayton.

Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. W. M. Meredith.

Secretary of the Home Department, Mr. T. Erving.

Secretary at War, Mr. G. W. Crawford.

Secretary of the Navy, Mr. W. B. Preston,

Postmaster General, Mr. J. Collamer,

Attorney General, Mr. R. Johnson.

WALDECK PRINCIPALITY.

GEORGE VICTOR, born 14 January 1831, succeeded his father 15th May, 1845. The prince has a brother and two sisters.

KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG.

WILLIAM I, King of Wurtemberg, K. G. G. C. B., born September 27, 1781, succeeded his father October 30, 1816.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**MEMBERS.**

England and Wales 500.—Scotland 53.—Ireland 105.—Total 658,
Summoned to meet for the first time, 21st September 1847, being
the fifteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom and (1851), the fourth
session of the Third Parliament of Queen Victoria.

—o—

CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS AT MAURITIUS.*Consuls.*

FRANCE.—Jules Faucher (Govt. Notice, 6th December 1849).

HAMBURG.—Robert Stein (Govt. Notice, 13th August 1841).

BELGIUM.—Léonce Lacoste (Govt. Notice, 29th November 1850).

PORTUGAL.—João Agostinho Adrian (Exequatur of 15th Nov. 1850).

Consular Agents.

U. S. AMERICA.—George Harrison Hollier Griffiths (Govt. Notice, 5th December 1839).

MUSCAT.—Pestonjee Manackjee (Govt. Notice, 23d November 1848).

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

EUROPE.	Settle- ment or acquisi- tion.	Extent in Sq. miles.	Population.	GOVERNORS.
Gibraltar.....	1704	2	11318	Major General Sir R. W. Gardiner, K.C.B. Governor.
Malta and Gozo.....	1800	138	123273	Right Honorable R. More O'Ferral, Governor.
Heligoland.....	1807	5	2221	Captain J. Hindmarsh, R. N., Lieutenant-Governor.
TOTALS.....		145	136812	
<i>North America.</i>				
Lower Canada.....	1759	250000	693649	} Earl of Elgin, captain General and Governor-in-Chief.
Upper Canada.....	1760	105000	632570	
Nova Scotia.....	1623	} 18000	199870	Lieutenant General Sir J. Harvey, K.C.B., K.C.H., Lieut.-Governor.
Cape Breton.....	1758		206000	Sir E. W. Head, Bart. Lieutenant-Governor.
New Brunswick.....	1630	27704	47034	} Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchand, K.C.S., Governor.
Prince Edwards Island.....	1758	2184	96000	
Newfoundland.....	1683	35912	1875123	
TOTALS.....		438750	377433	
<i>AMERICA—WEST INDIES.</i>				
Jamaica.....	1655	6250	122198	Right Honorable Sir C. E. Grey, F. C. H. Governor.
<i>Windward Islands.</i>				
Barbadoes.....	1605	150	27249	Colonel Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K. H. C. B. R. Acting Governor.
St. Vincent.....	1763	130	29650	Sir J. Campbell, Bart. Lieutenant-Governor.
Grenada.....	1763	125	13208	K. Baillie Hamilton, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor.
Tobago.....	1763	187	21001	Major Lawrence Gracie, Lieutenant-Governor.
St. Lucia.....	1803	58	60319	C. H. Darling, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor.
Trinidad.....	1797	2400	86405	Lord Harris, Governor.
<i>Leeward Islands.</i>				
Antigua.....	1632	108	21578	R. J. Macintosh, Esquire, Governor.
St. Christopher.....	1623	68	2834	E. H. D. Hay, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor.
Anguilla.....	1666	30	7119	E. D. Beynes, Esquire, Off. Ad. Government.
Montserrat.....	1632	47		

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.—(CONTINUED.)

AMERICA.	Settle- ment or acqui- sition.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	GOVERNORS.
<i>Leeward Islands Continued.</i>				
Nevis	1628	20	7470	W. Shortland, Off. Ad. Government.
Dominica	1763	275	18291	Lt.-Col. C. Macdonald, Lt. Gov.
Virgin Islands	1666	92	6688	E. H. D. Hay, Esq., off. ad. Gov.
Bahama Islands	1629	5424	25244	J. Gregory, Esq., Gov.
Bermudas Islands	1609	20	9239	Cap. C. Elliot, R. N. Gov.
British Guiana	1803	76000	103059	J. T. Barkly, Esq., Gov.
Honduras	1670	63000	10000	C. St.-John Fancourt, Esq. Superintendent.
Falkland Islands	1833	13000		G. Rennie, Esq. Gov.
TOTALS		157833	990675	
ASIA.				
Ceylon	1795	25664	1421631	Sir G. W. Anderson, Bart. Gov.
Hongkong	1843	23	23749	Sir S. C. Bonham, K. C. B. Gov.
TOTALS		25687	1445379	
AFRICA.				
Cape of Good Hope	1806	200000	159451	Lt.-Gen. Sir II. G. W. Smith, Bt., Gov.
Mauritius	1810	711	175706	James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C. B. Gov.
Sierra Leone	1787	327	39839	Norman Wm. Macdonald, Gov.
Gambia	1618	undef.	4495	Richard G. Mac Donnell, Gov.
St.-Helena	1673	47	4384	Sir J. Emuerson Tennent, Gov.
TOTALS		201035	384325	

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES...-(CONTINUED.)

AUSTRALIA.	Settle- ment or acquisi- tion.	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	GOVERNORS.
New South Wales	1787	50000	189609	Sir C. A. Fitzroy, K. H. Gov. Com. C. Fitzgerald, R. N., Gov. Sir Hen. E. F. Young, Lt.-Gov. Capt. Sir W. T. Denison, Lt.-Gov. Sir George Grey, K. C. B., Gov.
Western Australia	1829	100000	4108	
South Australia	1834	300000	20000	
Van-Diemen's Land	1803	24000	50000	
New-Zealand	1839	86000	17000	
TOTALS		560000	280717	
GENERAL TOTALS		1383500	5122031	

The United States of the Ionian Islands, placed under the protection of Great-Britain by treaty of 5th November 1815, have an area of 1941 square miles, with a population of 222,888. The Lord High Commissioner from Britain is Sir H. G. Ward, G. C. M. G.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLONIAL
DEPARTMENT.—DOWNING STREET.)

Principal Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.

Under Secretaries, Benj. Hawes, Esq., M. P. and Merivale Esq.

Assistant Under Secretary.—T. F. Elliot, Esq.

Chief Clerk, Peter Smith, Esq.—*Senior Clerks*, H. Taylor, G. Gairdner, S. Jasper Blunt, Arthur Blackwood, Esq. and Sir George Barrow, Bart.

Clerks.—W. G. Chapman, W. Unwin, C. Talbot, V. Jadis, C. Cox, Wm. Dealtry, W. F. Higgins, Edw. Pennington, W. Halksworth, Sidney Joseph, J. M. Allen, H. C. Norris, R. C. Legh, Arthur Brooke, H. A. Greene, R. Stephen, W. C. Sargeant, and W. B. Thelwall, Esqs.

Private Secretary.—Hon. H. Cavendish Grey.—*Librarian and Keeper of the Papers*, G. Mayer, Esq.—*Assistants ditto*: Lewis H. Patterson, Esq.—*Précis Writer*, W. Strachey, Esq.—*Registrar*, Jos. T. Miller, Esq.—*Office Keepers*, S. Hale and Jas. Pepperell.—*Porters*, Richard Powell and James Morris, —*House Keeper*.

THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(LEADENHALL STREET.)

There is an annual election of Directors in April, when six go out by rotation, and six are elected. Each Director serves four years.

Directors for the year 1851.

Chairman, John Shepherd, Esq.—*Deputy Chairman*, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. M. D.

Wm. Wigram, Esq., John Petty Muspratt, Esq., John Masterman, Esq., M. P. Q. C. L., George Lyall, Esq., Russell Ellice, Esq., Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B., Lieut.-General Sir J. L. Lushington, G. C. B., William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M. P., R. D. Mangles, Esq., M. P., Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Henry Alexander Esq., Major James Oliphant, Hon. W. Henry Leslie Melville, Major General James Caulfeild, C. B., Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Sir Henry Willeck, K. L. S., Lieut. Col. Wm. Henry Sykes, John Clarmont Whitman, Esq., William Joseph Eastwick, Major John A. Moore, Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.,

The following gentlemen went out by rotation in April 1850, and come into the direction in April 1851.

John Loch, Esq., Charles Mills, Esq., Henry St.-George Tucker, Esq., Henry Shank, Esq., John Cotton, Esq., W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., M. P.

E. I. COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT ABROAD.

BENGAL.—SUPREME COUNCIL.

Governor General, The Right Hon. the Marq. of Dalhousie, K. T.

Commander in Chief, Gen. William M. Gomm, K. C. B.

Major General, Sir J. H. Littler, G. C. B. Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., J. Lewis, Esq., D. Bethune, Esq.

Provisional Member of Council, Major Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, G. C. B.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

Home Department, F. J. Halliday, *Secretary*, W. Grey, *Under ditto*.

Finance Department, J. A. Dorin, *Secretary*, W. Grey, *Under ditto*.

Foreign Department, H. M. Elliot, *Secretary*, E. C. Bayley, *Under ditto*.

Military Department, Col. James Stuart, *Secretary*.

Deputy ditto, Major R. Wyllie.

*Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, J. P. Grant, Secretary.
J. W. Dalrymple, and W. S. S. Karr, Under ditto.
Private Secretary to Governor-General, F. F. Courtenay, Esq.*

FORT GEORGE, OR MADRAS.

COUNCIL.

*Governor, Major Gen. Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bt. G. C. B.
General Officer Commanding, Lieut. General Sir George Berkely,
K. C. B.—Danl. Elliot, Esq., and J. W. Stonhouse.*

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Secretary, Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.
Secretary in the Rev. and Judicial Department, T. Pyeroff, Esq.
Secretary in the Military Department, Lieut. Col. C. A. Browne.*

BOMBAY.—COUNCIL.

*Governor, Viscount Falkland.
General Officer Commanding, Lieut. General Sir John Grey, K. C. B.
Council, John Pollard Willoughby, Esq. and D. A. Blane, Esq.
Provisional Member of Council, A. Bell, Esq.,*

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

*Chief Secretary and Secretary to Government, Secret. and Political
Department, A. Malet, Esq.
Secretary in General, Judicial, and Persian Department, J. G. Lums-
den, Esq.
Secretary in Revenue and Financial Department, H. E. Goldsmid, Esq.
Secretary in Military and Naval Department, Lieut. Col. P. M. Mel-
vill.*



ERRATA.

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- KALENDAR**, 20th June, *read*, Queen's accession, Public holiday.
 21st June, *dele* Queen's ascension, Public holiday.
- Page** 27 line 1 *for* CODE, *read* CODE.
 29 line 43 *for* 60, *read* 70.
 45 line 4 first col. from bot. *for* croisée des chemins 19, *read* croisée des chemins, 18.
 47 in TABLE, *for* 1793, *read* 1753.
 51 line 7 from bot. *for* gloves, *read* cloves.
 82 line 9, 11, 12 *for* compte, *read* comte.
 83 line 6 *after* Col. Power *add* Colonel Power, *acting*.
 — 10 *for* Lieutenant Colonel, *read* Lieutenant General.
 97 FABRIQUE COMMITTEE, *for* Henry Koenig, *read* Hon. Henry Koenig.
 103 VESTRY, *add* A. Wiehe and J. A. Robertson, church-wardens.
 155 *for* TABLE FOR CHARGES, *read* TABLE OF CHARGES.
 — line 28 to 32 *dele*.
 178 line 11 from bot. *for* There is be, *read* There is to be.
 181 last line, *for* trespass, *read* trespass.
 187 line 10 *for* Thursday, *read* Tuesday.
 — line 11 *for* Friday, *read* Thursday.
 212 line 11 from bot. *for* 1845, *read* 1846.
 255 line 25 *for* principle, *read* principal.
 259 last line, *for* disuetude, *read* desuetude.
 261 line 16 from bot, *for* Judidial, *read* judicial.
 270 line 19 *for* 'sans', *read* 'sous'.
 272 line 9 from bot, *for* be, *read* he.
 276 line 22 *for* and, *read* et.
 297 line 34 *for* Mr. Banks, *read* the Revd. Mr. Banks.
 298 line 19 *for* was, *read* were.
 — line 2 from bot, *for* invetered, *read* inveterate.

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